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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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VAYNO ON ESTONIAN PROGRESS, ACHIEVEMENTS SINCE 1945

Tallinn KOMMUNIST ESTONII in Russian No 7, Jul 85 pp 5-15

[Article by K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee under the rubric: "On the 45th Anniversary of the Estonian SSR": "The Great Strength of the Fraternal Union"]

[Text] You have plenty of room in the fraternal union.... These words from the hymn of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic fully and amply reflect the essence of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU, those tremendous possibilities that were opened up to our republic 45 years ago in the unified family of union republics. And no force is capable of turning the Estonian people away from their chosen path.

Every summer now for four and a half decades, the working people of Soviet Estonia have been triumphantly marking three outstanding dates in their history: 21 June for the beginning of the socialist revolution and the overthrow of the hated bourgeois government in 1940, 21 July for the restoration of Soviet authority, and 6 August for the acceptance of the Estonian SSR into the USSR. They serve as a historic point of reference for the great reforms accomplished by the people on Estonian soil.

Today Soviet Estonia is a highly developed socialist republic, equal among equals in the harmonious family of fraternal republics. During the years of Soviet authority, the face of our cities and villages has changed unrecognizably. A characteristic feature of today's new socialist terrain is the Soviet life style. But our main achievement is the development of a new Soviet individual here, an individual characterized by diligence and a high level of education and culture. Being a true patriot of his socialist Fatherland and an internationalist, he organically combines communist conviction with an active position on life.

The jubilee festivities in the cities and rayons and the republic festival of song and dance have become a brilliant demonstration of the close cohesion of the working people of Estonia with the CPSU, its Central Committee and the Politburo. Today, in considering the path that we have traveled in this historically short period of time, we are again and again convinced that the basis of all of our achievements is the tested leadership of the party of Lenin and the unselfish help of all fraternal republics of the country of the

soviets and above all of the Russian people. Precisely this is the source of the outstanding successes that Soviet Estonia has achieved in all areas of economic and cultural development.

The decisions of the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum on the convocation of the scheduled 27th Party Congress have given a special aspect to the celebration of the 45th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet authority in Estonia. The congress will be tremendous political event and a very important landmark in the life of the party and the entire country. It will determine the tasks of the party for the coming period. The congress will discuss the new version of the CPSU Program, changes in the Party Rules, and the basic directions for the country's economic and social development in the years 1986 through 1990 and in the period through the year 2000.

I

Four and a half decades have passed since that time in the revolutionary summer days of 1940 when the workers and peasants of Estonia under the leadership of the Communist Party swept away the bourgeois dictatorship and reestablished Soviet authority. The Red Banner of October was again raised over the republic and the lofty ideals for which the working people of the Estonian Labor Commune fought triumphed in full.

The socialist revolution of 1940 was a turning point in the history of the Estonian people. It put an end to two decades of bourgeois rule, which Victor Kingisepp accurately called the "yoke of independence." It is sufficient to note that by the beginning of 1939 the indebtedness of Estonian industrial enterprises to Western powers amounted to half of the value of the fixed capital of the bourgeois state. And industrial production in Estonia in 1940 had not even reached the level of 1913.

Throughout all of the years of bourgeois rule, the working class movement and any manifestations of freedom of thought were subjected to severe political repression. But this did not break the will of the working people of Estonia. Their struggle for their social and political liberation was led by the Estonian Communist Party, founded 5 November 1920.

On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Estonian SSR from fascist aggressors, the capital of Soviet Estonia was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War Class I for the courage and steadfastness shown by the working people in the struggle against the German fascist invaders during the years of the Great Patriotic War and for the successes achieved in economic and cultural development.

It should be noted that the defensive battles on Estonian soil held sizable enemy forces here and noticeably weakened the group of the "North" armies, which gained time and permitted a strengthening of the defense of Leningrad. Soldiers of the 22nd Estonian Territorial Infantry Corps fought on the distant approaches to the city of Lenin. Arnol'd Meri, deputy company political instructor, showed courage and valor in these battles. He was the first of the Estonian warriors to be awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

Units of the Eighth Estonian Infantry Corps of the Red Army under the command of Lt Gen Lembit Pern also contributed to the victory over fascist Germany. Soldiers of Estonian nationality made up 90 percent of the personnel of the corps. They distinguished themselves in the battles of the ancient Russian city of Velikiye Luki and as of Novosokol'niki and Nevel' as well as in the battles for liberation in the territory of Estonia and in Courland. During the years of the Great Patriotic War, 13 Estonian warriors were awarded the lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union and more than 20,000 were awarded decorations and medals. In addition, decorations and medals were awarded to more than 500 partisans and underground activists who were active in the territory of Soviet Estonia temporarily occupied by the enemy.

Evacuated to the Soviet rear, at plants and construction projects as well as kolkhoz fields and farms, thousands of workers of our republic made their contribution of labor to bring nearer the hour of victory and the liberation of their native land. More than 20,000 Estonian workers were awarded the medal "For Valiant Labor in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945."

In that menacing time, the monolithic unity of Soviet society and the friendship and brotherhood of all peoples of the USSR were manifested convincingly. The hopes of Hitlerites that the Soviet peoples would not stand up to the pressure of the fascist hordes, that they would argue among themselves and would surrender to the mercy of the victor did not come true. The fraternal union demonstrated its strength and viability and was one of the main sources of the victory of the Soviet people over the German-fascist aggressors.

In the difficult wartime period, the Soviet people and all nations and nationalities of our country rallied even more closely around the Communist Party and exhibited the most fervent love for their socialist homeland, exceptional steadfastness in battle, and self-sacrifice in laboring for the front in the name of victory. "The main actor in the war," stressed Comrade M.S. Gorbachev in his speech at the triumphant meeting at the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, "and the creator of the victory was the great Soviet nation in the soldier's overcoat and the worker's overalls led by the party of the Bolsheviks."

During the years of the Great Patriotic War, there was an even greater increase in the authority and influence of the party among the soldiers of the Estonian Infantry Corps and the workers on the home front. In just 8 months in 1944, the personnel of party and Komsomol organizations in the corps almost doubled, and during the war years a total of more than 10,000 soldiers and workers in the rear, citizens of Soviet Estonia, were accepted into the ranks of the CPSU. The rapid increase in the ranks of the republic party organization continued even after the liberation of the territory of Soviet Estonia from Hitler's occupiers. In 1945 alone, the size of the party organization almost tripled. This gave the Estonian Communist Party favorable opportunities to carry out its leading role in the building of socialism on Estonian soil.

The friendship and brotherhood of our peoples was not just that indestructible force that ensured the victory over fascist Germany. The friendship of peoples, which we have a right to call Leninist, is a powerful moving force in the establishment and development of our socialist society. In their long experience, the workers of Soviet Estonia have become firmly convinced that precisely the friendship of the Soviet peoples and their selfless help is the primary basis of all of their successes. That is why they are doing all they can to strengthen it further.

The life-giving force of the fraternal friendship of peoples was especially noticeable in the course of the restoration of the national economy demolished by the war. The republic's occupiers destroyed almost half of the national wealth. The overall losses inflicted upon the national economy amounted to more than 16 billion rubles. Industry, for example, lost 45 percent of its prewar capacities, whereby the production of output declined to one-tenth to one-fourth of the prewar level. Plant and factory buildings looked out of empty windows, and mine shafts, machines and equipment were demolished. The occupiers destroyed 116 school buildings, 16 hospitals and clinics, and almost all large theaters. Cities lay in ruins, 57 percent of overall available housing was lost, and railroads and other transportation means were put completely out of action. Agriculture declined. And only through the strength and fraternal help of all Soviet peoples were the people of Estonia able to heal the severe wounds of the war in the shortest possible time.

Only 8 days after the liberation of Tallinn, the first train from Leningrad brought food and equipment to the capital of Soviet Estonia over the rebuilt railroad track. Despite the destruction and difficulties, trains went to the Estonian SSR from all corners of the Soviet Union. The Government of the USSR allocated an additional 300 million rubles to the republic for 1945, which amounted to almost half of the republic's budget for that year. In addition, Estonia received 262 million rubles worth of raw materials, machinery, building materials and grain from union stocks, but it itself was able to give the country output valued at only 80 million rubles. For a long time, imports of industrial output into the republic exceeded exports, and it was not until 1956 that these indicators were more or less in balance.

The Leninist economic and national policy of the Communist Party was and is that force that permitted the establishment of a powerful industrial complex in the republic in a relatively short time. Therefore, no one should be surprised that as early as 1946 the volume of industrial production in Estonia exceeded the prewar level. In 1950 it was exceeded by a factor of almost 3.5. Our republic's industry now produces as much output in a week as was produced in all of 1940. Compared with 1975, the republic's fixed production capital has increased by a factor of 1.6. Whereas in bourgeois Estonia industry accounted for only one-fourth of gross industrial and agricultural output taken together, now industry produces almost two-thirds of the social product of the republic. All of this serves as a reliable basis for a steady increase in national well-being and for a more complete satisfaction of the spiritual needs of all strata of the population of Soviet Estonia.

II

Soviet Estonia today is a republic with dynamically developing and diversified industry, intensive agriculture, and a population with a high educational and cultural level. Our republic's economy is an organic part of the single national-economic complex of the USSR. On the basis of a single state plan, a production complex took shape in the republic having a developed sectorial structure in complete harmony with the republic's natural resources, geographic position, and the traditions and experience of its population.

During the years of Soviet authority, Estonia's industrial structure in particular has undergone significant qualitative changes and the level of concentration of production has increased. Whereas in 1960 82.5 percent of the enterprises had no more than 500 industrial production workers, it is now 56.4 percent. During that time, the share of large enterprises with more than 1,000 industrial production workers increased from 6.4 to 22 percent. There are now 493,000 workers in Estonia, which is four times more than in the years of bourgeois rule. Together with family members, workers make up the majority of the population of the republic. More than one-third of industrial workers have a secondary or higher education. There are now fewer and fewer people employed in unskilled and hard physical labor, which was predominant in Estonia's prewar industry.

Of course, this has not only great socioeconomic but also political importance. For a thoroughly developed working class--quantitatively and qualitatively--represents an unshakeable support of the socialist system and the driving force behind the intensification of production and the continued confirmation of the fundamental values of the Soviet life style.

The increase in the urban population is a very significant result of industrialization and is its direct consequence. Whereas one-third of the population lived in cities in 1940, now more than two-thirds of the entire population of Estonia lives in cities.

Sectors that have developed historically in the economy of the Estonian SSR are machine building and metalworking, in which more than one-fourth of industrial production personnel are now employed. Another leading sector in the republic's national economy is light industry, which is represented mainly by enterprises in textiles, sewn goods, leather goods and footwear. Now more than half of the workers in this sector are employed in the textile industry. There has been new development in the food, forest, woodworking, cellulose and paper, and fuel industries as well as in the building-materials industry.

Each of the industrial enterprises determining the republic's current industrial face can rightfully be called a creature of the great friendship of Soviet peoples, for in them are materialized the labor, talent, knowledge and experience of the working people of practically all union republics. In the postwar years, capital expenditures into the republic's national economy amounted to 18.9 billion rubles, of which 6 billion rubles went into the

development of industry. Just in the first 4 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, almost 24 percent of the fixed capital of industry was renewed.

Substantial changes also took place in the distribution of industry. About one-fifth of it is concentrated in the northeast part of Estonia. This is completely natural, for it is here where the industrial sectors are concentrated that have developed vigorously in the years of Soviet authority, such sectors as electric energy and the shale and chemical industries. By the way, there was practically no chemical industry in bourgeois Estonia. It underwent its true development during the years of Soviet authority.

The accelerated increase in the industrial potential of the republic became possible due to the fact that our economy is an integral part of the unified national-economic complex of the USSR. The mutual fraternal assistance of the union republics, the rational division of labor, and cooperation and intensification of production made possible the full utilization of the tremendous advantages of our socialist production. The republic is seeing more rapid development of those industrial sectors that have crucial importance for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and of sectors producing consumer goods.

The industrial face of today's Soviet Estonia is unthinkable without the deepening and developing interrelationships with other union republics. Scientists calculate that the efficient development of the economy requires more than 400 sectors and our republic has only 150, only 18 of which can develop independently. For the rest, everything essential must basically be brought in from other union republics. Today approximately half of the republic's industrial output is produced on the basis of nonlocal raw materials. These ties are developing on the basis of the maximum union of the interests of our republic itself and the nation as a whole.

It is difficult to overestimate the role of transport in the unified All-Union national-economic complex. Today in our republic, all of its forms are represented, including railroad, motor-vehicle, air, sea, pipeline and even river transport. During the postwar years, the volume of freight turnover in general transport has increased by a factor of 34. This was possible because of technical progress, a fundamental improvement in the structure of the transport conveyor, and reconstruction of the road system. Of special importance for improving the processing of marine shipments is the construction of the Novotallinn commercial seaport, the first phase of which will go into operation within the next few years.

In speaking of the development of the national economy of Estonia during the years of Soviet authority, one must not fail to mention the contribution being made to it by the representatives of a very ancient occupation--our builders. In essence, the entire territory of Soviet Estonia is a building site. During the postwar years alone, a total area of about 6.5 million square meters of housing has been built in our capital city. This is four new Tallinns if one considers that after the war a total area of only 1.5 million square meters remained suitable for habitation. In the postwar years, a total of 18.9 billion rubles in capital investment was channeled into the republic's national economy, including 1 billion rubles in 1984, 27.8 times as much as in

1940. In the amount of capital investment per capita (602 rubles in 1983), Estonia holds second place in the country behind the RSFSR.

During the years of Soviet authority, other leading sectors of the republic's industry also changed unrecognizably. In recent years, with the help of the fraternal republics, many of our enterprises and associations were rebuilt and provided with up-to-date equipment. This also made it possible to raise significantly the level and quality of output produced in Estonia. Just in the first 4 years of the current five-year plan, there was a 50 percent increase in the republic's output in the highest quality category, which significantly exceeds the rate of growth of the production of industrial output. Last year, products with the Emblem of Quality accounted for 44.5 percent of the total volume of output subject to assessment. In this indicator, Estonia occupies seventh place among the union republics.

Many of the products of our industry have also received recognition abroad. More than 90 plants and production associations in the republic now deliver their output to 91 countries of the world.

The entire path traveled by the Estonian people in the unified fraternal union is an ascending path. Today the annual per-capita social product produced in the republic amounts to 6,390 rubles. This accomplishment was possible only because of the selfless help of all fraternal republics in the period of the postwar restoration of the national economy destroyed by Hitler's occupiers and the carrying out of socialist industrialization and the collectivization of agriculture. It was also made possible by the comprehensive intensification of production, the inclusion of practically the entire able-bodied population in public production, and the wide use of the achievements of science and technology.

Today, with a feeling of legitimate pride, we refer to some figures reflecting the dynamics of the development of industry in the 11th Five-Year Plan. In 4 years, the production of industrial output increased by 11.9 percent, which is 1.9 percent higher than was foreseen by the plan. The entire increase in industrial production occurred through an increase in labor productivity. And this is very important, for there are practically no available workers in the republic. It is significant that labor productivity in the republic's industry has increased to 16 times the 1940 level.

The April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum put forward as the main strategic task the intensification of the national economy and the fundamental acceleration of scientific-technical progress. And the matter is decided not only by the improvement of existing technologies and the partial modernization of equipment but by the transition to a fundamentally new technology.

The theme of the entire preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress must be creative labor, unity of words and deeds, initiative and responsibility, high-mindedness and high demands. There is now no more important task for the republic's party organizations than the mobilization of the efforts of labor collectives for the implementation of this year's plan and the adopted socialist obligations by all associations and enterprises. The new high horizons outlined in the pre-congress socialist obligations of the republic's

working people will be achieved only on the basis of increased labor productivity, improved quality of output, the saving of raw and energy resources, and the strengthening of organization, discipline and order in all links of the national economy. Evidence of the intensity of these obligations is the fact that the plan of the 11th Five-Year Plan for the republic's rate of increase in production and labor productivity of industry is to be fulfilled by Constitution Day. Beyond the socialist obligations accepted for 1985, it is necessary to sell 7 million rubles of output and produce consumer goods valued at 5.6 million rubles (in retail prices). As indicated by the results of the first half year, there is no divergence between words and deeds. The republic's workers are successfully coping with the fulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations.

III

Fundamental changes have also occurred in rural areas. In the postwar years, on the basis of Leninist teaching on collectivization, the peasantry resolved the complicated and difficult task of reorganizing agriculture under socialist principles.

The progressive farm Kolkhoz imeni Viktor Kingiseppa, which was organized at the beginning of September 1947 on Saaremaa Island, is now rightfully considered to be the first Estonian kolkhoz. The following bears witness to the victorious march of the kolkhoz system on Estonian soil. Whereas in January 1948 there were only 12 kolkhozes in Estonia, there were 59 by June of that year. The year 1949 was the year of the mass collectivization of agriculture in Estonia. Despite fierce resistance by the kulaks, arson and the murder of activists, the kolkhoz system had triumphed everywhere in the republic by the beginning of 1951. A very important result of this victory is the fact that the collectivization of agriculture completed a revolution in the life, consciousness and psychology of the Estonian peasantry. It definitively eliminated capitalist social relations in our countryside and permitted the establishment of large-scale socialist agriculture. Every opportunity now exists here for the wider application of industrial methods of labor, cooperation and specialization. The triumph of the kolkhoz system gave the peasant immense opportunities to participate actively not only in physical production but also in public life and in the management of the state.

Our whole Soviet reality clearly indicates the fruitfulness and creative force of the party's Leninist agrarian policy. For precisely this policy predetermined the fact that in a relatively short period of time Estonian agriculture became a developed specialized industrial sector of production more and more fully meeting the needs of the working people. The transition of agricultural production to the industrial track, its concentration and intensification, and the mechanization and electrification of almost all labor processes brought about a fundamental change in the nature of labor, farming and animal husbandry and raised its efficiency and productivity. We have now fully mechanized the cultivation of the land, sowing work, the care of young plants and the harvesting of grain as well as most work in the cultivation of other agricultural crops. The high level of mechanization is also a characteristic feature in the organization of the production of animal products. All of this served as the basis for the fact that the republic's

agriculture now gives twice as much output as in the final years of the existence of the bourgeois state, whereby only one-third as many workers are employed in it. And Soviet Estonia surpasses many leading capitalist countries in the rate of development of agricultural production.

Now, instead of 144,000 small farms, we have organized 142 kolkhozes and 153 sovkhozes. All of them are modern large-scale socialist farms. The average size of the land areas of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes is 8,391 hectares, of which agricultural areas amount to 4,539 hectares, including 3,108 hectares of plowed area. The average farm has 350 to 400 workers, 63 tractors and 12 grain-harvesting combines. By way of comparison, it should be noted that in 1939 Estonia's agriculture had 1,807 tractors and 3 grain-harvesting combines. Today the overall capacity of power machinery used in agricultural production amounts to more than 6.7 million horsepower, which is 23 times more than in the last year of the bourgeois state. For every 100 hectares of sown area in the republic, there are more than 744 horsepower, whereas there were only 29 horsepower in 1939. All of these figures speak eloquently of the consolidation of the material-technical base of socialist agriculture in Estonia.

The party's agrarian policy has fundamentally changed not only the working conditions of the Estonian peasant but the land itself has been transformed. Thus more than 936,000 hectares of swamp-ridden and excessively moist lands have been drained in the republic since the war. Amelioration work has been carried out on 791,000 hectares of land not requiring drainage. At the present time in Estonia, drainage systems have been established on more than 565,000 out of 601,000 hectares of drained agricultural lands. Most of this work was done after the May (1966) CPSU Central Committee Plenum that established the first Long-term Reclamation Program.

The second Long-term Reclamation Program adopted by the October (1984) CPSU Central Committee Plenum provides for raising melioration to a qualitatively new level. It foresees the drainage of an average of 17,000 to 19,000 hectares annually, while 50 to 60 percent of the total volume of reclamation work involves the reconstruction and technical improvement of existing systems.

In bourgeois Estonia in 1937, as you know, estimates were made of the cost of reclamation work. It turned out that 225 million kronas would have been needed to improve all agricultural lands. But the peasants and state were then able to spend only 1.5 million kronas annually on melioration. At that rate, 150 years would have been needed to improve all lands. We basically solved this task in 30 years.

Soviet Estonia has moved ahead in the intensification of agricultural production. The average annual grain yield increased from 11.5 quintals per hectare in 1940 to 30 quintals in 1984. Today, plant growing provides about one-third of the entire gross output of agriculture. The main task of this sector is to supply animal husbandry with the necessary feed.

Animal husbandry, our main commodity sector, specializes in intensive livestock raising for meat and dairy products, pig farming for bacon and pork,

and the raising of young pedigree stock. In addition, in recent years there has also been intensive development of industrial poultry raising in the republic. In the level of labor productivity in animal husbandry, our republic occupies first place in the country.

Other data also give witness to the efficiency of animal husbandry. Last year, the republic produced 146.5 quintals of meat (carcass weight) and 872.9 quintals of milk per 100 hectares of agricultural land. The average annual milk yield per cow was 3,855 kilograms. This year, the republic's livestock breeders are striving to obtain an average of 4,000 kilograms of milk per cow. By way of comparison, we will note that in the last year of bourgeois Estonia, the milk yield per cow was 1,976 kilograms.

As they say, success is at hand. But our rural workers realize that they are still far from full utilization of the existing possibilities. The Food Program also points them in this direction.

As you know, the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Committee Plenum approved the experience of the Vil'yandiskiy and Pyarnuskiy party raykoms in the establishment of rayon agroindustrial associations [RAPO's]. Following their example, agroindustrial associations were organized in all 15 rayons of the republic. Now the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and the enterprises serving them have one sovereign manager--the RAPO. And the republic's agriculture is managed by a single management authority, the Estonian SSR Agroprom.

During the 2 years of the existence of Agroprom in the republic, gross production of agricultural output increased by more than 11 percent over the preceding 2 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Now all of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in our republic without exception are operating profitably.

It is quite obvious that 2 years are not a long time but one can say with complete certainty that the experiment has been justified in this stage. But what now?

The entire logic of the development of the republic's economy suggests the urgent necessity of a more complete union of agricultural production with the industrial processing of output. And the question has arisen about planning, financing and managing the entire agroindustrial complex as a unified whole. This was spoken about conclusively at the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Besides Agroprom, there are now 53 industrial enterprises and 28 associations, combines and directorates of the republic's Ministry of Consumer Services working under the conditions of the economic experiment. In other words, the search is along a broad front and it has generally been successful. At enterprises operating under the conditions of the experiment, there has been an improvement in deliveries discipline and a more rapid increase in labor productivity. But just as in anything new, the experiment does not work simply or by itself. There is now an acute sense of the necessity of improving daily organizational and educational work in each labor collective working under the conditions of the experiment. Here there is much to be done by the primary party organizations of the enterprises. Precisely they bear

all of the substantial interpretive and political-educational work known as the ideological coverage of the experiment.

The substantial political and labor activity of the masses and the organization of effective social competition serve to guarantee the successful resolution of the tasks facing the republic in economic and social development. This competition has received particular impetus now that we have entered into the period of active preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress.

The working people of the cities and rayons see their patriotic duty in contributing more effectively to the development of the economy of the Soviet Union as a unified national-economic complex. They put overall national interests above everything else. This flows directly from the international nature of our society and our world view.

IV

Today all those capable of evaluating our reality objectively and without bias can see that the working people of Estonia live significantly better under Soviet authority than ever before. And that is completely natural.

The social policy of the Communist Party is directed primarily to raising national well-being and the education and culture of the working people, to improving their working and living conditions, and to perfecting the system of social security, medical services, and welfare. At the present time, more than three-fourths of national income is used for consumption. Considering expenditures for housing and social and cultural development, four-fifths of our republic's national income goes to the well-being of the people.

The impressive results of this party policy are reflected graphically in the statistical data and in the life and fate of every family. Just in the last 15 years, our real per-capita income has increased by a factor of 1.7. During the same period, the average monthly wage of workers and employees in Estonia's national economy increased by a factor of 1.6 and the monthly wage of kolkhoz workers increased by a factor of 2.1. During this period, payments and benefits from social consumption funds for the republic as a whole increased by a factor of 2.3 and amounted to 663.8 rubles per capita in 1984. This means that in many areas of our life the people are provided more nearly equal conditions and consequently the principle of social fairness is being adhered to consistently.

The achievements of socialism in raising the educational level of the population are well known. As you know, during the years of bourgeois authority, only primary education was compulsory but, due to material difficulties, 42 percent of the young people in bourgeois Estonia did not even have the opportunity to receive that education. Only Soviet authority gave the children of workers, peasants and all working people access to secondary and higher educational institutions. At this time in our republic, as in all union republics, there is a law in effect on compulsory secondary education and school reform is being carried out. The number of pupils in nonspecialized schools has almost doubled compared with 1940 and the number in secondary special educational institutions has increased by a factor of almost

11. There are 24,600 students studying in Estonian VUZ's compared with 4,700 in the last year of bourgeois rule. Last year, more than 230 rubles from public consumption funds were expended per pupil in nonspecialized schools, about 720 rubles per tekhnikum pupil, and more than 1,550 rubles per VUZ student. If one considers that at the beginning of the school year 221,800 people were being taught in nonspecialized schools, 22,400 in secondary special educational institutions and 24,600 in VUZ's, then it becomes obvious that our socialist state is investing tremendous sums in the development of free education. Such is the cost of the real concern about the future of Soviet Estonia.

An indicator of the increase in the well-being of the population is its provision with housing. Just in the first 4 years of the current five-year plan, 249,000 people improved their housing conditions and almost one-sixth of the republic's inhabitants received living space in comfortable houses. At the same time, we understand very well that much work must still be done for the complete resolution of the housing problem at the present-day level.

An important landmark in the development of Estonian science was the establishment of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences, which is now our basic center for scientific-research work. In the system of the republic's Academy of Sciences and its 12 institutes, more than 1,100 highly skilled scientists are carrying research work today. The republic has a total of 6,851 scientists, of whom 306 have the academic degree of doctor of sciences and 2,890 that of candidate of sciences, whereas in 1940 there were only 544 scientists in the republic.

A characteristic feature of our time is the strengthening of ties between science and practice. Estonian scientists are now actively participating in the development and implementation of more than 50 complex special programs, scientific-technical programs of importance for the union, and analogous programs for their own republic. The complex program for the increased production of consumer goods and the improvement of domestic services for the population will have great importance.

Also well known are the achievements of Soviet Estonia in the area of culture, which has been undergoing development fruitfully for 45 years following the same course as Soviet culture and closely interacting and being mutually enriched with the cultures of other peoples of the USSR. Being socialist in content and diverse in its national forms, Estonian Soviet culture is profoundly international in spirit and character. Its vigorous development was possible primarily due to the fact that only under socialism did literature and art begin to serve the working people and become truly popular.

Last year alone in Soviet Estonia, a total of more than 16.8 million copies of books were published. This amounts to 11 books per capita, whereas it was only 2 books per capita in 1940. Not a single capitalist country in the world has similar per-capita indicators for the publication of literature.

It is well known that in the years of bourgeois authority Anton Khanzen-Tammsaare, the classical author of Estonian national literature, dreamed of having his works translated into other languages in at least an abridged

version. Last year alone, 53 books translated from Estonian were printed in 21 languages of the peoples of the USSR. And for the entire period of the existence of the Estonian SSR, 1,290 titles of Estonian literature with a total of 47.4 million copies were published in fraternal republics.

At the same time, all of the best that is published in the other fraternal republics is translated into Estonian. In the last 10 years alone, 811 titles of translated books were published with a total of 24.6 million copies. During the years of Soviet authority, we have published a total of 2,377 translated books with almost 49 million copies. Today's Estonian readers are thus able to familiarize themselves with the bests works of the country's world and national literature.

The Estonian SSR occupies one of the leading places in the world in the per-capita dissemination of the periodical press. For us, this indicator is 20 copies annually for magazines and 172 copies for newspapers. By way of comparison, we note that in 1940 there were 1.3 copies of magazines and 17 copies of newspapers per capita.

Our republic's cultural representatives will never forget how, in the difficult years of the war, Estonian writers, artists, composers and performers in the Soviet rear were gathered together in the ancient Russian city of Yaroslav'. Organized into the State Artistic Ensembles of the Estonian SSR, they made up the core of the creative unions and artistic collectives later organized in the republic liberated from the enemy.

The main characteristic feature of today's Soviet socialist culture is its mass participation. Every year, 1.4 million spectators visit the republic's theaters and about 20 million visit its movie theaters. The number of people attending concerts exceeds 1 million annually and more than 3 million visit artistic exhibitions. At this year's Song Festival, a united choir of 30,000 singers performed, being listened to by hundreds of thousands of people. The republic has more than 10,000 amateur artistic groups, associations and circles in operation, in which more than 200,000 people are involved. Such is the reality of our time, convincingly refuting the fabrications of hostile emigre elements who are making a lot of noise about the supposed "gloomy future of Estonian culture."

Our entire life indisputably confirms the fact that socialism, contrary to the calumny of its ideological adversaries, not only does not lead to the loss by the Estonian people of their own unique face, language and cultural characteristics but, on the contrary, is raising them to new heights, making them the property of all the peoples of our country.

In regard to the national and international aspects in culture, they appear as mutually enriching categories. The national aspect does not restrict but deepen the possibilities for the development of socialist culture, and the international aspect under the conditions of socialism does not absorb the national aspect but contributes to its flourishing and enrichment.

History indicates that there are no closed and isolated cultures. The cultural process of our people is organically interwoven with the cultures of

other peoples. Therefore, denial of the reciprocal influence of national cultures and attempts to preserve the absolute uniqueness of a national culture are the way to destroy it and to doom the culture to stagnation. A culture that strives merely to conserve the traditions of past years and does not enrich it with the spirit of today and the achievements of other cultures inevitably dies out, being doomed to provincialism. Today the culture of the Estonian people, having assimilated the best of what was created in the past, is headed for new heights in its development.

V

The Estonian people rightfully link all of the notable achievements in the years of Soviet authority with the leading and guiding role and the steady Leninist national policy of the party of the communists, of which the Estonian Communist Party is a faithful militant detachment.

During the postwar years, the republic party organization has grown significantly and become stronger. During this time, its numbers have increased by a factor of 14.4. The party organization of Estonia now brings together in its ranks more than 108,000 members and probationary members of the CPSU. Party strength among the republic's adult population is 10.2 percent and among those employed in the national economy it is 12.1 percent. As we see, one of 10 adult inhabitants and practically one out of 8 Estonian working people are communists. This makes it possible to extend communist influence to all of the most important sectors of social and cultural development.

In the composition of the Estonian Communist Party, there is a continuous increase in the number of communists of the native nationality--Estonians. At the same time, its makeup is multinational, including communists of 71 nationalities. These two interrelated objective tendencies reflect the flourishing of the economy and culture, the increase in the political activeness of the working people, and the process of bringing together all nations and nationalities living in our republic.

The Estonian Communist Party today includes 2,822 primary and 2,700 sectional party organizations and 5,033 party groups. They are the true political core of the multinational labor collectives and are the organizers of ideological and educational work in the working masses. Operating in the heart of the masses where the economic and social policies of the CPSU are translated into the language of specific action, the primary party organizations are called upon to organize their work so that each labor collective can be an effective unit for the development of the creativity of the working people and so that all of this will contribute to the successful fulfillment of our plans and obligations and to a worthy celebration of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The upcoming reports and elections must contribute to the further organizational and political strengthening of party organizations as well as to raising the vanguard role of communists in production and in public life. The primary attention of communists must be concentrated on the questions of raising the level of political leadership and improving the style and methods of the work of party committees and bureaus and primary party organizations. It is very important everywhere at the meetings to establish an atmosphere of

efficiency and high-mindedness and a self-critical approach to the evaluation of the work of party organizations and their managing bodies. This will aid in the further consolidation of the standards of party life, in the development of intraparty democracy and criticism from above and below, in increasing the activeness and initiative of communists, in raising their responsibility for the affairs of their organizations and, consequently, in the further strengthening of party guidance of all areas of our life.

Great attention should also be paid to questions of the party management of the soviets, trade unions, Komsomol and other public organizations--in short, all institutes of the political system of socialist society.

More and more of our production leaders now realize the necessity of the daily labor, ideological-political and moral education of people as an indispensable condition for the development of the creative activity of the masses and consequently for the successful resolution of the tasks facing the collectives. And in the future, the focus of attention must be on questions of the ideological hardening of personnel, the development of their need for and habits of political work among the working people, and the ability to consider the educational consequences of the operational and administrative decisions made. Those party organizations that will discuss the course of the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the Participation of the Leading Personnel of the Estonian SSR in Political and Educational Work Among the Working People" at the report and election meetings will be acting properly. This will permit them to work out measures to raise the responsibility of economic managers and specialists for the state of educational work in labor collectives.

All means of propaganda and agitation must make a maximum contribution to the ideological provision of the acceleration of our movement forward. They now have considerable possibilities for influencing the thoughts and actions of people. Therefore, their work must be made even more orderly, consistent and purposeful.

The friendship and fraternity of all nations and nationalities of the USSR is a great achievement of socialism. But by no means does this signify that all of the questions in the area of national relations have already been resolved. As was stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress, the dynamics of the development of such a multinational state as ours create a number of problems requiring the keen attention of the party.

It should be remembered that socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism do not come about by themselves or automatically. Consistent educational work is needed for their formation and affirmation. Therefore, the republic party organization is maintaining the focus of its attention on questions involving the patriotic and internationalist education of the working people, especially young people. In this work, the republic's party organizations are relying on the rich experience accumulated in other units of the CPSU.

The festivities dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War have taken the form of a large national holiday. The preparation and celebration of the jubilee of the Great Victory

have contributed to the increase in the political and labor activeness of people and to an increase in the efficiency of the work to educate our population in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism.

Whatever communists think today, above all they want the lives of the working people to be rich in content and culture. During the years of Soviet authority, the republic party organization demonstrated through all of its work that it is the vanguard of the working people, consistently striving for the certain fulfillment of the tasks put forward by life. In this work, the Estonian Communist Party is invariably conforming to and will conform to the highest interests of the people.

* * *

The Declaration on the Entry of Estonia into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, adopted 45 years ago, states: "Only as part of the great Soviet Union, being an equal member in the family of Soviet republics, can the people of Estonia improve their economic life, develop a national culture, provide equality of rights to nationalities, and guarantee peace, food and true freedom for the Estonian working people."

Today these words have come true.

The achievements of trice-decorated Soviet Estonia were possible because of the practical application of the wise Leninist national policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the inviolable friendship of all Soviet peoples. In celebrating the 45th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet authority, the republic's working people are full of resolve to continue to consolidate this great source of the strength of our state and to celebrate the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ARMENIA RECEIVES CHALLENGE RED BANNERS

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 10 March 1985 carries on page 1 a 900-word editorial entitled: "For the Red Banner 5-Year Plan." The article states that despite difficulties caused by a severe winter, Soviet Armenian workers have started the year off right and are meeting plan targets in industrial output, production and sale of agricultural products. A challenge banner is given to show that a particular city, rayon, or work-force has done an outstanding job. On 6 March challenged red banners were presented to the republic for the ninth time in a row. However, dozens of associations and enterprises are failing to meet plan targets. Some enterprises are failing to meet supply targets and continue to turn out poor-quality goods. Potential to boost agricultural production is not being satisfactorily utilized by the agroindustrial association, and the performance of construction and transportation organizations leaves much to be desired.

CSO: 1830/826

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

VAYNO MEETS WITH WORKERS--On 15 May K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee toured the Valgaskiy Rayon Valga Sovkhoz central farmstead and fields and acquainted himself with the course and organization of the spring field work. Comrade Vayno conversed with sovkhoz workers at their workplaces and took a keen interest in their working conditions and everyday life. Comrade K. Vayno met with the top specialists and managers of the enterprise. The discussion touched on questions of the economic and social development of the Valga Sovkhoz and the tasks in the implementation of the Food Program. Much attention was paid to the fulfillment of the plans for social and economic development, to the intensification of agricultural production, to the utilization of internal reserves, and to the strengthening of discipline, order and organization. The first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee also visited the Valga Sewn-Goods Factory, where he became acquainted with production and conversed with workers. Comrade K. Vayno was accompanied by M. Kolosova, first secretary of the Valgaskiy Party Raykom, and A. Orgulas, chairman of the Valgaskiy Raykom. [Text]
[Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 16 May 85 p 1] 9746

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IDEOLOGY

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES LAXITY IN ESTONIAN PARTY COMMISSIONS

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 16 May 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Party Commissions"]

[Text] The spirit of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum is permeated with concern about improving the style and methods of the party leadership and the control and verification of implementation.

In recent years, Leninist principles for the organization of control have been further developed. In the overall system of political, organizational and educational measures carried out by the party, party and socialist control as a whole is becoming a more and more effective instrument for the intensification of the real democratic spirit of our system and for the strict observance of social justice.

The changes are visible in the example of the work of the party controllers in our republic. The content of control was enriched, its planning principles became stronger, and the forms and methods have become more varied. The party commissions attached to the Pyarnu, Kokhtla-Yarve, Tartu and other party gorkoms supplemented their practice with new and valuable experience.

The party commission of the Pyarnu Gorkom is acting purposefully. Last year, it prepared and presented for the review of the party gorkom bureau the question of the increase in the role of the primary party organizations in examining the misdemeanors of communist leaders. Along with other sections of the gorkom, the commission examined the course of the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Intensifying the Campaign Against the Theft of Socialist Property, Bribery and Speculation" and the decisions of the gorkom plenum to strengthen labor, state and party discipline.

The members of the party commission attached to the Pyarnu Party Gorkom continually study in the primary party organizations the work with candidates for party membership and young communists, the practice of preparing and carrying out party meetings, the status of the payment of party membership dues, and the state of the preservation of party documents. The results of checks are generally discussed at seminars of the aktiv and at gorkom staff conferences. The work of the party commission now includes the participation of its members in the meetings to discuss the personnel matters of communists in primary party organizations.

Other addresses of experience were also named at the recently held republic conference of party controllers. Thus, the work of the party commission attached to the Kokhtla-Yarve Party Gorkom with communists who have been penalized by the party was worthy of approval. The party commission attached to the Kingiseppskiy Party Raykom has accumulated some interesting experience in the organization of individual educational work with communists.

However, there are still shortcomings in the work of the party commissions. For all of last year, many party commissions did not review and did not submit for the discussion of the party committee bureau even a single question of a control nature. Among them were the party commissions attached to the Morskoy Party Raykom, to the "Estrybprom" party organization, and a number of others.

Party control is called upon to train personnel in the spirit of high discipline and strict observance of the CPSU Rules. Liberalism, unjustified indulgence, and especially connivance in relation to offenders are completely out of place here. Unfortunately, it still happens that communists remain in the party after having committed a criminally punishable transgression. Such an approach not only removes from responsibility those who are behaving in an unworthy manner but also throws a monkey wrench into the correct training of personnel.

In the Charter of the CPSU it is stated directly and unequivocally that if a party member has committed misdeeds punishable in a criminal court, he is to be expelled from the party and held responsible in accordance with the law.

It is essential to make a basic evaluation of the smallest deviations from the norm of party life. The moral and political line of our party is that there should be no compromise in relation to that which curbs our movement forward and is foreign to its Rules. Mismanagement, waste, defrauding the state, and red tape must all be judged sternly by the party. It is essential to raise the responsibility for the observance of general state and national interests and to be resolute in extirpating departmentalism and local favoritism. It is necessary to emphasize not so much the ascertainment of shortcomings and violations but above all the in-depth study of the reasons for negative phenomena. Their decisive elimination and, of course, their prevention must be stressed. The verification, prevention and eradication of shortcomings must be brought together in control work.

The task of the party commissions is to do everything possible to aid in raising the effectiveness and quality of work, in the timely introduction of start-up facilities and in the preservation of physical and energy resources. The main thing is the effectiveness of control and the achievement of tangible final results. The Leninist directive--"Know how to make corrections"--is still topical today.

The review of appeals occupies a significant place in the work of the party commissions. It requires great attention and a sensitive attitude toward people but, at the same time, a strict approach to the evaluation of the transgressions of those who violate the positions of the Party Rules. In examining personnel matters, it is important to rely on the opinion of the primary party organization, to consider it without fail. However, only half of the personnel matters of the leaders brought to party account began with primary party organizations.

It is also bad that many personnel matters do not come about at the initiative of the primary organizations, which are well familiar with the transgressions committed, but often from materials of administrative authorities, from press appearances, and from the results of the examination of letters and statements. Thus, in examining the signals, the party commission attached to the Estonian CP Central Committee, together with the authorities for the protection of rights, uncovered serious violations of financial discipline and the misappropriation of national property as well as irregularities in the organization of the work of subsidiary production processes at the Mayak Fishing Kolkhoz. Two leading workers of the kolkhoz were made criminally responsible. But strange as it may seem, the primary party organization "did not notice" any of these outrages. A fundamental party evaluation of these facts was performed by the Kalininskiy Party Raykom and the primary party organization of the kolkhoz only after the intervention of the party commission attached to the Estonian CP Central Committee.

At the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, there was talk of how important it is that the upcoming reports and elections in the party aid in the further consolidation of the Leninist norms for party life, the development of intraparty democracy, criticism from above and below, an increase in the activity and initiative of communists, and a raising of their responsibility for the affairs of their own organizations and the party as a whole. And here the party commissions can do a lot.

The CPSU Rules state: "The party has one discipline and one law for all communists regardless of their merits and the positions that they hold." The strict observance of this demand is an important guarantee that there will be an even greater increase in the responsibility of each party member and his activity in the work to celebrate the 27th Party Congress in a worthy manner.

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IDEOLOGY

GUIDELINES FOR BETTER POLITICAL EDUCATION SET FORTH

Tallinn KOMMUNIST ESTONII in Russian No 4, Apr 85 pp 65-68

[Article by Prof I. Unt, doctor of pedagogical sciences: "Principles of Didactics in Political Education"]

[Text] From the pedagogical viewpoint, political education must obey the laws governing any other type of training. Didactic pedagogy deals with problems of training. As a science, didactics studies most of all training in general educational and higher schools. The theoretical problems of political education have been studied to a far lesser degree. Nevertheless, the achievements of the theory of education could become a great support for propagandists, for didactic laws apply to any kind of education and should be taken into consideration if such education is to be successful.

Permanent continuing education and the continuing enrichment of the people with new knowledge through the system of various courses, people's universities, and so on, as well as through self-education, are ascribed great importance in our country. Political education is one of the permanent forms of education, which contributes to increasing the knowledge of the adults.

Compared to any other type of education, political education has its specific features. We must take into consideration that the students are adults of different age, profession, education, general cultural standards, interests, and scope of outlook. Participation in such education is voluntary and the testing of the knowledge and its rating are unlike those used in school. To the extent of the possible, the political education system takes into consideration differences in the educational standards of the students. However, this principle cannot be applied everywhere to the same extent, particularly at enterprises and establishments with a small number of employees.

This article provides a short description of the most important principles of didactics, which should be used in political education as well. The author also relies on his own experience of lectures read at the University of Marxism-Leninism and at political days. Those who would like to study more closely the problems of didactics should turn to the corresponding sections of pedagogy textbooks, in particular the textbook which came out in 1983, edited by Yu. Babanskiy, a leading Soviet experts in didactics. An entire series of

contemporary problems of didactics are considered in his book "Optimizatsiya Protsessa Obucheniya" [Optimizing the Training Process].

Before undertaking the presentation of the main topic, let us point out a major pedagogical problem closely related to psychology. The propagandist must mandatorily determine the educational level of the individual students, their interest in reading works on domestic and foreign policy, attitude toward books read and overall outlook and cultural standard. We must point out that the school certification or diploma does not always suitably reflect these aspects of the personality. In some cases, a secondary or even higher school graduate may display striking ignorance, while someone with a rather modest education, conversely, may possess extensive knowledge.

Knowledge is closely related to the interests of the students, and their trend, extent and depth. Interests create a reason for active training. Interested and active students encourage others to participate actively in the process, thus contributing to upgrading the meaningfulness of the work of the entire training group. Knowledge of the mastery of language by the students and their ability to speak is important. The propagandist must bear in mind that people who are timid or turn within themselves, who quite rarely express their feelings and attitudes, may not develop the ability to speak immediately. Usually, such people should be encouraged to speak out. A variety of methods exist for the study of all such qualities. The most simple and convenient in daily work are the following: study of the personal file and references of the students; constant observation; use of questionnaires, surveys and special assignments which help the propagandist in learning more about his students. Thus, they could be asked to answer in writing questions as to the newspapers and journals they read, what television and radio programs they prefer, and what books they have read. What is essential in such a questionnaire is to make the students rate their own answers, such as, for example, what did they find most interesting, what did they like most of all, what they did not like and if so why? The political education process itself could be covered by such a survey: How is it rated by the students, and what did they find the most or the least interesting in their studies?

All of this is material for becoming individually acquainted with the students and for ensuring better planning and organization of the process. Naturally, students are more stimulated by studies consistent with their questions and interests. This is not to say that the propagandists should avoid approved curricula. It is a question of presenting the material from a viewpoint understood by the students. Furthermore, the group should be studied also from the sociopsychological viewpoint. For example, the propagandists must know its leaders whose opinion is taken into consideration by the others and who thus influence the entire group's attitude toward the training. Naturally, this is manifested during classes as well, in general features. Complex methods are used for the more thorough determination of interpersonality relations; one of the simplest is a written survey. For example, every student could name his preferred speaker on one topic or another.

Turning to a brief consideration of methodical problems of political education, let us emphasize that the Marxist-Leninist theory of knowledge is

its general philosophical methodological foundation. From the viewpoint of the student education is always a process of acquiring knowledge. Naturally, the general laws of knowledge apply to the training process: "From live contemplation to abstract thinking and from it to practice...." (V. I. Lenin, "Poln. Sobr. Soch." [Complete Collected Works], vol 29, pp 152-153).

What didactic principles should the propagandist have in mind in organizing the classes?

Above all, the principle of clarity, according to which the presentation of the material should be paralleled by a sensory perception on the part of the students through objects, pictures, films and other visual aids. It would be unnecessary to discuss this principle in detail, for it was covered extensively and skillfully by Kh. Palamets in the journal KOMMUNIST ESTONII, No 1 for 1984. Let me merely point out that the requirement of clarity directly stems from the laws of the process of knowledge, for its initial stage is live contemplation. Clarity performs a number of functions based on the human mentality. Compared with a verbal description, a visual aid helps a person to gain a firmer and more accurate idea of things. It increases the intensiveness of the memorization process, for what the sensory organs have perceived is preserved by the memory quite well. Hence visual training with the help of audiothechnical facilities is a very important prerequisite for successful political education.

The principle of activeness. Marxist philosophy teaches that the activeness of the subject of the knowledge and his own cognitive activities, his schoolwork in this case, are the foundations of knowledge. Without such activeness the propagandist would be totally unable to impart any kind of knowledge to anyone. Consequently, he must always be concerned with energizing his students. In turn, such an extensive and quite well-studied area of didactics touches on a number of other problems of the theory of education and psychology. Above all, this applies to energizing related to the motivation to learn. The motivation for any human activity is based on need. Therefore, in order for the students actively to participate in classwork, their corresponding motivation must be developed. Cognitive interest is the most important motivation in political education. A number of methods exist for intensifying this interest, the most essential of which are, first, the formulation of a problem in a topical way, new to the students, with the help of specific examples and, second, problem training.

The level of activeness of the students varies. The lowest is the one in which the students closely follow the course but do not personally participate in solving the problems. Conversely, a deeper penetration into the essence of problems and their solution is the highest level of activeness. This is achieved essentially with the help of problem training. Its opposite is the so-called reproductive type of training, in which the student presents the material in precisely the way in which it was presented to him. Let us make the stipulation that a great deal of material (factual data in particular) which should be memorized in precisely that fashion. It is also natural that by no means does the entire material consist of problems and that the endless solution of problems can only delay its digestion.

Questions asked by the students themselves particularly energize the training process. Taking this into consideration, an experienced propagandist himself encourages the students to ask questions. The number of questions and their nature indicate, to a certain extent, the level of activeness of the students and their political maturity.

The conscientiousness principle. This principle presumes that the students fully understand the material and are aware of the need for the knowledge they are gaining. In order to implement this principle, the propagandist must be suitably familiar with the educational level and abilities of the students and steadily supervise the way they are mastering the subject and if everything is clear to them. The ability of the study group should not be underestimated, for this hurts the self-esteem of students, young ones in particular. I recall a case from my student years. During my fourth year, an instructor undertook to read a lecture on philosophy. After saying that all philosophers could be classified into two major groups--materialists and idealists--he wrote those words on the blackboard. Some of the students felt insulted while others found this ridiculous. In either case, an obviously nonpedagogical situation developed.

The student is helped to understand the importance of the material he is studying by linking it with life, practice and daily activities. Repetitions of long-familiar facts should be avoided, for this immediately kills any interest in the subject. However, nor should we forget the fact that sometimes students may be excessively shy and do not ask for additional explanations of something they do not understand, in the belief that everything is clear to the others.

The principle of accessibility of education is closely related to the preceding concept. It presumes that education is consistent with the level of knowledge of the students, their habit to learn and their ability to think. The propagandist must see to it that the degree of difficulty of the instruction is somewhat superior to the level of the students, which will make them stress their efforts and will contribute to their development. However, the training should not be excessively difficult, for in that case the students will simply fail to cope with the material. If the classes are below the level of the group, the students will consider them a waste of time.

If the education levels of the students are quite disparate, the propagandist must follow the principle of individualized instruction, which proceeds from the individual characteristics of the people. On the basis of the different abilities of the students to work with books and to master the material, their assignments must be differentiated in terms of difficulty. This is particularly important when the class consists of members of different professions. Furthermore, one student may be knowledgeable in fiction, another in foreign policy, yet another in philosophy, a fourth may be a passionate lover of popular science books, a fifth may be a permanent participant in quizzes, etc. The skillful breakdown of class assignments would make use of the different areas of knowledge of such students in the interests of the entire group, thus broadening their outlook and ensuring the reciprocal enrichment of all students with new knowledge. Individualized

training invariably presumes the comprehensive consideration of the interests of the students.

So-called selective assignments have become popular. Granting the students the possibility of selecting the type of training is considered one of the means of energizing them, for it allows them to study what is of interest to them. The activeness of the student group becomes even greater if the students voluntarily express the desire to carry out a specific assignment.

The principle of system and consistency is of great importance in political education. According to this principle, the training should be such that in the minds of the students the material becomes stored in a specific logically related system. New knowledge must always be introduced within the existing system. Systematic training contributes to the better understanding of the subject and to its memorizing, for the logically related material is always digested considerably more easily than uncoordinated facts. The re-creation in the course of the training process of ties among the different disciplines contributes to the shaping of an integral outlook which, as we know, is the main objective of political education.

The principle of firmness of knowledge presumes that the material has been mastered firmly and durably. In school this is ensured by testing and grading knowledge. Political education has its specifics. The solidity of knowledge is achieved here by constantly emphasizing and repeating the most essential facts, concepts and laws and strengthening them with the help of new logical connections. The need to resort to this method is determined on the basis of a selective control: do the students recall one fact or another, have they interpreted one concept or another, do they recall the important events which have taken place in one country or another?

In the course of his daily work, the propagandist frequently determines what methods to use in class. The most popular in political education are lectures, talks, visual familiarity with the material and independent work by the students with prime sources and other training materials. The method of discussions is used most frequently. Let us note that its forms are quite varied and that the subject could be a question asked by one of the students or a decree, article or book. The latest forms of such talks are discussions, role-playing, staging and "brainstorming" (a collective method for resolving difficult problems). All of these methods help to diversify the training, energize the activities of the students, awaken their interest and thus enhance the efficiency of schoolwork.

This traditional division of training methods could be extended further, on the basis of the essential and logical structure of the material. Thus, we distinguish between deductive and inductive training methods. In the deductive method, the starting material consists of rules, laws and summations from which specific cases and examples are subsequently derived. In the inductive method, individual cases and facts are considered first and it is on their basis that a rule is deduced or a summation reached. No unanimous view prevails in education as to what method is preferable. The heuristic talk is

also developing as a popular method, in the course of which the truth is determined or a specific problem is resolved.

In addition to the choice of the method of training, the propagandist should also select the type of class method to be used. Quite popular is the form of seminars, along with lectures, conferences and encounters. Three forms of organization of the work are used in seminars: frontal, individual and group. In the frontal organization, the entire group discusses a single problem; in the individual, the individual student works at his own pace; in the group form, the students work jointly in small groups.

Most frequently used in political education is the frontal work method. From time to time, however, individual and group methods are used as well. Individual work is related essentially to the study of prime sources, the Marxist-Leninist classics above all. This method allows the propagandist to vary and individualize assignments to the students. Group work should be used more frequently. In this case, the students are divided into groups of four or five people. Each group sits around a table, for this makes a discussion of the problem more convenient. The groups may be issued either a single assignment or different ones. The first method is used when it is desirable to compare results of group work; the second is adequate if the material is too extensive and it would be expedient to break it down into individual parts. In either case the representative of the groups reports to all students at the seminar on the results of their work. However, if the groups are given different assignments, the propagandist must coordinate the reports of the spokesmen for these groups. Group work offers a number of advantages: it energizes the students, contributes to their reciprocal enrichment of knowledge and creates a base for minidiscussion. Particularly preferable in group work are multiple-problem topics. Those who wish to study the essence and method of group work more extensively should read the book by Kh. Liymets, "Grupповaya Rabota na Uroke" [Group Work in Class], which came out in Tallin in 1976.

The propagandist should use different means and methods of training. Routine inevitably creates boredom and passiveness. Furthermore, each method has its particular developing and educating functions. By using all of them skillfully, the propagandist will be able to carry out successfully the tremendous tasks in the communist education of the people, which were set in the resolutions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

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IDEOLOGY

SHORTCOMINGS NOTED IN AZSSR RURAL IDEOLOGICAL WORK

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 18 June 1985 carries on page 2 a 500-word AzerINFORM report on a meeting of the Heftchala Rayon ideological activists on preparations to be made for the harvest season. "Speakers demonstrated that the necessary interconnection of all channels of ideological influence for the attainment of important duties is not guaranteed everywhere. At some enterprises political informers, agitators and lecturers are not working with the necessary activism. The full possibilities of clubs and libraries are not being exploited." Also, shortcomings in medical and trade service were noted.

AZSSR: LEVEL OF LECTURE PROPAGANDA TO BE HIGHER

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 30 June 1985 carries on page 2 a 600-word AzerINFORM report on a joint plenum of the AzSSR 'Bilik' Society, its Baku City ispolkoms and the republic Peoples University Councils at which the duties of lecturers connected to decrees of the April (1985) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, progress made in rebuilding lecture propaganda, and measures to further expedite this work were discussed. It was pointed out that "the level of lecture propaganda does not completely correspond to contemporary demands or to the mature intellectual demands of Soviet man. The possibilities of lecture propaganda are not sufficiently exploited in the formation of the workers' communist worldview, in the development of their labor and political activism and in their spiritual education, and new, interesting forms of ideational influence are not always sought." Plenum participants concluded that "we must put a definite end to formalism and the substitution of paper shuffling for real work in the activity of lecturers."

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SOCIOLOGY

UKRAINIAN CP'S KAPTO WRITES ON NATIONALISM

PM281416 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 85 First Edition pp 2, 3

[Article by A. Kapto, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "The Class Content of Internationalism and Patriotism"]

[Text] Real socialism has convincingly confirmed Marxism-Leninism's fundamental conclusion that the successful solution of the nationalities question and the shaping of the new man--internationalist and patriot--are possible only on the basis of Marxist-Leninist ideas and in the process of the creative activity of the party and the people. In an attempt to discredit the socialist way of resolving this question, the Leninist nationalities policy, and the latter's main value--the unbreakable friendship of the USSR's peoples--imperialism is conducting a malicious propaganda offensive against the gains of developed socialism. Right-wing and left-wing revisionism and foreign bourgeois nationalist, Zionist, and clerical centers unite beneath anti-communist banners. The spearhead of their attacks is against the unity and cohesion of Soviet people and their devotion to the motherland and the communist party. Therefore, the revelation of the way in which the Soviet people's internationalism and patriotism are conditioned by social class factors and the critique of the untenability of bourgeois falsifications of the theory and practice of the shaping of the masses' internationalist awareness constitute an important theoretical and political task. This task becomes increasingly topical now, when it is necessary to effect a psychological reorientation of cadres in the spirit of the new demands and when the party is marching toward its 27th Congress with an innovative policy which accelerates our onward advance and profoundly reveals the advantages of socialism, its dynamism, and its forward-looking approach.

1. Being an internationalist, V.I. Lenin notes, means "thinking not only of one's own nation, but placing the interests of all above it..." (Complete Collected Works, vol 30, pp 44-45). He demanded that a struggle be waged against national narrowness, exclusiveness, and isolation. The working class is both historically and logically the guiding force and reliable guarantee of this process. Its policy embodies "the interests of the brotherhood and solidarity of workers from different nations" (Vol 27, pp 441).

Internationalism and patriotism are intrinsic features of the working class. By its very nature it is alien to nationalism and, in F. Engels' expression,

its entire spiritual development and progress are humanistic and antinationalist. The objective position and destiny of the working class as an international and patriotic class and a creative class led by a Marxist-Leninist party enable it to assume the main role in the struggle for the revolutionary restructuring of society.

The present stage of our society's development, which is distinguished by the formation of its classless structure and the advance toward social homogeneity, does not signify a leveling of the working class' clear-cut ideological reference points or its shift to some kind of extraclass or supraclass positions. On the contrary, progress along this path is the result of, on the one hand, the reinforcement of its class positions and, on the other hand, the reeducation of all social strata and groups and their transition to socialist positions. Under the new historical conditions the working class is still the leading sociopolitical and economic force and the main initiator and organizer of all accomplishments. Its political complexion and its mentality and morality are the foundation of the new historical community of people--the Soviet people. The interests and ideals of the working class are expressed in Marxist-Leninist theory, while its class consciousness constitutes the nucleus of the communist world outlook. It is a kind of linchpin determining the structure, direction, and content of the social consciousness and of the international and patriotic education of all strata of society.

Narrow class egoism is alien to the class approach. Embodying the interests and ideals of the working class, this approach imbues the educational process with profound humanistic meaning and makes it possible to objectively analyze and evaluate the development of the individual's consciousness, detect any opposing forces and tendencies or negative phenomena, and map out ways to combat them.

The social experience of the majority of Soviet people took shape under conditions when the "Who Whom?" question inside the country had already been decided in socialism's favor. While it is enormously significant, this fact simultaneously contains the danger that, under present-day conditions, some people may forget class criteria when examining general human values. Our opponents would like more than anything to squeeze out of the consciousness of Soviet people, and of young people in particular, devotion to communist ideals, loyalty to revolutionary duty, internationalism, and patriotism. This is why the education of all strata of the population in a class-party spirit has been and still remains our central political and ideological task.

The class nature of education is a specific historical process. Each stage of the party's activity and the activity and the country's life has its specific peculiarities and features and ushers in a new stage, thus continuing the single thread of social progress. The inner unity of historical stages and the transition from one to another ensure the continuous development of social relations. Consideration of their specific features makes it possible to preserve and augment the accumulated experience, give a modern sound to international and patriotic education, and bring the methods of ideological influence in line with the new demands and tasks.

2. V.I. Lenin always highlighted the class nature of the concept internationalism. He used the words "internationalist," "revolutionary worker," and "socialist" as synonyms. There is no true revolutionariness without internationalism, just as there cannot be true internationalism without a struggle by the working class to build a society of social justice.

Equally, patriotism also has a very definite class nature. Imperialist reaction, relying on some kind of "cohesive [neraschlenenny] national idea" or "national spirit," is making considerable efforts to promote a petty bourgeois interpretation of patriotism. But the narrow, hypocritical "patriotism" of the bourgeoisie, preoccupied with the desire to maintain the monopoly right to exploit the working people of "its own" nation, is one thing and the patriotism of the working class waging a struggle for the revolutionary restructuring of society is something else again.

The ideas of unity with class brothers from other peoples have always underlain the working person's patriotism. Socialism has proved capable of creating a new type of patriotism, organically and inseparably linked with internationalism. The socialist patriotism born out of the great October is as akin to internationalism as it is hostile to its antipode--bourgeois nationalism.

Patriotism and internationalism in the socialist society are both being [sushcheye] and ought [dolzhnoye] in their dialectical unity. But the recognition of this unity does not mean automatic equilibrium between them. This unity has a leading element--the international element. This perception of the correlation between international and patriotic education guarantees the correct spiritual development of the individual and creates a barrier to nationalist influence.

Being consistently revolutionary, party-minded, and scientific, the consciousness of the working class in the USSR is becoming an attribute of all social strata and groups. It acts as the integrating nucleus of social consciousness under the conditions of developed socialism. This is why international and patriotic education must be organized, in the first place, with due consideration for the social class conditioning of the processes occurring in real life, on the basis of the dialectical unity of the national and the international, and, in the second place, proceeding from class positions regarding all facts and phenomena of social life.

The Marxist-Leninist method of class analysis provided an objective criterion for the correct examination of the most complex questions. Any deviation from its principles, just like any confusion in views, gives rise to a false train of thought, transforming correct concepts into their opposites. The Bourgeoisie pins hopes on such divisions in its struggle against socialism. This [goal--FBIS] is served in particular by various concepts whose purpose is to void the terms freedom, democracy, and humanism of their class content and turn them into bare abstractions.

It is important to analyze social relations from a scientific standpoint, perceive them in all their complexity and contradictoriness, take into account the possibility of diverse influences on world outlook, correctly evaluate

the extent and depth of such influences, and draw the correct political conclusions.

Patriotism and internationalism also express moral views, serve as moral principles, and regulate the individual's behavior. Feelings of friendship and fraternal solidarity and of mutual trust and respect are firmly entrenched in the mentality of Soviet citizens.

The class approach opposes the exaggeration and distorted manifestation of national feelings, helping the correct combination of the moral and political content of patriotism and internationalism. Patriotism and internationalism in the socialist community countries are simultaneously a component of moral consciousness, a norm of moral behavior, and a policy founded on a scientific world outlook. The last element is dominant: in their labor activity and daily life people are guided not only by considerations of prestige, but primarily by class, statewide, and international interests.

3. An important place in our ideological enemies' pseudoscientific constructs is occupied by the misrepresentation of the forms and methods of work on international and patriotic education. Various "arguments" are adduced for this purpose, prevalent among them being the accusation that the CPSU commits ideological "violence" against Soviet people.

Attributing "national nihilism" to the communists, the bourgeois falsifiers present work on international and patriotic education as a deviation from the nations' right to self-determination and as a desire on the part of the CPSU for the "forcible elimination" of the national features of people's character. The apologists of imperialism are particularly zealous in attacking our party's uncompromising stance on bourgeois nationalism, presenting this as "eradication of the national [element]" in the spiritual sphere. For example, the struggle against Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism is presented as an offensive against Ukrainian culture and the exposure of the ideology and policy of international Zionism as anti-semitism.

Finally, the bourgeois falsifiers attempt to distort the CPSU's historic experience in international and patriotic education and belittle its abiding significance. From their viewpoint, socialism has allegedly failed to change the nature of the national relations that existed under capitalism. Juggling with data on the demographical development of nations and ethnic groups in the USSR, they push antiscientific ideas about "eternal" stereotypes of eastern and western people, about some kind of "muslim threat," about an impending "nationalist explosion" in our country, and so on.

The bourgeois ideologists are incapable of appreciating the essence and vast transforming power of socialist internationalism because they proceed from a false methodological premise and are unwilling to perceive that socialist internationalism is organically linked with the historic changes in Soviet people's way of life. The fundamental changes in the social class structure of society, the consistent improvement of national relations, and the educational work of the party have ensured a truly revolutionary turnabout in social consciousness whereby internationalism has turned from the ideal of a small

group of communists into the profound conviction and norm of behavior of millions of Soviet people of all nationalities.

The "Sovietologists" use long-discredited theories of "unknowability" and "irrationality" of national feelings and relations, "inscrutability" of a people's soul, and the "eternal and inevitable nature" of national antagonisms for attacks in this sphere of ideological activity. From the methodological viewpoint, they all share clearly expressed idealism and subjectivist and metaphysical notions about national relations. Hence the total inability of bourgeois ideology to withstand the ideological and theoretical struggle against the truly scientific internationalist communist ideology.

It must be noted that the ideologists of imperialism show a clear preference for deception, juggling of facts, and slander in their theoretical quests. The attacks against the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and the Soviet system of international and patriotic education are based on substitution of terms and slanderous fabrications.

Way back in the past K. Marx said that the human mind and human consciousness are an impregnable fortress, and that people fight for fortresses, they storm fortresses so as to raise their victorious banners above them. The fortress may exemplify a man's honesty of views, correctness of ideas, and firmness of beliefs. But great staunchness and unshakable faith in the correctness of one's cause are needed when the fortress is stormed by the forces of evil, untruth, and injustice if these forces are to be prevented from entering the fortress.

Consequently, the active counteraction of overt spiritual aggression by imperialism is now one of the fundamental questions in the CPSU's ideological activity. The party shows tireless concern to boost the working people's ideological tempering and strengthen their patriotic and international education. The core here is to mold a class approach toward the evaluation of social facts and processes. It is precisely this approach which, in Lenin's words, must "be the touchstone we will use to test questions of principle, political tasks, and methods of propaganda, agitation, and organization" [Vol 6, p 321].

4. An important role in patriotic and international education belongs to the system of Marxist-Leninist education. Party committees in the Ukraine have accumulated considerable experience of its organization and are concerned with enhancing its quality and fruitfulness. The system of Marxist-Leninist instruction has extensive potential for profoundly revealing the nature of the communist party's ideological and organizational foundations and the internationalist essence of its domestic and foreign policy. The diversity in forms of studies and the broad range of problems studied make it possible to link the theoretical foundations of the CPSU's nationalities policy with an analysis of specific questions of Soviet society's economic, political, social, and spiritual development and of the class struggle in the international arena.

The tasks of international and patriotic education are resolved both in the course of the political education of communists and Komsomol members and in the process of teaching various subjects in secondary and higher schools, and also with the help of the press, radio, television, lecture propaganda

and oral agitation, institutions of culture and art, creative unions, and various public organizations. The shaping of lofty patriotic feelings among people is also furthered by the different forms of mass-political work: integrated political days, weeks and 10-day periods devoted to fraternal republics, evenings for soldiers' mothers, and so on. For example, the thematic evenings "Soviet People Have Their Own Pride" are well established in Ternopol Oblast, while the lecture cycles "Two Worlds--Two Ways of Life" are operating successfully in Chernovitsy Oblast. The sociopolitical clubs named for Ya Galan are popular in the Lvov region.

In recent years the republic's scientists have done much to improve international and patriotic education. Serious attention is paid to criticism of modern bourgeois "Ukrainian studies." At the same time, however, there are occasions when comrades carried away by patriarchal attitudes have to be corrected, and it is necessary to ensure that the principles of party-mindedness, class approach, and historical method are strictly adhered to in research.

The development of working people's class consciousness is greatly helped by the work of republican party organizations on education in historical facts. Today, when our class enemy is trying to disrupt the unity of generations and sow the seeds of skepticism and political indifference in young people's minds, the experience of the fighters for Soviet power, the shockworkers of the first Five-Year Plans, the stakhanovites, the conquerors of the virgin lands and of space, and the war veterans provides a living link uniting the motherland's heroic past with its present and future.

When revealing the advantages of the socialist way of life, it is important to pay particular attention to the assertiveness of counterpropaganda and its preemptive operations and to offer a prompt and resolute rebuff to attempts by the ideologists of anticommunism to sow the seeds of bourgeois nationalism and religious extremism. International-patriotic education must help in every way to increase the class tempering of Soviet people, particularly young people, and to nurture resistance to imperialist propaganda and bourgeois standards of behavior and morality. To strengthen patriotic sentiments, loyalty to international duty, and involvement in the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy is to raise Soviet people's consciousness and their readiness to do everything for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, the expansion of scientific and technical progress, and the boosting of the USSR's defense capability.

The community of interests of the party and the people and their patriotism and internationalism contain the cementing basis on which the rallying of all classes and social strata, of all nations and ethnic groups in the USSR, takes place; they give them strength and wings in the struggle to resolve the topical problems of our society's development, to strengthen peace, and to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

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SOCIOLOGY

✓ KOMSOMOL POLITICAL STUDY PROGRAM PUBLISHED

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[Unattributed article: "Bringing Young People's Political Studies Up to Modern Requirements; The New Academic Year in the Komsomol Political Study System"]

[Text] The coming academic year in the system of Komsomol political studies and economic education will take place in the period of preparations for and holding of the 27th CPSU Congress, the completion of the current Five-Year Plan, and the start of the 12th.

Soviet young people have ardently supported the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, which put forward a program for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. The party is constantly concerned to improve the people's living standard, to strengthen the country's economic and defense might and international positions, to ensure world peace, and to create conditions for the young generation's all-around development.

The main directions of the party's economic strategy and specific ways of further developing the national economy were defined at the CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress. In fulfilling the set tasks the party expects a particularly great deal from young people and their energy and keen minds. "There are ample areas where Soviet young people can put their hands and their knowledge to good use," M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed at the ceremonial opening of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students. "We highly assess their contribution to the affairs of the Soviet people today. We are firmly confident that our young people will continue to honorably justify their high calling--to continue to build the new society."

Increasing young people's contribution to the resolution of urgent socio-economic problems requires from Komsomol organizations the mobilization of all organizational and social factors, the instilling of order, the increasing of discipline and responsibility, and the improvement of work style and methods. A special place in this is taken up by the ideological education work of Komsomol committees. This work has an important role to play in activating the human factor and developing young people's creative initiative. The CPSU stresses that ideological political education in all its forms must be linked as far as possible with life and with the tasks of accelerating society's socioeconomic

development. Herein lies the essence of the changes which today must be introduced into ideological and political education work. This party directive fully applies to the Marxist-Leninist education of young men and women too.

Marxism-Leninism constitutes the immutable scientific basis of party policy at all stages of communist building. The CPSU constantly measures its practical activity against the teachings of K. Marx, F. Engels, and V.I. Lenin, creatively enriches the theory of scientific communism, and is guided by it in resolving modern tasks of social development. Being involved in Marxism-Leninism and the living thinking and practice of the party puts a mighty weapon in the young generation's hands for implementing the boldest plans and schemes. For each young person there is no higher and more noble task than mastering revolutionary theory and putting it into practice.

The content of the political and economic studies of Komsomol members and young people is determined at each period in the light of the economic and educational tasks being resolved by party and Komsomol organizations and the real situation and level of training of young production workers. Implementing the decisions of the 26 CPSU Congress, the party Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, and the 19th Komsomol Congress, Komsomol committees took measures in the last academic year to further improve the Marxist-Leninist education of young men and women. Currently around 10.5 million people are studying in the Komsomol political studies system. The scientific standard of the lessons and young people's interest in studying the Leninist theoretical legacy, the CPSU's historic experience, and current problems of communist building have increased and the links between study and practice have strengthened. The number of young men and women studying the problems of the ideological struggle and the socialist way of life has increased. Over 20 percent of students have studied economic theory, party policy, and front-ranking production experience and have mastered economic management methods. The practical returns from study are increasing, as is its role in developing the labor and socio-political activeness of young working people.

At the same time many Komsomol committees have not yet succeeded in achieving substantial shifts in eradicating formalism and improving the quality of studies. Studies are not always closely linked with life and the resolution of urgent problems, and lessons are sometimes presented in a boring way and merely repeat truisms. Some students show an indifferent attitude to their studies and are unable to utilize the knowledge they have gained in production and social activity. Komsomol committees must analyze in depth the results of the last academic year, assess the state of affairs critically, and define measures to eradicate shortcomings and ensure high standards of preparation for the 1985/86 academic year. These questions must be examined at Komsomol meetings and AKTIV conferences. Komsomol political studies must influence young people's convictions and actions more actively and promote the nurturing of qualities such as competence, professionalism, socialist enterprise, a sense of the new, initiative, and responsibility.

Two periods can be singled out in the forthcoming academic year--the precongress period (October 1985-February 1986) and the postcongress period (March-June 1986).

In the period before the 27th Party Congress the basis of the content of Komsomol political studies will comprise the materials of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress, other pre-congress documents, and materials from the 10th Plenum of the Komsomol Central Committee. It is planned to hold three special lessons at Komsomol political schools and seminars during this period. These will profoundly reveal the content of the party's new approaches to the assessment of what has been achieved at the level of development and to the resolution of socioeconomic, scientific, technical, and ideological education problems. It is important for the students to profoundly grasp the essence and vital necessity of the party's course aimed at ensuring the scientific and technical renewal of production and the achievement of the highest world labor productivity standards, improving social relations, deepening social democracy and social justice, and significantly improving Soviet people's working and living conditions.

The new academic year in the Komsomol political study system, as in all forms of education, will start with lessons on the topic "Using All Potential and Reserves to Successfully Fulfill the 1985 Plan and Socialist Pledges and Worthily Greet the 27th CPSU Congress." The goal of the lessons is to help the students to profoundly recognize the exceptional importance and urgency of the tasks set by the party and to channel the efforts of each and everyone into active participation in implementing these tasks in socialist competition for the right to sign the Leninist Komsomol's report to the 27th Party Congress and into revealing production growth reserves. During the lessons it is also expedient to discuss the specific participation of each student in the all-union patriotic "maintain a revolutionary pace" event devoted to the 27th CPSU Congress and the 70th anniversary of the great October socialist revolution.

Subsequently, the young men and women who embarked last year on 2-year courses will continue their studies. In this connection Komsomol committees, along with party committee political enlightenment centers and offices, must make changes to their study plans and amend them in such a way that they can be fulfilled by March 1986.

The following study programs can basically be recommended for the remaining students: "For Young People About the Party," "The Socialist Way of Life and Young People," "The Ideological Struggle and Young People," and "Scientific and Technical Progress and the Economy." Lessons on the following topics can be organized alongside the aforesaid courses in political schools: accelerating the country's socioeconomic development is an urgent task for the party and the entire Soviet people; current problems of the qualitative transformation of society's material and technical base; the party's course of improving society's political system, strengthening order, organization, and discipline, and asserting a sober way of life; consolidating international peace and strengthening the socialist countries' positions in the world arena. The lessons must make extensive use of materials from report and election party meetings and conferences and the congresses of union republic communist parties. It is necessary to strive to ensure that the study of the aforesaid courses and topics prepares young men and women for profound perception of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the new edition of the party program.

A sort of basic economic overview of questions of financial autonomy and the collective contract will be provided in the new academic year with a view to improving the training of agricultural workers in order to resolve the problems of improving labor organization and extensively introducing economic levers and increasing the effectiveness of agricultural production on that basis. A new course—"Financial Autonomy and the Collective Contract on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"—has been prepared for that purpose. By agreement with party committees young rural working people must be extensively involved in studying this course in common schools of communist labor for communists, Komsomol members, and nonparty people created on the basis of teams, livestock units, and links. It is also possible to organize young people's studies according to this program in Komsomol economic schools on the basis of youth teams, livestock units, and links.

It is recommended that the training of young people with higher education in the year ahead be conducted according to the programs of theoretical seminars for the system of party studies and programs prepared by the relevant ministries and departments.

At the lessons it is necessary to discuss progress in the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Increasing Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People" in close coordination with the courses being studied and to organize the examination of the political results of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow and the appeal to the world's youth and students adopted by the World's Youth Forum.

After the 27th CPSU Congress the system of Komsomol political studies will switch to the study of the congress materials and documents. The necessary study plans, programs, and methodological elaborations will be prepared to help propagandists. It is expedient to involve delegates to the CPSU Congress and congresses of union republic communist parties and Kray and Oblast party conferences, members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee, Union Republic Communist Party Central Committees, and Party Kraykoms and Obkoms, party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers, and the broad ideological Aktiv in holding the lessons.

Komsomol committees must persistently improve the leadership of young people's Marxist-Leninist education. It is necessary to conduct instructional conferences for the organizers of political studies and to specifically participate in seminars and courses for propaganda cadres. Each Komsomol organization must establish principled and effective monitoring of the quality of studies. Moreover, it is necessary to bear in mind that, if necessary, lessons in political schools may be held three times a month instead of twice. It is important to increase Komsomol members' responsibility for mastering political knowledge and applying it in practice.

Improving the teaching and methodological base is of great importance. By the new year all the recommended programs will have been worked out and amended and the study plans and programs on new topics will have been prepared. Regular publications of theoretical and methodological materials and consultations in the Central Komsomol Press are envisaged.

The new academic year in the system of Komsomol political studies is an organic integral part of Komsomol organizations' entire multifaceted work to prepare for the 27th CPSU Congress and mobilize young people to implement its decisions. It is necessary to strive to ensure in every possible way that political studies and each piece of knowledge stimulate creative thinking, mold profound convictions in young men and women, and help them to act vigorously, knowledgeably, innovatively, and in an organized and responsible way in order to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum.

CSO: 1800/448

SOCIOLOGY

CHELYABINSK ROAD ACCIDENTS HALVED DURING DRINKING CAMPAIGN

LD222146 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 22 Aug 85

[From the Vremya newscast; video report from Chelyabinsk Oblast]

[Summary] In the last year road accidents in Chelyabinsk Oblast have been more than halved. When drivers see a State Automobile Inspection [GAI] helicopter hovering overhead, they become extra careful and "there is no longer any possibility of infringements on the road." [Video shows helicopter in flight.] The helicopters also patrol the shores of lakes and rivers; and "from the air, it is easy to see whether people are swimming and sunbathing, or have gathered to partake of a bottle of something." On no account can anyone who shows the least sign of intoxication be allowed to drive. If motorists are spotted drinking, it only takes a quick telephone call to bring the GAI patrol car along to investigate. [Video shows inspector, notebook open, interviewing people in front of a parked car.]

For six years combined GAI and health service teams have been using mobile medical posts to check drivers. They check up to 1,500 people every month. Beside stopping the drunkards, they ask the drivers how they are feeling, take blood pressure and prevent tired drivers from continuing their journey. Harvest trucks are carefully inspected, and in a number of places they have not been involved in any accidents for two years.

A.S. Del, head of the oblast GAI, says that last year there were 350 fewer accidents; nevertheless, there are still many problems. Not everyone seems to be aware of the new legislation on drinking: "In the last two weeks alone more than 1,000 drivers have been arrested on the oblast roads for being drunk in charge of vehicles--a very alarming figure." Much remains to be done. [Video shows medical patrol vans on the road; a driver having blood pressure measured and another having pulse taken; a rural GAI patrol in action; unidentified people at a table reviewing results of accident prevention program; people looking at an accident prevention poster.]

CSO: 1800/452

SOCIOLOGY

GALAN CLUBS FIGHT 'HOSTILE IDEOLOGY' IN LVOV

AU220943 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0645 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] The sociopolitical clubs named after Galan hold an important place in the communist education of young people in Lvov Oblast. In the oblast, there are 750 Galan clubs with a membership of more than 140,000. The clubs use the most various forms of activity: organize cycle of lectures, readers' conferences, discussions on political and educational topics, help young men and women deeper learn Yaroslav Galan's legacy, initiate ceremonies in tribute to the memory of heroes of the Soviet army who died in the battles for the liberation of the region from the fascist occupiers and of Soviet aktivs killed by Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists.

In mass political undertakings the clubs engage party and Komsomol veterans, participants in the Civil and the Great Patriotic Wars, front-ranking production workers and innovators, scientists and cultural figures. The vigorous activity of the sociopolitical clubs named after Yaroslav Galan in Lvov Oblast helps cultivate among young Soviet people the feeling of love for the fatherland, devotion to the idea of proletarian internationalism, and irreconcilability to any manifestations of hostile ideology.

CSO: 1811/58

SOCIOLOGY

NEW BOOK: HISTORY OF RELIGION AND ATHEISM IN LITHUANIA

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 18 Jul 85 p 2

[Review by P. Pechyura of book "Ateizm i religiya v Litve" [Atheism and Religion in Lithuania], Izdateltvo Mintis, Vilnius, 1985, in Lithuanian]

[Text] The Mintis publishing house in Vilnius has brought out the book by scientists and atheism propagandists who consistently and relatively fully reveal the history of Catholicism's spread in Lithuania and the origin and development of atheist views during various periods in the history of the Lithuanian people. The book shows with scientific reliability and persuasiveness that, in contrast to the religious creed brought in from outside and alien to the people, atheism was an organic reaction of the folk masses to the propagation of Catholicism and that it progressed and developed in accordance with the historical fortunes of the Lithuanian people.

At an early stage in the social development of the Lithuanian tribes, who were not at all deprived of historical originality in their style of life, the propagation of christianity occurred not as a result of a single event or act of divine grace. Like any propagation of foreign influence it was accompanied by blood and a large number of victims. In this connection, in our view, several facts of history contained in the book are of particular interest to the Russian reader.

Tribes of Prussians and western Lithuanians were among the first to undergo the invasion of adherents of the new faith. This occurred under the aegis of the Teutonic Order. In 1310 the head of the order passed a law forbidding Prussians to speak in their native language or to practice handicrafts. The order's government, created on seized land, looted the surrounding Lithuanian territory in the name of spreading Christianity (killing, according to professor P. Pakarklis's data, about a million Lithuanians) until its aggressive course was cut short by the victory near Gruenwald.

Catholicism's penetration into Lithuania occurred more than a century earlier than is now officially recognized by the Vatican and the Church. However, even after the introduction of Christianity, many, particularly

rural inhabitants remained loyal to their old faith up to the very onset of the Reformation. The new religion, which served the feudal order well, was incomprehensible to the lower classes. It remained alien to them in its feudal orientation. It was the religion of the lords and boyars. Moreover, Christianity was antagonistic to the people's culture, which grew out of the old holiday and everyday habits and beliefs of the Lithuanians. Even the peasants' Lithuanian language was slighted as heathen, because, perhaps, the god of the Catholics did not understand it.

This short historical excursion distinctly demonstrates, and this is well shown in the book, that to speak of some kind of deep influence of Catholicism on the culture of the Lithuanian people has no basis in fact. This is evidenced by the widespread presence in Lithuanian folklore of anti-clerical and anti-Catholic sentiments, a homespun kind of folk atheism arising together with the introduction of Christianity. To this belong not only expressions ridiculing priests and the Church, sayings and proverbs, but also parodies of prayers. It was, so to speak, the spontaneous atheism of the masses who were crushed by the exploitation of the feudal lords and clerics.

Such a situation however, could not but arouse the Church's concern. Moreover, the situation was aggravated by the spread of Protestantism. Although the Protestant movement in Lithuania had a sectarian character, it nonetheless touched on social and political problems and advanced ideas which were bold for their time. For the struggle against the phenomena of Protestantism, paganism and atheism, the Jesuits were invited to Lithuania. In 1579 they founded in Vilnius a higher school for the training of skilled Catholic cadres. Here student debates were conducted. Here, for the first time, we encounter the beginnings of a materialist view of nature, which prepared the soil for instruction in the natural sciences.

Later, in the 19th century, writers in Lithuania assumed anti-religious positions. They condemned serfdom and the clergy which supported it. In the front ranks were the students of Vilnius University.

At the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries, in connection with the sharpened class struggle in Russia and other countries, atheist thought in Lithuania was significantly enlivened by the rapid development of the natural sciences and the spread of the ideas of materialist philosophy. V. Kudirka openly expressed himself against the papal encyclical in which the head of the Catholic Church called on believing Lithuanians not to offer resistance to tsarist power. The female writer Yulai Zhematye ridiculed belief in supernatural powers and miracles, which the Roman Catholic priests foisted on the people. In 1911 A. Venuolis wrote a story in which he showed how the holy orders constrain and deform man's nature. Later, V. Mikolaytis-Putinas and I. Ragauskas deepened this thought.

A form of atheist thought, close to Marxism, called democratic atheism sprang up in Lithuania at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries, represented by such names as Y. Bilyunas, S. Matulaytis, Yu. Andzyulaytis and Y. Machis-Kekshtas.

In the book under review major attention has been devoted to illuminating the development and spread of scientific atheism and to its connection with the revolutionary liberation struggle. With great interest the reader will become acquainted with the Marxist views on religion which V. Kapsukas and Z. Angaretis propagandized at the beginning of our century. These views found subsequent embodiment in the activity of the organs of proletarian dictatorship in the years of the proletarian revolution. The principal points of Lenin's decree "On the Separation of Church from State and School from Church" found reflection in a decree of the Soviet of People's Commissars of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Lithuania and Belorussia, signed by V. Kapsukas and Z. Angaretis.

In the years of bourgeois dominion in Lithuania, despite persecution, the atheist movement received rather wide dispersion. Freethinking newspapers and magazines were published. However, the propagandized views of the freethinkers were, for understandable reasons, limited--they didn't deal with the social roots of religion. Only with the victory of the socialist revolution in 1940 and the establishment in Lithuania of Soviet power did genuinely democratic conditions for the realization of freedom of conscience and the formation and dissemination of a scientific-materialist world view arise.

The book, in our view, rather broadly shows the process of liberation of the consciousness of the toiling masses from a religious world view in close connection with the socialist transformation of their material conditions of life. Atheist indoctrination has become part of the overall plan for nurturing a scientific-materialist world view.

The book is intended as a teaching aid for school youths, although it may be useful to anyone who is interested in the questions of the history of atheism. It may successfully be used by propagandists of atheism in their educational work and in the struggle with religious-nationalistic prejudices of various types. The book cogently exposes the thesis of reactionary clerical-nationalistic propaganda about the identity of the national and the religious, as though scientific atheism were something brought in from outside and alien to the folk masses.

Now, a few remarks of a more critical character.

As already stated, the book is composed of the articles by various authors with their own particularities of style and presentation of material. Understandably, it was not within the compiler's and the editor's powers to unify the text, which undoubtedly did not affect the book in the best way. There are also shortcomings of another sort.

In our view, it would have been appropriate to go into greater detail about old Lithuanian beliefs and to more thoroughly document the contents of current atheist thought. Another issue is also topical. Today, as a rule, believers are lacking in deep religious convictions. Their faith is on the level of religious psychology and they have no orderly system of ideas. Nevertheless, our propaganda reserves its greatest attention

to the struggle with religious ideology, and the overcoming of religious prejudices and customs is not accorded the significance it deserves. This shortcoming is not overcome in the book. Of course, there is no scientific atheism without a philosophical basis, but it must not be forgotten that believers are not philosopher-theologians and religion consists not only of ideas but also a religious cult. Nowadays, only on the basis of a cult are many believers recognized as belonging to a church.

On the whole, the book leaves a good impression. It is, in point of fact, the first teaching aid of its kind in which, as in a textbook, a comprehensive survey is made of the most important phases in the development of religion and atheism in Lithuania.

12961

CSO: 1800/406

SOCIOLOGY

CURRENT STATUS OF MEDICAL SERVICES IN AZSSR EVALUATED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 16 June 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,700-word article by T. Gasymov, AzSSR minister of health, on the current status of medical services in Azerbaijan. There are now 24,000 physicians and 59,000 medical workers, and more than 64,000 hospital beds. It is pointed out that "last year alone 15 new village outpatient clinics were opened. There were 134 of them in 1980, and this number has now reached 332." To resolve existing shortcomings "we must raise the quality of medical and pharmaceutical aid to the population, apply new, more effective methods of diagnostics and treatment, and use scientific forms of work organization."

CSO: 1830/828

SOCIOLOGY

BRIEFS

MOLDAVIA DEVELOPS ALCOHOL-FREE CHAMPAGNE--Kishinev, 28 Aug (TASS)--Wine growers from Soviet Moldavia, one of the 15 republics of the USSR, have developed a method of producing alcohol-free champagne. The alcohol content in the new sparkling drink is negligible. The method for making alcohol-free champagne, which, specialists assert does not differ in taste and bouquet from traditionally made champagne, is based on vacuum processing of wine. This makes it possible to extract the alcohol from it almost completely. Moldavia, a major producer of champagne, including red champagne, which is exported to the FRG, plans to produce 1.5 million bottles of the sparkling alcohol-free drink as early as next year. [Text] ["Alcohol-Free Champagne"--TASS headline] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0937 GMT 28 Aug 85 LD]

LEISURE SITES RAIDED, DRUNKS ARRESTED--The raid [reyd] on places of leisure in the Greater Moscow area is being continued by a brigade of militia officers. We already have a report by our correspondent, Tamra Koretnikova, who is taking part in this raid. She has just phoned the editor's office and reported that, unfortunately, not everyone is capable yet of enjoying their leisure-time in a civilized manner. People in an intoxicated condition in public places have been arrested. The raid is now continuing in villages in the Greater Moscow area. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 24 Aug 85 LD]

CSO: 1800/457

CULTURE

USMANKHODZHAYEV HITS CLUB, SPORTS WORK SHORTCOMINGS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Jul 85 pp 1, 2, 3

[Report on speech by I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, "Party, Soviet, Public Organization, Ministry and Department Tasks for Fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee Decree 'Measures To Improve the Use of Clubs and Sports Facilities'" at a meeting of Uzbek party activists on 27 July in Tashkent]

[Excerpts] The party Central Committee decree "Measures To Improve the Use of Clubs and Sports Facilities" is a new manifestation of the CPSU's concern to ensure the harmonious development of the personality and develop the capabilities and talents of the working people. It is a document of tremendous importance and marks a fundamentally new stage in the continued development of cultural-educational and physical culture-health work in the country. It arms the party organizations with a comprehensively substantiated action program for the long term.

There is particular relevance in the CPSU Central Committee Decree for Uzbekistan, where a substantial part of our population are people 30 years and under.

The party is linking the struggle to accelerate socioeconomic development and improve all aspects of the life of society increasingly closely with a rise in social consciousness in every possible way and people's increased ideological-political and moral conditioning. Guided by these aims, the Uzbek CP Central Committee is stepping up the demands made on the party committees for the state of ideological work. A realistic, creative approach to matters and intolerance of shortcomings are becoming established increasingly firmly in the activity of the party organizations and economic-planning bodies.

The decisions of the Uzbek CP Central Committee 16th Plenum, the uncompromising resolute struggle against negative phenomena and the scrupulous policy of the universal establishment of order, organization and discipline have won the working people's general approval.

Cardinal measures are being implemented in the republic to strengthen all sectors with honest people who are devoted to the party. A struggle is being conducted consistently against antisocial phenomena, particularly against crimes of office.

The Uzbek CP Central Committee has implemented a number of serious measures to strengthen political-educational work and has made personnel changes in many ideology sectors.

There is an increased role for the information and propaganda mass media in propaganda and realization of the decisions of the Uzbek CP Central Committee 16th Plenum and the reorientation of the social consciousness. A system of briefing the republic's press, television and radio broadcasting workers has been elaborated and approved by the Uzbek CP Central Committee Bureau, and specified times and forms of republic, oblast and rayon press conferences have been determined.

A republic council for an improvement in the Soviet way of life based on the propaganda, introduction and development of progressive traditions, ceremonies and rituals has been formed under the auspices of the Uzbek CP Central Committee for the purpose of improving the education of the masses, particularly the youth. Such councils are being set up under the auspices of all gorkoms and raykoms, in the primary party organizations and in ministries and departments. The party's policy of a further rise in the labor and political assertiveness of the masses and the establishment in the life of each person of the standards and principles of a builder of communism will be made the basis of their activity.

In a word, the party's demand--be tuned to deeds, not big words--is becoming a firm part of the practice of the republic's party organizations also. And this is having a salutary influence on an improvement in indicators in the development of production and mobilizing the labor collectives to increased exertion on the job and the fuller use of available potential. The results of the development of Uzbekistan's national economy in the first 6 months of this year testify to this.

Industrial enterprises fulfilled the 6-month plan ahead of schedule--on 27 June. Some R48 Million of products were sold over and above the set quota. It is also gratifying that for the first time since the start of the year our industry has exceeded the production volume growth rate stipulated by the annual plan--it has increased 7.4 percent compared with last year.

The labor productivity growth rate has risen to 4.8 percent compared with the annual target of 3.4 percent. This factor accounted for 68 percent of the increase in industrial production.

The construction workers have begun to work much better. Construction has been completed and production started at the Novokokand Chemical and Tashkent rice plants and in the branch of the Bukhara Textile Works in Khazarasp. Some R1.4 billion of fixed capital and 1.3 million square meters of housing have been commissioned altogether.

Positive changes are also taking place in the agrarian-industrial complex. The transition to the remuneration of the cotton growers not only according to the amount of seed cotton surrendered but also according to the production

and quality of the end product has justified itself fully. Over 100,000 tons more fiber will be obtained from last year's harvest than in the preceding season.

The sericulturists overfulfilled the socialist pledges. They handed over 32,000 tons and since the start of the 5-year plan have procured an additional 15,000 tons plus of cocoons.

Purchases of Deccan hemp, vegetables, fruit and berries are on a par with the plan quotas.

We also need to note as positive the fact that compared with the corresponding period of last year profits in the national economy grew 18 percent or by R140 million.

The development of the economy and the fuller use of its possibilities are creating the conditions for the continued upsurge of the working people's material and cultural living standard. The organization of their labor and social life is improving, and living conditions in the city and countryside are growing closer together.

Much is being done to organize people's leisure time and for their cultural growth and physical conditioning. The republic currently has more than 4,000 clubs, centers and palaces of culture, 90 parks, 180 stadiums, more than 5,000 sports halls and shooting galleries, approximately 200 swimming pools and 30,000 sports grounds.

Many industrial enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhoses and educational institutions have good facilities for cultural-mass and sports work. And where the development of culture and sport is approached responsibly, the clubs and sports facilities become in practice centers of the working people's mass recreation and cultural leisure.

Excellent cultural centers and modern sports facilities at which competitions at all levels, mass celebrations, concerts and festivals may be conducted successfully have been created in many cities and rayons of the republic. Six million persons--one-third of the republic's population--may engage in artistic creativity and various kinds of sport daily.

However, we are still making unsatisfactory use of the available physical plant of culture and sport in communist education, the organization of leisure time, the development of creative capabilities and physical conditioning. The work in this sphere of party and soviet authorities, trade union, Komsomol and sports organizations and ministry, department and establishment leaders demands critical evaluation and reorganization.

All this has been caused mainly by the fact that the level of work of cultural and sports establishments still lags considerably behind the rapid growth of the working people's spiritual requirements. The workers of cultural bodies, sports committees and societies and trade union and Komsomol organizations are not, as a rule, systematically studying people's cultural requirements and

not organizing purposeful work for their realization. Many cultural and sports establishments are basically implementing entertainment measures and rarely employing such forms of work as reviews of artistic groups and performance skill, exhibitions, festivals, debates and so forth. There is inadequate supervision of the program of activity of the cultural-educational and sports facilities.

The unions of creative artists, voluntary sports societies and DOSAAF have yet to find their place in this important business.

What kind of serious ideological-educational work is it when, say, for example, in Samarkand Oblast (Comrade Kh. Normuradov, obkom secretary, Comrade N. Ibragimov, deputy chairman of the oblispolkom) the auditoriums in the clubs and cultural centers are on average 30 percent full?

It is difficult to understand in consideration of whose interests the working hours of the clubs and culture centers of Andizhanskiy, Moskovskiy, Balykchinskiy, Kurgantepinskiy and Khodzhaabadskiy rayons of Andizhan Oblast (Comrade M. Mukhitdinov, obkom secretary, Comrade M. Tozhikhalilova, deputy oblispolkom chairman) have been determined; they operate from 9 am until 6 pm and are closed Saturdays and Sundays, and they are often locked during working hours, what is more. This certainly suits the workers of the said establishments, but not the working people.

Many sports facilities are in a state of neglect and, naturally, are unattended. For the republic as a whole their use factor constitutes 25-30 percent, while for the stadiums imeni Leninskogo Komsomola and "Spartak" of Namangan (Comrade Kh.M. Akhmedova, obkom secretary), the stadiums of Gulistan (Comrade S. Davlyatova, obkom secretary) and a number of sports facilities of Khorezm (Comrade R. Khuday-bergenova, obkom secretary), Dzhizak (Comrade N.F. Zinchenko, obkom secretary) and Surkhan-Darya (Comrade T. Mengliyev, obkom secretary) oblasts it constitutes only 10-15 percent.

Or take, for example, the sports facilities of the city of Tashkent. Many of them are Olympic training centers not only for the combined teams of the republic but also of the country and have become the venue for major international and all-union tournaments and championships. At the same time many of the sports grounds stand empty and are piled up with garbage, particularly at the place of residence.

Seemingly now, in summertime, the pools should be centers of recreation for children and adolescents and the residents of microregions. Unfortunately, a good half of them are out of operation, and a number of pools in Kirovskiy, Frunzenskiy, Chilanzarskiy and Akmal-Ikramovskiy rayons have been turned into garbage pits. Can the Tashkent Gorkom (Comrade A. Goncharova, gorkom secretary) and Gorispolkom (Comrade V. Alavutdinova, deputy gorispolkom chairman) really be reconciled to this situation?

We need to conduct a resolute struggle against a narrow departmental approach in the use of sports facilities. The Uzbek council of the "Dinamo" Sports Society has excellent facilities in Tashkent. These include a stadium, a

number of sports halls, a tennis stadium and a shooting gallery. However, for the greater part of the daylight hours they are empty owing to the reluctance of the society leadership to conduct mass physical culture-health work with representatives of the labor and educational collectives and with the numerous groups of population which live nearby.

It is finally time that all our leaders of ministries, departments, enterprises and establishments, trade union organizations and sports societies firmly understand that each sports facility has been built on public money and should serve the people. It is essential that the party and soviet authorities ensure the maximum load at all sports facilities and watch to ensure that they be made available for free to school and vocational-technical college students and for half the set rental for VUZ students.

The decline in the number of participants in the amateur arts in many oblasts is causing serious concern. As far as the development of technical creativity is concerned, this work has been organized only in certain localities.

Particular attention needs to be paid to an explanation of questions of technical progress, the modernization of production, ways of enhancing product quality, an intensification of the practice of economies and an improvement in planning, management and the entire economic mechanism. It is necessary to improve considerably the dissemination of scientific-technical information and propaganda of progressive experience.

It is necessary to constantly improve cultural establishments' activity pertaining to the moral education of the working people and the molding of public opinion against vestiges of the past and such violations of the standards of socialist community living as drunkenness, hooliganism and foul language.

We must open lecture series and people's universities of health, social life, moral education and legal knowledge in each club and palace of culture and provide for branches thereof in hostels and enterprise reading rooms.

As is known, the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism has now been stepped up sharply. Implementation of the measures envisaged by the CPSU Central Committee is already producing the first results. In June alone the sale of alcoholic beverages in the republic had declined by R65 million or almost 56 percent compared with June of last year.

A mass, aggressive nature needs to be imparted to the struggle against drunkenness. And here also we need to make use of all means of cultural-educational and physical culture-health work, organize lectures and talks and meetings with medical workers and lawyers on this subject, set up temperance clubs and conduct celebrations and ceremonies without the use of hard liquor.

An important area of the work of the cultural centers is the surmounting of religious prejudices.

The cultural establishments are called on to conduct atheist propaganda systematically, step up work among believers to the utmost and mold an atheist conviction in the entire population, particularly the younger generation.

A special place in the work of the cultural-educational establishments should be occupied by questions of international education. The Leninist friendship of the peoples is a law of inter-nation relations and the driving force of the development of our society.

A most important and exceptionally effective factor of international education is the study of Russian, which has become a powerful means of introduction to the life and culture not only of the Russian but of all the other peoples of the country also. Knowledge of Russian contributes to the burgeoning and rapprochement of the nations.

Great experience of the international and military-patriotic education of the population has been accumulated in the republic. A particularly great deal was done in the period of preparation for celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over fascism. Extensive use should continue to be made of the available experience, particularly in work with the youth and adolescents. But there is still much formalism and campaignism in this work in the republic.

Propaganda of Soviet traditions and the molding of a feeling of pride in belonging to the Soviet people and a readiness to defend the gains of socialism should be the basic pivot in the international, patriotic education of the youth. It is essential that the Uzbek DOSAAF Central Committee (Comrade A.M. Khodzhibayev) in conjunction with the Ministry of Culture (Comrade Z.R. Rakhimbabayev), the Uzbek SSR Council of Trade Unions (Comrade N.M. Makhmudova), and Komsomol Central Committee (Comrade B.A. Allamuradov), the Committee for Physical Culture and Sport (Comrade M.I. Ibragimov), the Ministry of Education (Comrade O.S. Abbasova), the republic Recruiting Office (Comrade U.R. Muminov) and the headquarters of the Turkestan Military District draw up measures to improve the young people's military-patriotic education. It is necessary to organize as quickly as possible in the cities and rayons young pilot, parachutist, commando, border guard and sailor clubs and defense-sports camps.

Our party displays constant concern for the working people's aesthetic upbringing. And, of course, a most important place in this work should be occupied by the cultural and sports establishments.

The organization of showcases, stands and honor rolls and well-conceived artistic-political decor contribute to moral and aesthetic education to a considerable extent. Unfortunately, we have a mass of shortcomings here also. Visual agitation in the clubs, parks and libraries and at stadiums of Andizhan, Dzhezizak, Kashka-Darya and Syr-Darya oblasts and the Karakalpak ASSR is neglected and bestrewn with outdated photographs and posters.

The ideological-artistic aspect of the repertoire of the cultural-educational establishments and vocal-instrumental ensembles should be specially supervised by the party authorities and Uzbek Ministry of Culture, Council of Trade Unions and Komsomol Central Committee. As an investigation has shown, second-rate foreign music frequently predominates in their repertoire.

The party, trade union and Komsomol committees and cultural authorities should attentively study the activity of variety groups and discotheques and bring complete order to bear here as quickly as possible.

It is also necessary to improve work with amateur authors, set up advice centers for them and unite them in amateur song and music clubs attached to the places and centers of culture. It is necessary to step up supervision of the content of the work of amateur interest groups and render folk instrument and vocal-instrumental ensembles and the discotheques systematic assistance in, respectively, the shaping of their repertoire and the creation of programs of a high ideological-artistic level.

It is essential that the party committees and the UzSSR State Committee for Cinematography (Comrade A.A. Turayev) constantly analyze the repertoire plans and provide the movie projectors of the palaces and centers of culture and the clubs with the best works of the Soviet cinema.

There are considerable benefits ensuing from cultural-sports complexes. It is therefore incomprehensible why a number of cities and rayons are being slow to build them. The party committees, Ministry of Culture, Committee for Physical Culture and Sport, UzSSR Council of Trade Unions, Komsomol Central Committee and ministries and departments need to have completed the organization of cultural-sports complexes in all cities and rayons prior to 1987. The UzSSR Council of Ministers (Comrade S.U. Sultanova) should strictly monitor the course of fulfillment of its decision on this question and receive local ispolkom reports regularly.

For the purpose of increasing supervision of the construction and use of sports facilities at the working people's place of residence in 1981 the republic government formed departments for physical culture-mass and sports-health work in the UzSSR and Karakalpak ASSR ministries of housing and municipal services, in all oblast administrations and the Tashkent Municipal Services Department.

Unfortunately, there have been no fundamental changes in this work. The ispolkoms and the leadership of the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services in the persons of Comrade A.M. Ilyukhin and his first deputy, Comrade A.K. Karimov, who are responsible for these issues, are continuing to work in the old way, without creative fire and initiative, and are slow in seeking ways and methods of solving current problems. As a result the network of groups and sports sections is diminishing, while the number of offenses among children and adolescents is growing.

The Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services and the Tashkent Gorispolkom are monitoring extremely inadequately the work of the enterprises under their jurisdiction on the selection and placement of teacher-organizer personnel.

We also have a right today to address complaints to the UzSSR Gosstroy, which is obliged to exercise supervision to ensure that residential neighborhoods be handed over together with cultural and sports facilities.

Sergeliyskiy Rayon and the Yunusabad neighborhood do not have a single stadium, pool, sports hall or cultural center, yet hundreds of thousands of people live here. Despite the citizens' numerous complaints, the ispolkom commissions are continuing to accept projects without sports facilities. It is necessary to emphatically put an end to this practice.

Big tasks have to be tackled by the Gosplan, local ispolkoms, the Ministry of Culture, the Committee for Physical Culture and Sport, the UzSSR Council of Trade Unions and ministries and departments in the construction of new cultural establishments and sports facilities and the modernization of existing installations and their provision with equipment. There is food for serious thought here. Some 121 of the republic's clubs are in a state of disrepair and 478 require major repairs and 80 percent of clubs are housed in adapted premises, while this figure is 90 percent in Syr-Darya, Bukhara, Samarkand and Khorezm oblasts.

When drawing up the plans for the sectors' economic and social development it is essential that the obkoms, oblispolkoms and ministry and department leaders give careful thought to questions both of a further strengthening of the physical plant of culture and sport and its more efficient use. The republic Gosplan, UzSSR Council of Trade Unions, UzSSR Ministry of Culture and Committee for Physical Culture and Sport and the Uzbek Komsomol Central Committee must undertake the organization of supervision of the performance of all this big and important work.

Comrades! The success of any matter is determined by people. Over 20,000 cultural-educational workers, approximately 4,000 coaches, methods instructors and sports society workers and 13,000 physical culture teachers work in the republic. Among them are many skilled, enterprising and conscientious people investing all their knowledge, labor and creativity in their favorite cause.

At the same time many cultural and sports establishment workers lack adequate professional education and the appropriate, if it may be so put, "work equipment". Indifference, inertia and an inability to organize work in the masses lead to the void about which we spoke earlier, and this void is being filled in in many instances with inflated figures and reports.

According to the reports, the number of club measures implemented in Akkurganskiy Rayon's Cultural Center was 10 times greater than the true figure. In the race for the quantity of measures the leaders of Balykchinskiy Rayon's Cultural Center included in the documents speeches by agitators and political information workers and lecturers of the "Znaniye" Society and meetings on the progress of equipment repair on the farms. A number of reports of the physical culture collectives of the general educational schools, vocational-technical colleges and tekhnikums of Kashka-Darya Oblast, kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the

Karakalpak ASSR and rayon committees for physical culture and sports of Navoi and Khorezm oblasts overstated many times over the number of persons regularly employed at sports facilities. There has been an increase in the number of exaggerated figures in the data on the use of sports facilities in the "Pakhtakor," "Burevestnik" and "Spartak" voluntary-sports societies.

And this is by no means innocuous. The remuneration group is determined depending on attendance, the number of measures implemented, the number of people's universities and sports sections and groups, the participants in the amateur arts and mounting seats. In the event of a rise in the indicators, there is an unwarranted rise in the workers' wages also.

A pronounced slump has been discerned in the republic in a number of Olympic sports owing to the unconscientious attitude toward their duties of individual coaches and inadequate supervision of their work on the part of the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, UzSSR Council of Trade Unions, ministries of education and higher and secondary specialized education and the State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education. This can be seen in the results of the performances of the republic's sportsmen at the First All-Union Sports Games which are being held currently. Our sportsmen were 11th in the basketball, badminton and diving competitions and 10th in synchronized swimming and water polo. There have been low results in archery, the trampoline, acrobatics and gymnastics. And the athletes in the modern pentathlon performed particularly poorly, not scoring a single point. The tennis players perform worse with every year. With one of the best sets of sports facilities in the country we have contented ourselves for many years now with the role of tournament wooden spoon.

Football is one of the biggest sports in the republic. The people love this fascinating type of sport; it is adored by people of various ages and occupations.

Unfortunately, the Uzbek CP Central Committee has recently received hundreds of letters in which football fans express their dissatisfaction with the poor play of the republic's main football team, "Pakhtakor," and its wrong acquisition of personnel. The leaders of the Committee for Physical Culture and Sport, the "Pakhtakor" Society and the UzSSR Council of Trade Unions need to investigate the state of affairs on the team more quickly and bring due order to bear there.

8850

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CULTURE

ESTONIA'S 'FORUM' TV PROGRAM ANALYZED

Tallinn KOMMUNIST ESTONII in Russian No 4, Apr 85 pp 63-65

[Article by A. Lang: "Series of Topical Telecasts"]

[Text] "Forum" plays a special role among the sociopolitical programs on Estonian television. For a number of years, at a strictly stipulated time--the last Thursday of each month--succeeding the program "Vremya" on central television, is a program in which members of our republic's government and other high officials face live the broadest possible audience--the television public. Estonian television has created the most favorable conditions for this program. The next guest on "Forum" is announced on television or in the television guide a month before the next program, and the public is requested to submit on time its questions, suggestions and views on the area headed by the official. The telephone numbers to call while the program is on the air are also given.

The viewers willingly use this opportunity. Every broad-thinking person with an active life stance, naturally would like to know the way CPSU economic and social policy is implemented in our republic and find out from a competent source about the situation and the problems and prospects of development in one area of our life or another. Sociological surveys have established that between 200,000 and 300,000 people watch this program. Last year, the producers received more than 1,300 letters in addition to the letters received by the guest speakers. Sixty to 70 telephone calls are received during the program. The greatest number of questions were asked of Minister of Communications A. Kaldma (454), Minister of Social Security G. Sarri (359), Minister of Consumer Services V. Khalmyagi (251) and State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade Chairman L. Kayk (175).

Therefore, "Forum" has become a kind of general republic political television rostrum, from which the viewers are asked to participate in the discussion of governmental affairs. The CPSU Central Committee decree "On the Participation of Leading Cadres of the Estonian SSR in Political Education Work Among Working People" positively notes the fact that our republic's leading personnel regularly speak on television, inform the population on the activities of leading bodies and answer questions.

The first program was telecast on 18 October 1965. The series consisted of interviews with ministers in their offices. This is the seventh year of direct broadcasts from the studio and of direct contacts between leading personnel and the broad audience. For the last 3 years, "Forum" has been headed by E. Anupyld, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting.

In choosing the speakers and the trend of each program, its authors try to cover the most vital problems in the republic. They take into consideration public opinion, information about which they receive in the aftermath of political education days. The letters and results of surveys conducted among television audiences contribute to the relevance of the programs.

"Forum" and the sociopolitical information it provides cover a broad range. The republic's national economy was the topic discussed on the "Forum" program by B. Saul, Estonian SSR Council of Ministers chairman, his deputies G. Tynspoe and Kh. Veldi, and virtually all ministers heading one economic sector or another. Speakers have included the ministers of education, health care, culture, social security, finance and justice and heads of law enforcement bodies and others too numerous to list in a single article. The detailed analysis of each program would be equally impossible. The programs begin with a brief introductory word by the guest speaker, in which he describes to the audience the activities of the ministry or department, after which he answers questions, either written or phoned in. An average of 50 to 60 questions can either be answered or explained per program. With the help of his assistants, the moderator classifies the letters by topic, so that exhaustive information can be provided and television time saved. The efficient rule applied during the "Forum" program is the concept that each letter or telephone call represents a living person, with his interests and concerns, demanding an answer to his question. No single question is ignored. If the length of the program (as much as 90 minutes) makes a public answer to one question or another impossible (some questions are of local importance only), the author of the letter is informed of the opinion of the guest speaker in writing. The consideration of letters not discussed in the main program is continued in a special "After the Forum" program.

Let us say a few words on the "After the Forum" program. It too is shown at a specific time--on the third Thursday of each month, at 7 pm, and is not merely an extension of the main program. In the course of it questions may be discussed which require a special study and additional information. These are questions and problems which have not been exhaustively explained during the main program. Guest speakers in the "After the Forum" programs are usually the first deputy ministers and deputy chairmen of state committees, for whom such addresses are a major training in political work among the masses. In their "After the Forum" program, the editors try to analyze more profoundly the letters and suggestions of the citizens and to inform the audience on actions taken on the basis of their critical remarks, which in most cases requires more time.

In assessing the role and effectiveness of the "Forum" among our mass information media, we should point out that this series of programs fits well in the current process of perfecting ideological work. The June 1983 and

April 1984 CPSU Central Committee plenums particularly emphasized the need to increase information on the work of state management bodies, thus ensuring the involvement of the broad masses in discussing and resolving governmental problems. "The broad and free expression of the opinion of the people in the press," K. U. Chernenko stated in his article "On the Level of Requirements of Developed Socialism," "the extended discussion of decisions and practical criticism from below and the letters of the working people are a reliable insurance mechanism protecting us from voluntarism and subjectivism in politics, enabling us to make optimal decisions and to correct them promptly as indicated by life itself."

Exhaustive, timely and accurate information is a confirmation of confidence in the people and a means of upgrading the activeness of the working people. The nature of such information largely determines the convincingness of propaganda, the effectiveness of educational work and the possibility of ensuring unity between word and action. It would be difficult to overestimate the role of "Forum" in the implementation of such important party instructions on improving ideological work. It also contributes to increasing publicity in governmental life and provides heads of ministries and departments with a reliable feedback--the assessment by the television audiences of the activities of a specific system, indicating shortcomings and ways of improving the work.

Managers are judged by the results of their activities and their competence. To the leading officials in the republic, "Forum" has become a type of accountability to the people. Under the conditions of Soviet democracy, this is mandatory for any manager and, from the viewpoint of relations between citizens and their representatives, it is something extremely necessary.

As an old and steady viewer of "Forum," in addition to an acknowledgment of its merits, I must formulate some critical remarks concerning the program. In addition to telecasts of substance from the viewpoint of information, the seriousness of problems raised and the standard of addresses (involving the participation of comrades B. Saul, G. Tynspoyeg, Kh. Veldi, L. Kayk, Yu. Kraft, I. Nuut, E. Silvet, Kh. Teder, V. Veskiyali and others), there have been some in which excessive time and attention were spent on petty problems of local significance.

Possibilities of perfecting the structure of this series of telecasts exist. In some cases, the anchorperson should be more active and act as an opponent. For example, she could suggest alternatives and present the background of the problem. This would have improved the clarity of a given phenomenon compared to merely giving answers to a question. However, this could reduce the "handling capacity" of the program--the number of letters considered--and, obviously, we should accept the fact that the journalistic activities of the anchorperson should be manifested more extensively in the "After the Forum" telecast.

Most programs are distinguished by the high standard of addresses presented by the invited leaders. It is entirely understandable that even the most competent and knowledgeable of managers is unable to give extemporaneous exhaustive answers to all questions without exception. The content of the

letters should be studied before the broadcast. Specialists should be consulted and notes used in the course of the program. However, whenever the speakers engage in reading a long note instead of providing a brief, practical and complete answer, their contact with the audience is no longer direct and intimate. Nor is the program improved by the presence of a large retinue in the studio as the minister speaks. The speaker is given adequate time to study the letters before the program. There is nothing terrible in being unable to provide details in answering a telephoned question: the gap could be filled on the "After the Forum" program. The audience expects the leader to voice his own thoughts, assessments and views, rather than answers prepared by his subordinates.

Some speakers should be more exacting in their language. Every individual has his own way of explaining things, his turn of speech and expressions. Grammatical accuracy can only benefit the talk.

Here are some wishes for future programs. So far, "Forum" has considered essentially problems of economics and state and social life. Now, when virtually all ministers, state committee chairmen and heads of most important departments and public organizations have already addressed the audience (some of them more than once) it may be expedient to think of changing the trend of such telecasts somewhat. The current sectorial approach to the selection of speakers could be expanded by including in the program questions of national importance.

Today, when the entire Soviet people are preparing for the most important event in the country's political life--the 27th CPSU Congress--"Forum" as well could consider analytically, on a broader level, the main results of the implementation of the party's socioeconomic policy during the 11th Five-Year Plan, for instance. In the course of perfecting developed socialism, the party formulates important tasks such as economic intensification, improving the economic mechanism, accelerating scientific and technical progress and improving the work of state and management bodies. We believe that "Forum" as well could find some topics in such basic trends of activity. For example, in addition to sectorial managers, the studio could invite other competent senior managers and scientists. In some cases, it may be suitable to invite not one but several speakers. I can conceive of a program in which USSR and Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet deputies and chairmen of their permanent commissions would discuss the work of state authority and administrative bodies. It is not my intention in the least to direct the authors of "Forum" to an entirely new path. I am merely suggesting that some variants for the future be considered. I know that the "Forum" work group is already weighing possibilities of partially updating this program series. Naturally, the optimal solution will be reached only after the thorough consideration of a number of alternatives.

Finally, in considering the abundant "Forum" mail, the letters and the questions asked during the program, occasional difficulties or shortcomings appear, the elimination of which would require the intervention not only of sectorial but central republic bodies as well. Within the framework of the basic programs, such questions unwittingly remain unresolved. The editors try to go back to them in the "After the Forum" series. However, occasionally their solution requires a great deal of time, sometimes up to several months.

That is why one could only welcome the anchorperson invariably to take up in subsequent programs previously unresolved problems and to inform the audience on the steps taken. Greater consistency and principle-mindedness in the implementation of the suggestions and critical remarks of the television audience can only enhance the prestige and effectiveness of "Forum" itself and of the entire Estonian television as a state mass information medium.

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CULTURE

TASHKENT HOSTS ALL-UNION CONFERENCE ON NEW RITUALS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Apr 85 p 1

[UzTAG Article: "Strengthening New Rites and Rituals in the Life of the Soviet People": "All-Union Seminar-Conference in Tashkent"]

[Text] The all-union seminar-conference, which opened on 13 April in Tashkent, is devoted to questions of increasing the role of new Soviet holidays and rites in the struggle against religious customs and traditions. Party workers, prominent scholars and cultural workers from the country's fraternal republics are participating in it.

The seminar-conference was opened by P. K. Luchinskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department.

I. B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, presented a report entitled "The Strengthening of Socialist Traditions, Holidays and Rites in the Life of the Soviet People--an Important Direction for Ideological work." He emphasized that the CPSU, in its own practical work, steadfastly adheres to the Leninist precept of the necessity of engaging in ideological work, keeping in mind the workers' increasing spiritual needs and in close connection with their urgent affairs and concerns. In the documents and materials of the 26th Party Congress and the June (1983) and March (1985) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee it has been pointed out that the acceleration of the country's social and economic development also requires the development of man himself, the qualitative improvement of his life and work, and the perfection of his spiritual aspect.

In its multifaceted activity in the communist indoctrination of the workers the party attaches great importance to the forming, development and skillful use of the new socialist traditions, rites, holidays and rituals, which have become an integral feature of the Soviet way of life and of society's spiritual culture. Communist ideals and socialist interrelations between people are profoundly reflected in them.

Soviet holidays and rites under conditions of developed socialism perform vital social, cultural and ideological functions. They form an indispensable link between generations and for the handing down of revolutionary, militant

and labor traditions. They are an important part of the party's ideological work and play an important role in the forming of the workers' communist world outlook. Matters concerning the development of new traditions and socialist rites acquire special significance in connection with the intensification of the ideological struggle in the world arena. Bourgeois propaganda is counting on reviving deep prejudices in the consciousness of the Soviet people, sowing the poisonous seeds of nationalistic ideology and shaking the monolithic unity of our people. This is why constant attention is being given to the problem of the scientific development and introduction of new socialist rites into daily life.

Under the conditions of Soviet reality the many progressive traditions of the USSR's peoples are mutually enriching, noted the speaker. The dialectical combining of progressive national traditions and their conversion into international ones have become an essential part of the development of the spiritual culture of a society of mature socialism. Social progress and the unprecedented economic and cultural growth in Soviet times has entailed a basic change in the spiritual character of the Uzbek people as well, and in their national self-consciousness and national psychology. A scientific world-outlook and Marxist-Leninist ideology has forced the religious opiate out of the consciousness of millions of people. In all of this the purposeful, indoctrinational work conducted by the republic's party organization has played a role of no small importance, although we still have much to do. Oblast, city and rayon social councils for the propaganda and introduction of new rites and rituals into the workers' daily life have been established. Assistance groups and commissions concerned with these matters are operating in enterprises. Culture and domestic service complexes play an important role--there are more than 170 of them in the republic's villages.

At the same time there are still substantial deficiencies in the work of introducing new rites and a thorough reorganization of the educational work is required. This was pointed out by the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, which resolutely condemned showiness and complacency, and which pointed out the danger of underestimating vestiges of the past in the consciousness of the people. The plenum demanded an intensification of the aggressiveness and effectiveness of the struggle against them. Party organizations attach paramount importance to the development and improvement of the indoctrinational potential of the social and political rites connected with state, as well as revolutionary holidays and commemorative dates. This work has been given special significance by the preparations for the 40th Anniversary of the Great Victory, for the 27th CPSU Congress and for the 50th Anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement.

In Uzbekistan labor traditions which have withstood the test of time and which contain much that is wise, good and instructive are being revived on a contemporary basis. Take, for example, the Khashar--a custom of mutual assistance and support for one another during difficult times. One and all, even in our time, people are jointly helping to create man-made rivers and seas and to build hundreds of children's and cultural and domestic service institutions. As a result of the concerted work of thousands of people, the

Great Fergana canal, the Farkhadsyaya GES and many other construction projects were completed in a very short period of time.

Holidays such as "Lola-sayli" (the Festival of Flowers), "Kovun-sayli" (the Melon Harvest Festival) and "Navruz bayrami" (the Festival of Spring) have acquired a new sound. Like "Pakhta bayrami," which glorifies the cotton growers' difficult work, they have been converted into labor holidays. On these days it has become a good tradition to decorate the winners of socialist competition, to honor veterans and the mentors of youth, to organize concerts of amateur artists, and to conduct sports contests. All this, said the speaker, gives people joy and moral gratification. The system of labor rites, rituals and traditions which has arisen in the republic promotes the growth of labor activism and political activism, and the strengthening of the moral and political unity of our nation.

In addressing the seminar, M.A. Orlik, deputy chairman of the UkSSR Council of Ministers, E. G. Filimonov, deputy director of the Scientific Atheism Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee R. K. Belyayev, secretary of the Tatar Obkom of the CPSU, and R. A. Bazarov, deputy chairman of the TuSSR Council of Ministers, noted that one of the important tasks of the new Soviet rites is not only opposition to religious rites, but also the complete elimination of the latter from our life. Socialist rites are an effective means for the struggle against the remnants of the past, they contain within themselves a great moral and atheistic charge and they promote an increase in the effectiveness of scientific atheistic indoctrination.

Soviet holidays and rites have special significance in the matter of the workers' communist indoctrination, and, first and foremost, the communist indoctrination of our youth, emphasized S. Kh. Semenov, secretary of the Karachayevo-Cherkess Obkom of the CPSU, D. Ch. Tashibekova, deputy chairman of the KiSSR Council of Ministers, Yu. Kh. Shurdumov, department chief of the Kabardino-Balkar Obkom of the CPSU, A. N. Normatov, secretary of the Tajik Komsomol Central Committee, and M. S. Khromova, deputy chairman of the board of the RSFSR Znaniye Society. The meetings between three generations which have become traditional, the festive initiations into the work force, the inductions into the army, the presentation of passports and other rites are a powerful means for forming an active attitude toward life and for increasing the social activism and other high-level ideological, political and moral qualities of the builders of the new society.

A. S. Kushu, secretary of the Adyge Obkom of the CPSU, K. Z. Zakir'yanov, secretary of the Dzhezhazgan Obkom of the Kazakh CP, N. A. Gugunava, secretary of the Adzhar Obkom of the Georgian CP, N. S. Fataliyev, secretary of the Azerbaijan Trade Unions Council, and S. I. Kulayeva, department chief of the Moscow Soviet, spoke about the great significance of Soviet holidays and rites in the strengthening of socialist ideals and norms of social life and in the propaganda on the great achievements of real socialism. The new traditions are called upon to promote the development of initiative, of a creative attitude towards affairs and towards a general strengthening of organization, order and discipline. They are also called

upon to dispose the vast masses of workers towards new achievements in the name of the prosperity and the strengthening of the might of our beloved homeland.

T. A. Egamberdyeva, secretary of the Fergana Obkom of the Uzbek CP, A. K. Kuchkarov, director of the interrepublic branch of the Scientific Atheism Institute under the CPSU Central Committee, and A. Khudaybergenov, the Kara-Kalpak ASSR minister of culture, spoke about the necessity of intensifying the attention paid towards the problems involved in overcoming religious traditions in daily life, about increasing the role of the labor collectives and public opinion and about the best use of the network of cultural and educational institutions in the propaganda on socialist rites.

Participants in the all-union seminar-conference visited the enterprises, organizations and (makhallya) of Tashkent, as well as the kolkhozes of Tashkent Oblast. With a great deal of interest they acquainted themselves with the conduct of the holiday "Our Friendly Family" and such rites as the festive registration of new weddings and silver and golden wedding anniversaries.

In the seminar's program there is a vast exchange of experience in the work on the introduction of the new Soviet holidays and rites and on increasing their role in the workers' communist indoctrination.

Participating in the seminar-conference's work are: R. Kh. Abdullayeva, G. Kh. Kadyrov, T. N. Osetrov, A. U. Salimov, T. A. Alimov, V. A. Golovin and V. A. Khaydurov, all members or candidate members of the Buro of the Uzbek CP Central Committee; R. E. Mekhtiyev, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; K. K. Kazybayev, secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee; A. K. Karypkulov, secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee; G. B. Bobosadykova, secretary of the Tajikis CP Central Committee; M. M. Molayeva, secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee; and deputy chairman of the councils of ministers of the union republics.

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CULTURE

TURKMEN CP ON LOCAL PRESS PROBLEMS, SOLUTIONS

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 24 Jul 85 p 1

[Article: "Stepping Up the Role of the Local Press"]

[Excerpts] The Central Committee of the Turkmenistan Communist Party discussed the work being done by the Ashkhabad Oblast Party Committee to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee's decree "On Further Improvements in the Activities of Rayon and City Newspapers".

The decree adopted by the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee notes that the oblast party committee has made some improvements in the management of the mass media.

The CPSU Central Committee's decree "On Further Improvements in the Activities of Rayon and City Newspapers" and the decree of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee on this issue were discussed by the bureau of the oblast party committee. Meetings were held with the editors of rayon newspapers, a special joint meeting was held, and a group of journalists was sent to various sites to provide practical assistance in carrying out this decree.

Meanwhile, however, as noted in the decree, there are still some flaws and omissions in the work being done by the oblast party committee to carry out the CPSU Central Committee's decree "On Further Improvements in the Activities of Rayon and City Newspapers".

Party committees are still doing a poor job of managing their press organs, they are not showing enough concern about increasing the role of newspapers in illuminating issues of economic and cultural construction and the activities of party and soviet organs, and in the development of criticism and self-criticism; they do little to help in the training, placement, and education of journalists, and in keeping them informed; the bureau does not discuss pressing issues that have been raised, and they are not putting an end to efforts by managers to suppress criticism in the press. There are instances in which editorial workers are sent to perform agricultural work, which has a negative effect on the newspapers' content. The necessary steps are not being taken to increase the role of primary party organizations in the ideological and political education of newspaper workers and in improving their professional skills.

The Kaakhkinskiy and Bakhardenskiy rayon newspapers are still playing a weak organizational role in the implementation of the Food Program and in the activities of the agro-industrial complex.

Issues involving internal party work are not always dealt with in a meaningful, systematic way in the Gyaurskiy and Kirovskiy rayon newspapers.

The Tedzhenskiy Rayon newspaper does not go into enough depth in illuminating the status of the ideological, political, labor, and moral education of the workers, and issues involving cultural and consumer services; and it does not provide prompt and attentive examination of workers' suggestions and complaints. The Serakhskiy Rayon newspaper has few ties with worker and rural correspondents. These and other newspapers rarely hold rallies, meetings, and seminars for worker and rural correspondents and conferences for readers, and the content, style, and language of many of these publications do not meet the readers' demands.

Atheistic propaganda in the city newspaper VECHERNIY ASHKHABAD is weak and little attention is given to the military and patriotic education of the workers, especially the young workers.

The Turkmen SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade and executive committees of Councils of People's Deputies are not devoting enough attention to the working and living conditions of the editorial workers. In Kirovskiy and Serakhskiy rayons the newspapers' editorial offices are located in cramped accommodations not adapted for that purpose. The printing facilities in Serakhskiy, Kaakhkinskiy, and Geok-Tepinskiy rayons are in extremely unsatisfactory condition. The majority of newspaper offices have motor vehicles that passed their normal service life long ago, and some offices have no motor transport at all. The quality of the printing is extremely low.

The Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee has instructed the Ashkhabad Oblast Party Committee to eliminate these shortcomings and to take measures aimed at further improvements in the management of city and rayon newspapers.

The Ashkhabad city and rayon party committees have been told to expand the role of their press organs in the further development of socialist competition to achieve high quality indicators in labor, in implementing the Food Program, and in promoting advanced methods. There needs to be in-depth and thorough illumination of the style and methods used by the party to manage economic and cultural construction and provide ideological and political education for the workers. Everything possible should be done to expand the role of the press in developing criticism and self-criticism, there should be all-round support for principled statements of this nature, control should be taken of publications on problem issues and the most important issues should be discussed at meetings of bureaus of party committees and at meetings of executive committees of city and rayon Councils of People's Deputies, and rigorous demands should be placed on those who ignore criticism in the press or who offer only perfunctory responses.

The Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee has instructed party committees to provide the newspapers with trained personnel, especially with specialists from the national economy who have an inclination for journalism; to support the authority of journalists, to strive constantly to raise their theoretical level and professional skills, and to inform editorial collectives regularly about the most important tasks of party organizations.

Party committees must work harder to develop volunteer service in the press, to draw more workers, kolkhoz farmers, specialists in the national economy, party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers into cooperation with newspapers, to ensure more active participation of worker and rural correspondents in mass investigations and public examinations, and to organize permanent training for them.

The decree states that city and rayon newspapers must provide in-depth and comprehensive descriptions of the successes of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policies, and organize the masses in the campaign to carry out these policies.

Primary party organizations in newspaper offices must take steps to improve the ideological and political education of the journalists, to create a creative atmosphere in all the collectives, along with rigorous demands and high standards for carrying out the tasks at hand.

Party committees, city rayon soviet executive committees, the Turkmen SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, and the Publishing House of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee must improve the quality of printing, and the living and working conditions and consumer services provided to the newspaper workers.

The Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee and the Ashkhabad Oblast Party Committee have been instructed to work in conjunction with the Turkmen SSR Union of Journalists to hold regular seminars and conferences with editors and other officials of city and rayon newspapers and to organize working visits to the editorial offices of oblast newspapers.

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CULTURE

PROBLEMS IN RAYON PRESS VIEWED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Jul 85 p 2

[Article by Yu. Prygov, chief secretary of the rayon newspaper ZARYA KOMMUNIZMA, under the rubric "The Party Committee and the Newspaper": "Not for the Sake of a Phrase"]

[Excerpts] Lavrentiya, Chukotsk Autonomous Okrug--My first worker correspondent's report in the rayon newspaper ZNAMYA LENINA (in the town of Livny, Orel Oblast) received some critical reviews: my comrades frankly asked where the "life" was, where the "beauty" was.

What kind of things do the readers of rayon newspapers like to read? Carefully selected facts, short, clear commentaries, stories about conflicts with an obligatory explanation about how to overcome the conflict. No one is excited by or interested in long articles with lists of names, columns of figures, and cliched truths.

Our newspaper is the most "remote" in the country: to the east is the Pacific Ocean, to the north is the Arctic Ocean. We often receive both the central press and the local press papers late. The effect of being a rayon newspaper is felt more clearly here than anywhere else.

This means that we are not forgiven for being too wordy, for inaccuracies, or for attempts to pass off something that we would like to be true for something that is actually true. People come to the editorial offices, call on the phone, and state their demands. About what? Always the same thing: unity of word and deed. Are we always able to meet this demand of our readers? With regret I must admit that we do not always manage to meet this demand. We journalists see the flaws in our work and we are trying and will continue to try to overcome them. However, another very important factor must be taken into account: the reaction of party, Komsomol, trade union, and economic leaders and managers. We newspaper workers can influence this reaction only by calling on the authority of those whose organ the newspaper is. Unfortunately, one of the major problems of the rayon press is the empty, perfunctory response to criticism or simply "eloquent silence" in response to criticism. It can be even worse.

The issue here is something entirely different: washing one's dirty linen in public. Doesn't this explain the facts of trivial surveillance of newspaper

workers that even includes the requirement that material of a critical character that has already been selected be subject to approval? At seminars in oblast and kray party committees journalists have been instructed to work energetically and aggressively and to be sure that not one attack of the newspaper goes unnoticed. We understand that this is how we need to work. But in practice we often approach things cautiously and "diplomatically," hiding the true essence of the matter behind general phrases. Why? Because we are not always sure that we will be supported in our principled position.

I must say that after the CPSU Central Committee's decree on rayon and city newspapers the situation improved. More attention is paid to the local press now. Here in our rayon, for example, press conferences and meetings are now being held on important problems. At a recent plenum of the rayon party committee several managers were criticized for their perfunctory response to problems. The ice is beginning to shift, as the saying goes. But this is a long process. We newspaper workers sometimes are still showing more concern about handing in material than about the effectiveness of the material, even though we certainly understand that publications that are colorful on the outside but essentially superficial are not only useless, but even harmful.

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CSO: 1830/769

CULTURE

SHORTCOMINGS NOTED IN AZSSR BOOK PUBLISHING

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 28 June 1985 carries on page 1 a 400-word AzerINFORM report on a meeting of the college of the AzSSR State Publishing Committee at which "speakers noted that there were still many shortcomings and mistakes in the work of republic book publishers. Publication quality and editorial work have caused justifiable complaints. The printing presses have been equipped with low-grade machinery." The poor advertisements for books were also criticized. It is added that "special attention was given to questions of raising the effectiveness of the use of printing equipment and the profitability of production, and reducing the number of books published in a large circulation without reason."

IRANIAN AZERI EMIGRE MONTHLY HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 28 June 1985 carries on page 7 a 1,000-word article by A. Mammadrza on the publication of the Iranian Azerbaijani literary and political magazine ANA DILI (MOTHER TONGUE) which "is published outside the country." The magazine is published abroad, outside Iran, due to the path of development of post-revolutionary Iranian government. It is noted that shortly after the revolution "the right tendency in the policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran and a movement in the direction of the interests of large capitalists and landowners caused attacks against the successes gained by the revolution and campaigns against progressive and democratic forces in the country and against the national-cultural heritage of certain peoples. The activity of newspapers and magazines in the Azerbaijani language in Tehran, Tabriz, Urmiye and other cities was forbidden; publishers of the progressive press were subject to persecution and pressure; some writers and poets were thrown into prison; and books were gathered together and burnt." The Azerbaijani democratic, progressive tradition is carried on in ANA DILI which is published by Dr N. Garavi. Excerpts from recent issues include a poem dedicated to the new magazine and written by Azeroghlu, a prominent Soviet Azerbaijani poet, and the Iranian Azerbaijani poet Sahand. It is pointed out also that ANA DILI is promoting the use of the "new alphabet" in its pages, although the magazine itself is printed generally in the Arabic script.

IRANIAN AZERIS DISCUSS 'LOVE FOR SOVIET AZERBAIJAN'

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 28 June 1985 carries on page 8 a 300-word article by Rovshan Aliyev on letters received from Iranian Azerbaijanis. It is noted that "it is clear from the latest information received from Southern Azerbaijan that chauvinist groups are sowing dissension among the peoples of Iran, insulting the national identity of peoples and denigrating their literature and oral art. For this reason, dozens of Southern Azerbaijani writers and poets, and literary scholars, are exiled from the country, and distant from a literary milieu." An Iranian Azerbaijani writing from India complained that in Iran today "America-lovers are always blocking us and posing obstacles to the revival of our national literature." A number of letters sent to ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT from Iranian Azerbaijan "write about their love for Soviet Azerbaijan."

ARMENIAN-LANGUAGE MAPS OF ARMENIA TO BE PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 5 March 1985 carries on page 4 a 400-word article by Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences and Docent Zh. Ganin entitled "Armenian-Language Maps for the Schools." The author notes the strange fact that there are at the present time no Armenian-language wall maps at schools, although often Armenian and Russian geographic names differ. A 1981 decision of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers calls for improved mapmaking and cartographic publications in this republic. The author notes the importance of publication of schoolroom maps. At the initiative of the Armenian SSR Pedagogic Association and with the assistance of the Ministry of Public Education, it was decided to include in plan targets and to publish by the end of the 5-year plan 12 Armenian-language schoolroom wall maps, 2 of which are to be specifically for elementary classes, to be used in teaching Armenian geography. The author stresses the importance of having maps in the Armenian language.

CSO: 1830/829

REGIONAL ISSUES

GROSSU ADDRESS TO PARTY AKTIV ON S&T PROGRESS

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 16 Jul 85 pp 1-3

[Report on speech given by S. K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, at a meeting of the republic's party and economic aktiv on 13 July 1985]

[Text] Comrades!

The life of the Soviet people, as they approach the 27th CPSU Congress, is full of events of political importance. Of special significance is the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which provided a powerful stimulus in the creative rhythm of our movement forward. The ideas of the Plenum regarding the need to step up the country's social and economic development on the basis of scientific and technical progress were outlined in even more detail in the speech given by M. S. Gorbachev at the Central Committee meeting that was held in June.

The republic's communists and all its workers met the decisions of the Plenum and the materials of the Central Committee meeting with an in-depth understanding and a feeling of satisfaction. They welcome the open and frank discussion of problems that have emerged in our society, they wholeheartedly approve of the party's course that is aimed at significant acceleration of the rate of growth in the national economy, and they are responding to the measures outlined in the course for revolutionary changes in the economy with successful fulfillment of production quotas.

In setting the goal of accelerated social and economic development in the country on the basis of scientific and technical progress, our Leninist party is proceeding primarily from the domestic demands of the Soviet state. We have good reason to feel proud. The Soviet economy has always been characterized by highly dynamic development. Our achievements are indisputable and universally recognized. However, one cannot deny that since the early 1970s certain difficulties in economic development have made themselves felt and have slowed down the pace of development. Under these conditions the party and people are faced with the task of overcoming negative trends and making a sharp turn for the better. In the words of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, we must take the reins of scientific and technical progress. There is simply no other way.

I. The economy of Moldavia is also distinguished by highly dynamic development. In the past 24 years the republic's national income has increased by a factor of 4.5, industrial output has risen 7-fold, and gross agricultural production has increased by a factor of 2.5. This rate of growth, however, was achieved to a significant extent through high outlays of material, manpower, and monetary resources.

The times require that there now be a dramatic shift from extensive to intensive methods of economic development. In order to make this change we need first of all to reject the stereotype of economic management from the past, according to which the basic method of expanding production consisted of new construction, and many existing enterprises went many years without technical retooling.

The aging of fixed production capital has a negative effect on the capital-output ratio. During the 10th Five-Year Plan alone this indicator declined by 3.7 percent. In the current five-year plan the decline in the capital-output ratio has slowed down somewhat, but there is still a downward trend. It should also be pointed out that aging of production equipment forces enterprises to include more and more workers in the repair sphere. If one considers that the labor productivity in repair operations is half that in basic production, and the consumption of materials considerably higher, one can easily see the harm to the economy that results.

In investment policies one should be guided by economic considerations, but they indicate that the return on capital investments in reconstruction is two times higher than in new construction. Unfortunately, many heads of ministries, departments, associations, enterprises, and farms do not always take this into account. As a result, the proportion of capital investments earmarked for re-equipment and reconstruction of existing enterprises in the republic is quite low. Last year there was even a 2 percent decline in this indicator compared to 1980.

For example, B.P. Karpov, chief of the Moldavian Main Administration of Power and Electrification, is certainly aware that disruptions in the supply of electrical power to consumers are due to a significant extent to the unsatisfactory condition of the distribution grids, one-third of which are out of commission and another one-third of which are in need of major repairs. Even so, this year's plan for his department calls for only 10 percent of the capital investments to be used for re-equipment and reconstruction of the power system.

I. I. Demchenko, minister of the construction materials industry, is allowing a similar inadequate approach to this issue. Knowing that half of the technical equipment at one out of two enterprises in his sector is extremely worn and in need of replacement, he still thought it possible in the 11th Five-Year Plan to earmark for reconstruction and re-equipment only 16 percent of the capital investments allocated for the development of this sector. The negative consequences of this attitude can already be seen, and in the near future they will be even more evident.

Ministries, state committees, and other departments in the republic need to conduct a thorough analysis of the condition of fixed production capital and outline a long-range program for the technical reconstruction of every enterprise. This means that the funds allocated for these purposes should represent 50 percent of total capital investments in production. As far as new construction is concerned, physical, financial, and manpower resources should be concentrated on those projects that are helping to meet the latest goals for technical progress.

Machine building is especially in need of technical reconstruction; in light of the tasks facing the sector, its production base is in urgent need of serious transformations, including the use of automated machine tools, robotics complexes, and computers. Enterprises under the USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems that are located in the republic have had some positive experiences in incorporating robots into production, and 258 robots and manipulators have already been installed.

At the same time, however, one can also find enterprises among those responsible for scientific and technical progress that are not making efficient use of state funds earmarked for the incorporation of scientific and technical achievements. The electrical machinery plant in Tiraspol invested 15 million rubles in the first 4 years of the five-year plan primarily for the expansion of its machine tool stock. Use of this new equipment showed that in terms of its technical level it is not much different from the existing equipment. For all practical purposes this re-equipment did not provide any benefits, but the number of workers in the repair services sector increased by a factor of 1.3. Enterprises in other sectors are also guilty of poorly planned expenditure of state funds on the incorporation of new processes and advanced technology without receiving the proper return on investment.

It is the responsibility of party, soviet, and economic organs, scientists, specialists, and innovators working in production to focus their efforts on providing fundamental, qualitative changes in producer goods. During the course of the technical re-equipment of associations and enterprises, greater use should be made of flexible production modules and systems, equipment with numerical programmed control, "processing centers" with electronic microprocessor equipment and mini-computers, and production processes based on laser technology and other achievements of scientific and technical progress.

Conservation of resources is one of the primary criteria today for investment policies. In our republic some work is being done in this direction which is making it possible to increase production output without increasing the consumption of basic physical resources. The work being done at enterprises under the Ministry of the Furniture and Wood Processing Industry, for example, is worthy of attention; these enterprises have managed to conserve about 100,000 cubic meters of timber through extensive processing of timber raw materials, reducing losses, introducing low-waste and waste-free processing methods, and increasing the use of efficient substitutes.

There are still, however, quite a few enterprises that are not doing an adequate job of implementing resource conservation measures. Evidence of this can be seen, for instance, in the fact that in the past 4 years the materials-

intensiveness of industrial production has declined by only 0.4 percent. In a number of areas there is still a wasteful attitude toward fuel. The following fact is quite indicative in this regard: in the first 4 years of the five-year plan 110 small-capacity boiler plants were closed down that were inefficient in terms of fuel consumption, but 157 new boiler plants of exactly the same type were put into operation. This can only be called bad management. Many enterprises are slow to introduce low-waste and waste-free technologies and many make little use of industrial by-products and secondary raw materials. The Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Rural Construction, and the "Kolkhozstroy" [Collective Farm Construction] Association are moving slowly to make greater use of waste products from stonecutting and stone-crushing, ash, and cinder in construction. The Bendery and Kalinin pectin plants under the republic's Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry are operating at only 10-20 percent of their capacity. From apple residue they could produce enough pectin not only to meet our own country's demands, but also to start exporting this product, instead of having to import it from abroad as is now the case.

Comrade Grossu went on to say that higher demands must be placed on heads of ministries, departments, enterprises, and party and soviet organs with regard to increasing efficient utilization of capital investments. Many of them exhibit an enviable degree of activity at the initial stage of erecting a new plant or beginning new production, but fade into the background when the question of developing full production capacities comes up. In 1980 the Faleshty Machine Building Plant, valued at approximately 10 million rubles, was put into operation with some major elements left unfinished. The enterprise's output is now one-half what was estimated. The organization of production and technological discipline are at a low level, and every year there is a turnover of more than one-third of the personnel. The rayon party committee and the rayon soviet executive committee, which at one time provided sound evidence of the need to build the plant, are now failing to show the proper concern for the affairs of this labor collective.

For eight years now the Dondyushany Meat Combine has failed to reach its planned parameters. The Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, along with the rayon party committee and the rayon soviet executive committee, managed to organize the construction of this enterprise, but have shown no concern for the formation of its labor collective and have done nothing to keep skilled specialists and workers employed at the plant. This is the cause of the combine's poor results.

These are not isolated examples. It has almost become a rule that it takes years to bring new production capacities up to the planned parameters, and during this time the fixed capital becomes obsolete, and the goods received and supplied by the republic fall considerably short of planned levels.

The speaker described in considerable detail the problems involved in the storage, installation, and initial operation of industrial equipment. Often as a result of shortcomings in construction, equipment can stand around for years at construction sites, and in some cases the equipment deteriorates and becomes unusable. A great deal of uninstalled equipment has piled up at warehouses belonging to the ministries of the construction materials industry, land reclamation and water resources, the fruit and vegetable industry, and the food

industry, and the Moldavian Main Administration of Power and Electrification. In addition, a huge amount of equipment is listed as under installation or installed, but has not been put into operation. For example, equipment was delivered to a Tiraspol electrical instrument plant in the first quarter of 1983, but series production has still not begun there. V. F. Dubonosov, general director of the "Elektroapparat" [Electrical Instrument] Association, and his deputies failed to conduct a prompt and in-depth analysis of the new production problem and did not come up with any ways to resolve the problem at hand.

The Council of Ministers, the People's Control Committee, and the Public Prosecutor's Office of the Moldavian SSR need to take more decisive steps to organize the system used to order, install, and operate industrial equipment. Managers who allow flagrant mismanagement must be called to account for their behavior. Primary party organizations and labor collectives must devote a great deal of energy to the problem of improving and utilizing equipment.

II. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed in his speech at the meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, product quality is the most accurate and descriptive indicator of scientific and technical progress and labor standards and discipline. In recent years in the republic there has been a turn for the better in this regard: in 1984 the proportion of top quality goods increased by a factor of 4.8 over 1975. The level achieved here, however, is lower than the indicator for the country as a whole. There are still many cases in which the goods produced do not meet the necessary standards and technical conditions. The Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Ministry of Local Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Moldavian Union of Consumers' Societies, and the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry have been charged with the highest economic penalties for the production of poor quality goods in the current five-year plan.

It is absolutely unacceptable when equipment that is just being developed becomes obsolete at the design stage and must yield to better world models. Statistics show that only one out of seven articles developed and put into industrial production for the first time in the republic meets the highest technical standards. For more than five years the collective of the chief special design bureau of the "Moldselmash" [Moldavian Agricultural Machinery] Association has been working on a planting and sowing machine for tobacco. About a half a million rubles have already been spent on the development of the machine, but it has still not been put into production.

Today we are forced to admit that despite huge sums spent on the development of light industry, many of types of clothing, shoes, and fabric produced in this sector do not meet the consumers' demands and fall short of domestic and foreign models in terms of their variety, colors, and style. Just slightly over one percent of the articles produced at enterprises in this sector can be described as especially fashionable. The same can be said of local industry. This year trade organizations rejected goods valued at 11 million rubles that were offered for sale by the folk handicrafts association under the Ministry of Local Industry.

It should be noted that many party committees and city rayon soviet executive committees have been devoting less attention to this problem. This is especially true of the Kishinev, Tiraspol, Belts, and Bendery city party committees and the Rybnitskiy, Faleshtskiy, and Floreshtskiy rayon party committees, which are not placing strict enough demands on economic managers and primary party organizations for improving the quality of the goods produced.

Just as important is the supply of products for export, which is tied closely to the quality of the articles. Goods for export already account for an insignificant proportion of the republic's total industrial output, and this percentage is even experiencing a further downward trend. Decisive steps must be taken to correct this situation and more effective incentives must be provided for labor collectives, associations, and the sector as a whole to increase the production of goods for export.

The Moldavian SSR Administration of the USSR State Committee for Standards plays a major role in improving product quality. However, the level of work being done by the administration in the area of state supervision of the introduction of and adherence to standards and technical conditions, and in the area of providing metrological standards for production still does not meet the necessary requirements. The management of the administration, primarily A. I. Kiselev, should make some fundamental changes in the organization of its work.

The speaker evaluated the state of affairs in capital construction from the standpoint of decisive acceleration of scientific and technical progress. As in the past, some serious shortcomings are being allowed in the drafting, planning, and organization of construction. The ministries of viticulture and winemaking, agriculture, highway construction and maintenance, health, and housing and municipal services, and the Kishinev City Soviet Executive Committee utilize only 23-40 percent of the planning and estimate documents that are drawn up. As a result of dissipation of capital investments and flaws in the organization of work, there are unbelievable delays in construction schedules. The Rezina cement plant has taken 10 years to build instead of the planned 4, and the Brichany sugar plant took 7 years instead of 4. There are dozens of production projects like this in the republic.

Approximately half of the work at construction sites is performed manually, and at a number of sites poor use is made of the equipment that is available. In recent years a great deal has been done in the republic to set up large-panel industrial house building. Special plants have been built and plans for modern, multi-story buildings have been selected. But terrible use is being made of the opportunities that have been created.

The republic's State Committee for Construction Affairs is not doing everything to carry out its primary responsibility of conducting a unified technical policy aimed at increasing efficiency in construction. The committee is slow to meet the demands of the CPSU Central Committee regarding improvements in construction planning and estimate work. S. S. Grafov must make some fundamental changes in the organization of the work done by the committee and its planning institutes, work more persistently to step up the introduction of new construction forms and methods that have undergone practical testing, and

he must improve the organization of estimate and planning operations in construction.

Transportation continues to be a bottleneck. From year to year the republic's Ministry of Motor Transport fails to meet plan quotas for shipments, and Minister V. M. Fomin blames objective difficulties. Of course, difficulties do occur, but they are often generated by the poorly thought out actions of the administrator, or by his inaction. The ministry received a new fleet of large-capacity rolling stock, but did not plan for the reconstruction of the existing production and technical base in a timely manner. Only half of the ministry's enterprises have model facilities and are equipped with capacities for repair and technical maintenance. The result is that in a 9-year period there was an 8.5 percent decline in the production of motor vehicles.

The river fleet is in a technically backward state, but during the entire 11th Five-Year Plan not one of its enterprises has undergone reconstruction. As in the past, rolling stock and materials handling equipment that is technically obsolete is being used. For all practical purposes there has been no increase in the volume of shipments in this sector. The chief of the Moldavian SSR Main Administration of the River Fleet is doing a poor job of providing for the sector's long-range development. The Council of Ministers should take steps to improve the technical possibilities of this form of transport and to increase its capacity.

Transportation ministries and departments, along with the Ministry of Communications, should take decisive steps to improve the state of affairs in their sectors. Disruptions in their operation lead to great losses and create many problems in the functioning of the entire national economic complex. The Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers and State Planning Committee need to seek out additional ways to resolve the problems facing the republic's production infrastructure.

Goals involving the acceleration of scientific and technical progress are also directly tied to the activities of trade and consumer service enterprises. The comprehensive program aimed at reducing manual labor and stepping up mechanization of labor-intensive processes in the service sphere is being carried out slowly in the republic. In the trade sphere only one-third of the operations are mechanized, and in the service sphere, only one-fifth. The proportion of public eating enterprises that have shifted to a comprehensive supply system is one-half that found throughout the country as a whole.

The Ministry of Trade, the Ministry of Consumer Services, and the Moldavian Union of Consumers' Societies should take a party approach to the investigation and critical evaluation of the utilization of the potential available in the trade and consumer service sphere, and they should take specific steps to promote accelerated introduction of scientific and technical achievements and to increase the efficiency and quality of the work performed.

III. Comrade Grossu went on to say that stepped-up scientific and technical progress in sectors of the agro-industrial complex is becoming an important factor in the further development of the republic's economy and in rapid fulfillment of the Food Program. This sector has accumulated an immense

economic potential: fixed capital in the complex totals 7.6 billion rubles, or more than half the production capital in our national economy. Industrial methods are used extensively in modern agriculture, which contributes to greater farm and field productivity. In 1984 the average output per 100 hectares of farmland was 125,700 rubles.

The level of development of the agro-industrial complex, however, is still not on par with the requirements stemming from the Food Program. Many farms are doing little to take advantage of scientific and technical achievements and advanced methods, and they often fail to meet the demands of modern technology. One of the indicators of the negative consequences of underestimating the importance of scientific and technical progress is the unevenness in the crop yield and the productivity of livestock and poultry. Last year 111 kolkhozes and sovkhoses obtained less than 30 quintals of grain per hectare and no more than 250 quintals of sugar beets, over 90 percent of the farms brought in less than 60 quintals of fruit per hectare, and at 30 farms the yield of milk per cow was under 2500 kilograms.

Ministries and departments that are part of the republic's agro-industrial complex, rayon party committees, rayon soviet executive committees, primary party organizations, trade union organizations, and farm managers need to step up their work on comprehensive mechanization of production processes, strengthening ties between farms and scientific institutions, and increasing the technical knowledge of rural workers. Special attention should be given to the utilization of scientific recommendations, contemporary methods, and technical achievements aimed at bringing about a steady rise in agricultural production. Experience shows that high results are achieved only when the ties between science and production are carried out not just in word, but in deed.

Hog breeding complexes can serve as an example. Last year at the interfarm enterprise for the production of pork in Novoanenskiy Rayon (S. I. Gavlin'skiy, director), as a result of progressive organization of labor and wages, full-nutrient feeding and proper care of hybrid hogs bred under the best conditions, the average daily weight gain among the animals was 416 grams, and during the final fattening stage, it was 601 grams. On the average every hog in the herd at the beginning of the year gained a total of 146 kilograms. This is on the same level as the best world standards. The farm obtained a profit of 1.2 million rubles for the year.

But far from all complexes are operating this successfully. In Dondyushanskiy, Ryshkanskiy, Glodyanskiy, Kaushanskiy, and Kotovski rayons, as a result of gross technological violations and a poor supply of balanced feed, the pork production was between five-sevenths and five-eighths what it could have been. If the operations in these and other rayons were brought up to the level of the leading complexes, it would be possible to produce 180,000-200,000 tons of pork from the herd in place at the beginning of the year, instead of the 150,000 tons usually produced.

The republic's Ministry of Agriculture, the "Progress" Scientific Production Association, and the Kolkhoz Council need to step up their work on hybridization of hogs and providing all the industrial complexes with all the high-productivity young hogs they need. The Kolkhoz Council needs to complete

the reconstruction of complexes in as short a time as possible and introduce efficient methods for the reproduction and care of young animals. The Ministry of Procurement should reorganize its operations without delay and meet all the demands for high quality mixed feed. On this basis, already in 1986 the average daily weight gain among hogs should be no less than 100 grams. This will mean a 45,000-50,000 ton increase in the gross production of pork.

Contrasts can also be found in beef production. Animal husbandry workers in the Floreshty and Grigoriopol complexes have organized the cattle fattening operations on a scientific basis and are regularly achieving high indicators. In the past 6-month period, for example, the average weight gain per animal there was 1.5 times higher than the republic average. During this same period these complexes sold the state 1700 tons and almost 2000 tons of meat, respectively, and the average on-the-hoof weight of the young cattle was 584 and 527 kilograms, respectively. As a result, the complexes obtained profits of 1.7-2.2 million rubles, or 1000-1200 ruble per ton of goods sold.

Some opposite examples can be cited as well: the Kaushany, Kantemir, and Oknitsa interfarm complexes in the first half of the year obtained weight gains of only 70-80 kilograms per head, or half that achieved at the leading enterprises. Farms in the Kaushany and Oknitsa complexes sold the state only 340-460 tons of meat each, which is ten-thirty-sevenths to one-fifth that sold in Floreshtskiy Rayon. Livestock workers in Kantemirskiy Rayon sold only 24 tons of meat, with an average on-the-hoof weight of 231 kilograms. All these complexes showed losses for the first half of the year.

The reasons behind this situation are that the managers and specialists at beef enterprises in Kantemirskiy, Kaushanskiy, and Oknitskiy rayons not only are not incorporating achievements of scientific and technical progress into production, they are also allowing flagrant violations of elementary management principles.

One of the fundamentally important scientific recommendations involves the concentration of young cattle at industrial complexes. Unfortunately, for various reasons only half of the young cattle are concentrated in such complexes now. Some managers and specialists have not fully recognized the advantages of this sort of concentration and specialization in animal husbandry and are still bound by old ideas regarding production. The result is this: last year at sovkhozes and sovkhoz-plants under the ministries of viticulture and winemaking, the fruit and vegetable industry, and the food industry, and the "Moldtabakprom" [Moldavian Tobacco Industry] and "Moldefirmasloprom" [Moldavian Essential Oils Industry] agro-industrial associations, the average daily weight gain among young cattle was only 354 grams and the average on-the-hoof weight per head of cattle sold to the state was a little over 300 kilograms, which is 123 kilograms less than at the complexes. These systems suffered considerable losses as a result of their beef sales.

Ministries and departments included in the agro-industrial complex, executive committees of Councils of People's Deputies, managers of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm enterprises and associations must complete the reconstruction and expansion of interfarm fattening facilities more quickly and concentrate all young cattle at these complexes.

Major, truly revolutionary changes should be carried out in dairy farming. In accordance with the special program to introduce achievements of scientific and technical progress in this sector, the republic as a whole should reach the goal of 4000 kilograms of milk per cow in the next few years. This means that in the 12th Five-Year Plan there will have to be an increase in productivity of 500-600 kilograms per cow.

There are still some unresolved issues in poultry farming. At a number of poultry enterprises productivity remains low, especially broiler productivity, there are large losses of poultry, and too much feed is consumed. The Ministry of Agriculture and the "Moldptitsprom" [Moldavian Poultry Industry] Scientific Production Association need to replace obsolete equipment more quickly, make more extensive use of automated production lines, and carry out other measures based on the plan to develop the sector.

The CPSU Central Committee's decree on the report of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee subjected the republic's party organization to justified criticism for underutilization of capacities in animal husbandry. Considerable work has been done recently to correct this situation, which has helped increase the output of livestock products. All the opportunities now exist to bring the complexes in hog farming to their planned capacity by the end of next year and in cattle farming, this could even be achieved this year. In order to do this the recommendations and directives contained in the documents issued by the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the Moldavian SSR government must be carried out.

The fodder base for animal husbandry must be organized on a strictly scientific foundation--from the cultivation of crops, the procurement, storage, and preparation of feed, to the actual feeding process. In recent years managers have started to devote a great deal of attention to the procurement of high-quality silage from corn. As a result of harvesting corn with ears that have ripened to a waxy state, the quality of the silage has increased significantly and its nutritive content has doubled. This is equivalent to the additional production of 300,000-350,000 tons of grain. This year equipment and silage facilities must be prepared on time; where there are no such facilities, new ones must be built, and 5-5.5 million tons of high-quality silage must be procured. At farms engaged in dairy farming there must be at least 10-12 tons of this feed per cow in order to move to year-round silage feeding.

Farm managers and specialists should make some fundamental changes in how the procurement of alfalfa is organized; this crop covers almost half of all the land sown to feed crops. This year it will be necessary to lay in at least 1.5 million tons of hay, or 4-5 tons per cow. The quota for the procurement of hay and grass meal should be surpassed.

The speaker went on to discuss in detail questions involving the introduction of scientific and technical achievements into the plant industry. He said that there is now a pressing need to raise the production of grain, industrial crops, vegetables, fruits, and grapes to a qualitatively new level. Science must play the leading role here. The "Selection", "Dnestr", "Kodru" and

"Viyerul" scientific production associations need to step up the creation and introduction of high-yield varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops taking into account the ecological conditions in the republic, and they need to work more energetically on the development and application of intensive methods of crop cultivation. Special attention should be given to increasing the genetic potential of plants, making better use of the heterosis effect, and developing varieties and hybrids with short vegetation periods and that are resistant to disease and pests.

Scientific research efforts should be directed toward providing full mechanization of manufacturing processes in all sectors of agriculture. The introduction of scientific and technical achievements should play a key role in increasing production and improving product quality. In the next few years an effort must be made to bring the yield of winter wheat up to 50-60 quintals per hectare, the corn yield to 70-80 quintals, vegetables to 250-300 quintals, sunflowers to 25-30 quintals, sugar beets to 400-450 quintals, fruit to 150-200 quintals, and fodder to 60-70 quintals of feed units.

The efficient operation of the agro-industrial complex depends to a significant extent on the state of affairs in the processing sectors. Many enterprises have equipment that is worn out and obsolete. The Rybnitsa dairy combine and the Kalinin sugar combine are making poor use of their production capacities. The import line for packing meat products at the Tiraspol meat combine has been out of operation since February 1984. In their 20 years of operation the Aleksandrenskiy and Kalinin sugar plants have not reached their planned capacities.

The planning, design, and technological institute of the Ministry of the Food Industry is having little effect on accelerating scientific and technical progress in the food industry. The institute's staff members are engaged primarily in compiling various types of information and data materials, that is, they produce paperwork, instead of engineering work. One-third of the workers at the institute are not trained in the area in which the institute's work is specialized.

The Bureau of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee issued a special decree on stepping up the development of the material and technical base of processing sectors in the agro-industrial complex. Besides ministries, city and rayon party committees, city rayon soviet executive committees, trade unions, the Komsomol, and labor collectives should participate in the energetic implementation of this decree.

IV. In his speech at the meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed that the front line in the campaign to accelerate scientific and technical progress in the national economy must pass through science. Today in the republic the total number of scientists and science teachers is about 10,000. This scientific potential is having an increasing effect on the course of social and economic development.

After pointing out the important results obtained by scientists in the republic's Academy of Sciences, comrade Grossu stressed that science still owes a great deal to production. An example of this can be seen in the scientific

treatment of problems involving the utilization of the republic's water resources. Major projects in the area of water management that have been planned and are being carried out, including the diversion of the Don to southern, southeastern, and central regions, are still in need of further scientific investigation. The development of effective proposals for optimal organization of the balance of water resources is also in need of more in-depth, fundamental research.

The problem of integrating fundamental science with production is an urgent one. Often as a result of a conservative attitude on the part of economic managers to recommendations made by scientists from the Academy of Sciences and higher education institutions, many scientific developments are not introduced at our enterprises, while widespread use is made of them in other parts of the country.

In light of the goals facing science, organizational and economic forms of managing science are in need of further improvements. One of the most important directions in this area should be the creation of large intersectorial scientific and technical centers that include academic, industrial, and educational subdivisions, design bureaus, and enterprises in various sectors of the national economy.

Industrial sciences should play a major role in accelerating scientific and technical progress. The efficiency of a number of scientific, planning, design, and technological organizations still does not meet current demands. A number of organizations involved in industrial science are guilty of selecting narrow topics for study, slow incorporation of the results of developments into production, and inefficiency.

Ministries, departments, and party organs need to conduct a thorough evaluation of these results and draw the proper conclusions regarding the ability of their managers to resolve the tasks at hand. At the same time more attention must be given to problems of increasing the effectiveness and quality of scientific research and design and planning operations, and specialists must take more responsibility for the jobs assigned.

Creative technical work is a powerful stimulus for scientific and technical progress. There are more than 100,000 production specialists and innovators working actively in this area in our republic. Since the beginning of the five-year plan they have developed and introduced more than 500,000 rationalization proposals, which have had an economic effect of almost 350 million rubles. Among those contributing to scientific and technical progress, special mention should be made of D. D. Matveyenko, a milling machine operator in the Kishenev railway division, honored inventor and Hero of Socialist Labor; V. P. Chichkin, deputy general director of the "Dnestr" Scientific Production Association and honored inventor; S. M. Parmakli, honored rationalizer, Hero of Socialist Labor, and chief of a mechanized detachment of the Chadyr-Lunga kolkhoz council; L. I. Yemelyanova, head of a creative brigade in the Special Design and Technological Bureau of the "Elektromash" [Electrical Machinery] Plant in Tiraspol, along with many others.

However, the level of inventions and rationalization activity at many enterprises and organizations is quite low. Poor use is made of the funds

allocated for these purposes. Last year approximately half of these funds were utilized in the Moldavian SSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, and the Ministry of Construction. The situation is even worse in the Moldavian Union of Consumers' Societies and the Moldavian Essential Oils Industry Association.

Radical improvements must be made in the work being done to develop inventions and rationalization activity in the republic and to increase the importance of public creative organizations under the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers and scientific and technical societies.

It is impossible to step up scientific and technical progress without making further improvements in the planning and management of the entire economic mechanism. Today we must admit that the level of economic management in the republic still does not correspond to the high demands being placed on it as we make the dramatic shift to intensive production methods.

This year the number of workers in our management apparatus has exceeded 219,000. With the aim of increasing the efficiency of management operations in the republic, 126 computer centers and other organizations have been created and equipped with various types of electronic computers to be used for various purposes. This represents a considerable potential for management, but it is not being fully utilized yet, and it is still not operating efficiently enough.

As duly noted in the CPSU Central Committee's resolution regarding the report of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, the main reason for this is that the heads of a number of the republic's ministries, state committees, and departments are still not taking decisive steps to overcome bureaucratic methods of management and to increase discipline and responsibility among personnel for assigned tasks, and they are not demonstrating the proper concern for rational utilization of the latest scientific and technical means in management and the scientific potential that exists in the various sectors. Over 63 percent of the operating time of expensive computer equipment is spent on processing statistical data.

There are still serious shortcomings in the organization of planning work in the systems and organizations subordinate to some ministries and departments. The development of draft plans is not always preceded by a careful analysis of indicators that have been achieved in the past, or by selection of the best alternatives and ways to achieve high final results. Decisive steps must be taken to put an end to these practices, there should be a more serious approach to shifting to modern methods of management, and the rate of growth in producer goods should not exceed the rate of growth in production output.

More attention should be given to the introduction and development of cost accounting and progressive forms of organizing labor, closer ties should be established between the results of collectives' labor and wages, and the economic incentive system should be improved. In industry 42 percent of the workers are working in cost accounting brigades under the collective contract system, and 40 percent of the workers in construction are working in brigades of this type. This is not enough. There are frequent cases of flagrant

violations of collective contract principles. Without delay, managers at all levels must change their attitude toward the introduction of new, highly efficient forms and methods of labor organization.

In creating the necessary conditions for accelerated scientific and technical progress, it is very important to adhere as closely as possible to the principles of the economic experiment that is being conducted at enterprises in the republic's light and food industry and at a number of plants under national jurisdiction. Experience shows that enterprises operating under the new conditions are in need of more assistance and support from the ministries and from planning, financial, and banking institutions in the republic. Considering that the boundaries of the experiment are expanding, managers at all levels need to make thorough preparations for the transition to new methods of management.

The organizational structure of production management is also in need of further improvements so as to create the best conditions for accelerated scientific and technical progress. Of primary importance is the work being done to create production associations. Forty-eight percent of the enterprises in the republic's national economy are not part of an association. Many of them are engaged in small-series production. Ministries and departments, along with the Moldavian SSR State Planning Committee, should develop and implement measures aimed at further concentration and specialization of production, they should step up the creation of large production associations and scientific production associations, and include all enterprises in such associations.

There are quite a few flaws in the organization of wages and the economic incentive system. There are cases in which production plans are not met but full use is made of the wage fund. Organizations under the Moldavian SSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Ministry of Motor Transport, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry are allowing considerable overexpenditures of funds.

Often money from economic incentive funds is used to pay bonuses for the fulfillment of indicators that have no direct relationship to increasing production efficiency. At the same time a labor collective's contribution to reducing production costs may go unnoticed.

Serious work remains to be done to improve the management system. Bold steps must be taken to eliminate everything that is outdated so that an "anti-cost management mechanism" can begin to operate that will stimulate economic development. Considering the goals that have been set, there needs to be further development of democratic centralism in management, the Moldavian SSR State Planning Committee, as the central unit of economic management, along with industrial ministries and departments, should play a greater role in and have more responsibility for accelerating scientific and technical progress and meeting the national economy's demand for high quality goods. Associations and enterprises need to have greater economic independence and responsibility, and active and widespread use should be made of flexible forms and methods of management, cost accounting, and commodity-monetary relations, and the entire

arsenal of levers and stimuli. Work should be continued on reducing the management apparatus and eliminating its superfluous elements.

V. The party believes that successful resolution of the tasks that arise at each stage of our country's development is tied to an increase in the level of organizational, political, and educational work done by all the various links. Today when shifting the economy to an intensive course of development and widespread utilization of scientific and technical achievements have become national, party-wide tasks, the party's activities, its style, methods, and results must correspond to the times.

Stressing the exceptional importance of this requirement, comrade Grossu noted that it is also important for party committees and party organizations to work constantly to strengthen the party's role in key areas of scientific and technical progress, to ensure proper placement of communists, and to step up their vanguard role in meeting quotas to develop new technology and progressive methods and introduce them into production.

In light of the goals that have been set for stepping up the incorporation of scientific and technical achievements, the work being done by party organizations in ministries and departments is now in need of fundamental reorganization. Some of these organizations have lost their political acuity in the perception and resolution of the most important social and economic issues, they have become accustomed to shortcomings, and they have withdrawn from their monitoring of the system's operations. This is especially true of party organizations under the ministries of construction, viticulture and winemaking, the meat and dairy industry, trade, and consumer services, and the republic's Kolkhoz Council.

Local councils should play an important role in resolving problems tied to scientific and technical progress. They should monitor the activities of enterprises that involve incorporation of new equipment, utilization of production capacities, and adherence to a policy of economy in the use of all types of resources. People's control organs, trade unions, and the Komsomol should also play a more active part in these activities.

A vast new arena for ideological and propaganda work is also opening up. The primary task here is to improve the ideological and political education provided to the people and to help them see that accelerating scientific and technical progress is a matter of vital importance that is in everyone's interest and will make it possible for each person to discover his abilities and talents and to add his labor to the creation of a new and better society.

The mass media need to provide in-depth, comprehensive, and regular information on the diverse work being done by party organizations, councils, economic organs, scientific institutions, and labor collectives to intensify national production and to introduce progressive management methods on a wide scale. Leading cultural figures in the republic should use their works to develop in their readers and audience a sense of pride in labor accomplishments, strict demands on themselves, competence and dedication to the job at hand, and intolerance for violations of the norms of our socialist way of life.

In conclusion comrade Grossu expressed confidence in the fact that the republic's communists and all its workers will do everything necessary to meet the goals set by the party, will make an important contribution to the cause of strengthening the might of the socialist homeland, and will provide a fitting welcome for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of the Moldavian Communist Party.

A discussion of the speech followed.

Those who spoke stressed that the primary task of party organizations is to promote acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

N. F. Bondarchuk, first secretary of the Bendery City Party Committee, noted that these problems as a whole, together with issues involving greater discipline and organization, stricter demands on personnel for assigned tasks, and the introduction of brigade forms of labor, are being monitored constantly by the city party organization. Questions involving increases in labor productivity, reducing losses, improving the economic mechanism and management of the economy, and intensification of production are discussed regularly at plenums, by the bureau of the city party committee, and at party meetings. Organizational and mass political work aimed at putting these changes into practice has had a positive effect on final results.

After pointing out the gains that have been made, however, the speaker then focused on problems that are still unresolved and raised a number of issues that are in need of immediate resolution. He said that today the ties between science and production are often treated in a perfunctory way. Inefficient, outdated technological solutions frequently appear even in the planning stage, as was the case in the construction of a cotton batting and spinning factory in the city. The production technology and working conditions do not meet current standards, and there is not a market for the goods produced. Reconstruction of a pectin plant took three years. Over 2 million rubles were spent on the work. Even now, for all practical purposes, the plant is not in operation. New plans are needed because the old plans contained serious errors. Naturally this will require considerable additional outlays of funds.

N. I. Dudeu, first secretary of the Frunzenskiy Rayon Party Committee, said: "In November of last year we discussed tasks involving accelerated scientific and technical progress at a plenum of the rayon party committee. Along with other measures, we decided to create a territorial system to administer this process. This system is based on the development and implementation of a comprehensive program called "Progress-90", which should become a primary link in the comprehensive plan for the rayon's social and economic development in the 12th Five-Year Plan."

A council on technical, economic, and social development has been functioning under the rayon party committee for 10 years already. It consists of 11 doctors of science and 25 candidates of science, along with specialists from ministries, departments, higher education institutions, and scientific research institutes. The rayon party committee, the soviet executive committee, and specialists from scientific research institutes and design bureaus are working together to create an automated control system for the rayon, which will make

it possible to analyze the state of affairs in the social and economic life of the rayon more quickly and in more depth and to make decisions that have been thought out more carefully. The council's recommendations help us direct the work of party organizations and economic managers on job site certification and inventory of fixed production capital in a more purposeful way.

The speaker noted that the new approach to problems involving stepped up scientific and technical progress is also closely tied to reorganization of the work done by party organizations. For this reason the task of raising the competence and efficiency of secretaries of party organizations and all party workers is very important for the realization of the measures that have been planned. And it is precisely for this reason that on the eve of the reporting and elections the rayon party committee is advising communists to elect as their leaders literate and enterprising specialists who are capable of organizing collectives in a practical way to carry out the planned programs.

V. G. Muntyan, secretary of the party committee at the "Moldavgidromash" [Moldavian Hydraulic Machinery] Production Association imeni G. I. Kotovskiy, said, "Studying the materials of the April party Plenum and the meetings of the CPSU Central Committee, you once again are convinced that there are two key problems today: personnel and accelerated introduction of scientific and technical achievements into production. The party committee and shop party organizations believe that their primary task is to develop in people a demand for creativity and to direct all their work toward the moral and psychological restructuring of the personnel."

With the aim of fulfilling this goal the association has set up a university of technical and economic knowledge. On the basis of an agreement between the party committee and the rectorate of the Polytechnical Institute imeni S. Lazo, instructors and scientists from the institute teach classes in schools of politics and economics. A branch of the machine building technology department is operating at the enterprise. Classes on the theory of inventions and on functional value analysis are also contributing to an increase in the number and effectiveness of creative technical developments.

The speaker focused attention on problems whose resolution requires an interested approach on the part of higher organizations. These include the reconstruction of plants producing submersion pumps and training personnel for operating modern equipment, among others.

I. D. Kirov, first secretary of the Rybnitskiy Rayon Party Committee, also devoted a considerable part of his speech to problems of developing new technology. He noted that the rayon party committee, primary party organizations, and labor collectives analyzed the state of affairs in this area and outlined specific measures aimed at increasing labor productivity and product quality.

Using the example of the Moldavian Metallurgical Plant, the speaker demonstrated that scientists are still not providing enough practical assistance to enterprises under construction with regard to developing their capacities and improving product quality. Considering the innovations in the technology, equipment, and structure of the metallurgical plant and its general

experimental nature, there should be a central laboratory there for the leading scientific research institutes or a problem laboratory of the Kishinev Polytechnical Institute. There is also a need now to create a republic center for servicing machine tools with numerical programmed control and robotics complexes, which would be engaged in the set-up, adjustment, and technical maintenance of the equipment, along with personnel training.

Many of the speakers noted that the most important aspects in the development of national production at the current stage are the ever-increasing influence of science on the rate and scale of development and orienting science toward meeting needs of the national economy.

A. A. Zhuchenko, president of the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences, said that practical work in physics, mathematics, biology, chemistry, geophysics, and other fields has made it possible to introduce more than 550 new technologies, materials, and instruments into the national economy in the first 4 years of the current five-year plan, and to almost triple their economic effect compared to the 10th Five-Year Plan.

Scientists understand, however, they should have an exceedingly strong influence on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. Proceeding from this position, we have focused our efforts on research in the area of machine building and creating electronic and structural materials, flexible automated systems and robotics, information science, power engineering, and instrument building. Efforts are being concentrated on tasks involving land reclamation and water resource construction, efficient utilization of non-metal minerals, the storage and processing of plant raw materials, and adaptive intensification of the agro-industrial complex.

The entire system used to introduce new developments needs to be reorganized substantially in order to make further improvements in the work being done. Experimental production bases need to be created for the republic's scientific research institutions, and their ties with the State Planning Committee need to be strengthened. All scientific research institutes involved in agrarian affairs should be concentrated in the system of the Ministry of Agriculture. Production orders also play an important role in the introduction of scientific developments. Up until now, however, less than 5 percent of all economic contract operations are carried out at the ministry or department level. This means that the time has come to create a unified scientific and technical development fund for this purpose.

B. Ye. Melnik, rector of Kishinev State University imeni V. I. Lenin, said: "Realization of the party's goals will require dramatic reorganization of the work done in higher education. Moldavian higher education institutions have made a significant contribution to the development of certain areas of scientific research, such as semiconductor physics, protein physics, animal physiology, optical electronics, and others. But it is not enough just to obtain valuable scientific results--they must become part of the national economy. Unfortunately, the problem of incorporation is still complicated. A change must be made in the mechanism used to manage scientific and technical development, since we are now dealing only with the fact of incorporating a development, and not with its effect on production.

"One of our most important tasks is to provide prompt identification of the most promising scientific fields, set up effective incentives for their development, and strengthen their technical and technological foundation, since outdated technical equipment can seriously undermine even the most fruitful initiatives. Unfortunately, we are still training personnel since we are not yet able to fill all the demands for future specialists. It has long been necessary to train specialists to order, and to do this higher education institutions need to be given more independence, especially in terms of setting up special courses and other types of instruction. Special attention should be given to training specialists to work in top-priority scientific fields."

M. M. Garshtya, general director of the "Volna" [Wave] Production Association imeni K. U. Chernenko, said: "The organic connection between science and production has become the foundation of our collective's success. A comprehensive program of measures for the period up to 1990 was developed at our association with the aim of making further improvements in this connection. The basis of this program consists of joint research and cooperation with the country's leading scientific centers. As a result, during the 11th Five-Year Plan more than 30 new types of devices and instruments, representing the highest level of technical achievement, have been put into production.

"At the same time we also see shortcomings in our work. These include several developments that represent a low level of technical achievement, the long cycle involved in incorporating new developments into production, the poor competitive level of some products, a low level of automation in scientific and management operations, and the slow pace of technical retooling of production. In connection with this we have put forward a proposal to create a powerful testing and experimental base and technical center for the automation of scientific research and experimental design work, a testing area, and a center for training specialists in defectoscopy."

The speaker also discussed issues involving the training of specialists in robotics, microprocessor and computer technology, instrument building, and electronics in the republic. Higher education institutions, technical schools, and polytechnical schools are moving slowly to refocus their instruction in these directions.

I. P. Untila, general director of the "Selection" Scientific Production Association, said: "The essence of scientific and technical progress in crop cultivation in our republic consists of three blocks, which should undergo harmonious development and be dialectically interconnected. These blocks are scientific research institutes, special crop farms and kolkhozes, and sovkhoses and interfarm associations. Scientific production associations in Moldavia are a successful way to bring about an organic connection between applied science and practice, and they provide accelerated incorporation of scientific achievements and advanced methods in the sector."

After describing in detail the gains that have already been made, the speaker discussed the selection and technological problems that the collective still must resolve. He stressed that it is absolutely necessary to provide the scientific subdivisions of the scientific production association with a

material and technical base that will allow the association to compete with foreign firms dealing in the same area. The special crop farms should have small plots of land where promising new crop varieties can be tested.

Discussing the problems of producing strong and high-quality wheat, the speaker noted that the republic offers excellent conditions for the cultivation of this type of wheat. All that is lacking is the organization and discipline. All farmers must have an interest in this work and they must be provided with all the necessary chemicals and means of mechanization. This will put an end to all the loopholes people use as excuses for the production of poor quality grain.

Discussing the further development of industrial production, the speakers said that the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and meetings of the CPSU Central Committee on issues involving the acceleration of scientific and technical progress laid the foundation for the development of specific measures aimed at intensification of the economy, renewal of equipment and technologies, and more active utilization of the human factor.

A. I. Bolshakov, general director of the "Tochlitmash" [Precision Casting Machinery] Production Association in Tiraspol, said: "All the complexities that are involved in the resolution of current tasks can be seen at our enterprise. Retooling of shops and production made it possible for us to more than double the output of machinery and lines for precision casting. More rational utilization of materials depends to a great extent on this production. The nature of casting operations is changing dramatically, and working conditions and standards are improving.

"However, when the issue is incorporation of new methods into production, we often encounter a conservative attitude, which hinders progress. Unfortunately, today this requires a minimum of 100 signatures outside the plant. Our best designers spend a considerable proportion of their efforts and energies not at the drawing board, but going around to various offices defending their innovations. There is also a great deal of paperwork in the technology sector. Engineers are forced to spend a huge amount of time writing up documents and instructions that are 50-60 pages long, tell the worker how he is supposed work, and describe all the intermediate operations. This is done even though the worker, who has been given his assignment in accordance with his qualifications, should already know exactly how to perform the given operation."

The speaker said that the rights of enterprise managers must be expanded, and at the same time they must take greater personal responsibility for the technical level of production.

B. P. Terekhov, minister of the furniture and wood processing industry of the Moldavian SSR, stressed that "Comrade M. S. Gorbachev said that product quality is the most accurate and descriptive indicator of scientific and technical progress and labor discipline and standards. A great deal is being done in the republic's furniture industry to improve the competitiveness of products. We are meeting this important goal through the technical retooling of the sector. In the past three five-year plans the entire increase in production capacities

was achieved without building any new enterprises, and technical retooling accounts for one-fourth of the increase in production capacities. The first steps are being taken to introduce robotics. These are as yet relatively simple automatic devices that are used to feed and move panel parts. In the future more sophisticated robots will be developed, primarily for sectors with difficult and hazardous working conditions."

Contacts between the sector and scientific institutions and research institutions are growing stronger. This type of cooperation has already made it possible to introduce a number of new manufacturing processes and machinery that have provided a significant economic effect. A great deal of attention is also being given to the introduction of progressive forms of labor organization, job site certification, and maximum development of socialist competition, especially among factories producing parts for other plants. Among the problems facing the sector, the minister named improvements in the utilization of timber resources and better organization of the rail shipping system.

V. K. Chumachenko, general director of the "Plodselkhoz mash" [Fruit Farming Machinery] Production Association in Kishinev, noted that the association's collective has embarked on a serious program to produce machinery on a high technical level that meets the best world standards. In the 12th Five-Year Plan the machine builders are supposed to put 16 new machines into production, which will provide complete mechanization of operations in orchards and vineyards. With this goal in mind, the association has worked out a program that outlines in detail the association's technical, social, and economic development. The program calls for introduction of technology that is based on the latest scientific and technical achievements and for realization of the first stage of full automation.

The speaker also discussed problems tied to increasing plan and labor discipline and improving production regularity and capital construction.

In his speech, T. N. Karaman, brigade leader in the assembly shop of the "Signal" plant in Kishinev, raised a number of questions involving man's direct participation in modern automated production. He said that it is no secret that the introduction of new technology calls for a break with old habits, retraining of personnel, and in the end, simply adaptation to the man-computer-machine tool system. For example, at the beginning of the 11th Five-Year Plan some errors were made when new equipment was being put into operation in the printing plate shop. Omissions in the training not only of workers, but also of engineering and technical personnel, led to a sharp increase in the labor turnover, and not everyone was able to overcome conservative thinking and handle fears of taking on greater responsibility.

Another issue involves the decline in the influence of the worker-operator on the production process that occurs with the utilization of modern equipment. The operator's functions are reduced to pressing buttons, and not everyone finds this interesting. Therefore, jobs that involve the adjustment, repair, and maintenance of equipment are gaining in prestige. There are still not any major problems tied to these jobs, but we need to be prepared to handle any problems that arise.

Computer and microprocessor equipment plays a huge role in accelerating scientific and technical progress. This was discussed in the speech given by A. M. Mironov, director of the Kishinev Automatic Control Systems Planning and Design Bureau. Analyzing the efficiency with which the computer equipment in the republic is being used, he stressed that there are still many shortcomings in this area. Even a formal indicator, such as the load placed on first and second class computers, in Moldavia now is 11 hours per day, while the minimum norm set for the country is 15 hours.

A number of those participating in the meeting devoted their speeches to problems of improving the management of the agro-industrial complex and the successful fulfillment of the Food Program.

L. I. Gural, director of the "Malayeshtskiy" sovkhos in Orgeyevskiy Rayon, said: "The goals set by the CPSU Central Committee for intensification of production based on scientific and technical progress are directing us toward more active creative research. We maintain close ties with scientists at the the "Zarya" [Dawn] and "Selection" scientific production associations and the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences for this purpose and we are obtaining some positive results."

Animal husbandry workers at the sovkhos have started an intensive labor campaign in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress and they are now working toward the goal of obtaining 5700 kilograms of milk per cow; they are moving successfully toward this goal. The farm's workers have achieved high results by utilizing modern selection and breeding methods. The Malayeshty breeding plant is the leader in the republic in terms of the reproduction of highly productive pedigreed bulls of local breeds and in the development of a new breed of holsteins. It is the base farm of the "Zarya" Scientific Production Association and the principle of a creative alliance between science and production is put into practice.

R. A. Zelenenko, chairman of the "Kolkhozzhivprom" [Kolkhoz Livestock Industry] Association in Floreshty, discussed the rising level of intensification in animal husbandry, the improvements in the utilization of manpower and fodder resources, and higher product quality. He said: "What has been achieved is the result of a change in the style of work and in the methods used to approach the organization of management in the sector. The course being pursued by party and economic organs in the republic toward centralized supply of mixed feed to livestock complexes and a stronger fodder base on farms is having positive results. Animal husbandry workers believe, however, that this is only the beginning of intensive development. The time has come to take decisive steps toward resolving the serious problem of improving the quality of mixed feed."

The speaker went on to say that problems involving full mechanization are still being resolved slowly. There is an entire ministry working on technical progress in the sector, along with design and technological institutes and laboratories. There are four enterprises operating in our republic, but there are still considerable difficulties in the realization of the mechanization program. The primary problems are the unreliability, poor durability, and poor

quality of the equipment that is being produced. Therefore it is often necessary to manufacture equipment locally using primitive methods and with a large over-consumption of materials that were meant to meet repair and operating needs.

N. Ya. Naftaliyev, chairman of the kolkhoz imeni Michurin in Slobodzeyskiy Rayon, said: "Agriculture today, as never before, is in need of varied and in-depth experimentation and practical utilization of all the best achievements of scientists and innovators. For a number of years an ad hoc council on the application of scientific and technical achievements and advanced methods, and a council on the introduction of promising high-yield varieties of grain, industrial, and vegetable crops have been working successfully at our farm. From the utilization of new varieties, industrial technology, and rationalization suggestions from the workers, the kolkhoz obtains an annual economic effect of 180,000-190,000 rubles. Cooperation with scientists from the "Plodorodiye" [Fertility] and "Dnestr" scientific production associations has an important role in this work."

The speaker emphasized, however, that the farm is still expecting more specific assistance from scientists and specialists to help resolve a number of problems. For example, in order to increase labor productivity in vegetable farming, better tomato-harvesting combines and pickers for pea plants are needed. The present mineral fertilizer spreaders run poorly. There is also a need for sowing machines that provide more precise sowing of seeds, for highly effective herbicides, better machinery for their application, and intensive varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops that are resistant to fungal diseases.

V. A. Protsenko, minister of the fruit and vegetable industry of the Moldavian SSR, focused attention on factors that are still preventing the sector from reaching a modern level of development. The primary factor is inadequate responsibility and discipline among personnel, especially in the central administration, which tolerates numerous shortcomings and is sometimes even directly responsible for them. The qualitative composition of production capacities is also at a low level. The weak infrastructure and unreliability of engineering support for plants is due to the fact that for a number of years their capacities were built up without balanced coordination with engineering support. As a result, one-third of the enterprises and the majority of primary processing centers do not have the proper water supply or cleaning facilities.

The situation regarding the technical and technological renewal of agricultural sectors is somewhat better. Scientific production associations play a key role in this area. However, they also owe a great deal to the farmers: the "Dnestr" association is involved in the production of garlic and melon crops, the "Kodru" association in the production and especially the mechanized harvesting of cherries and berry crops. There is also a need for certification and an evaluation of the condition of our orchards and to outline specific measures to improve their efficiency.

V. K. Yarutin, minister of rural construction of the Moldavian SSR, said: "Rural construction, with its widely scattered and numerous projects and difficulties in providing stable and skilled personnel could be improved in a

short time just by stepping up scientific and technical progress. Some specific work is being done in the sector to improve internal specialization, introduce the brigade contract system, and carry out a number of other technical and economic innovations.

"We know, however, that no one will be satisfied with minimal positive changes. Some of the shortcomings in the system include a low level of labor discipline and inadequate professional skills and initiative among many of the foremen, construction superintendents, organization managers, and ministry personnel. This alone can explain to some extent the failure to meet the plan for putting projects into operation. Having evaluated the situation from a new position, we have already started to work out a comprehensive program for intensification of the sector. The primary emphasis is on increasing labor productivity, improving the quality of work, conserving material, fuel, power, and manpower resources, and increasing the role of the human factor.

"We are also stressing flow-line construction of projects using the shift method with full mechanization of the processes, and transferring all the workers to the collective contract system. The first steps taken in this direction have shown that this method will keep workers and construction equipment continuously occupied.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

VAYNO ON S&T PROGRESS IN ESTONIA

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 14 Jul 85 pp 1-2

[Speech presented by K. G. Vayno, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, at the Republic Meeting on the Party-Economic Active Membership presenting a summary of the conference held at the CPSU Central Committee on questions of accelerating scientific-technical progress and the tasks of the republic party organization]

[Text] The party is today elevating communists and all the Soviet people toward the solution of new wide-scale and crucial problems set forth before our society by the course of time itself. The April Plenum of the Central Committee substantiated the conception of accelerated socio-economic development of the country on the basis of scientific-technical progress and the most immediate solution to certain difficulties and negative tendencies in our national economy.

In presenting this task, the CPSU Central Committee openly and frankly, in the spirit of Leninist traditions, speaks to the people about that complex work which must be done in the shortest possible time and which requires great intensity and goal-oriented effort. This is the spirit in which the principle, constructive discussion took place at the conference on questions of accelerating scientific-technical progress held on 11-12 June in the Party Central Committee at the decision of the Central Committee Politburo. As we know, CPSU Central Committee Secretary General Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev presented the keynote speech at the conference, which was entitled "A Radical Question in the Party's Economic Policy."

Today, when the party is approaching its 27th Congress, when Congress program documents are being prepared, and specifically the Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the Country for the 12th Five-Year Plan and to the Year 2000, new approaches must be laid in our plans. All the reserves for increasing production effectiveness and improving product quality must be sought out and brought into action. We must achieve a re-orientation of every enterprise, every sector, and the entire national economy toward the intensive course of development. This is the economic and political task of the present day.

In recent years we have begun to pay more attention to questions of intensive economic management. This has made it possible to achieve definite positive

results, continued comrade Vayno. In 4 years the national income has increased by 15 percent, i.e., it has reached the level outlined for the end of the five-year plan. The output of industrial production has increased by 12 percent, which is also in excess of the plan assignments.

The volume of gross production in agriculture and its technical equipment is also growing. The volume of capital investments in the republic's national economy last year exceeded 1 billion rubles. In industry, construction, and in agriculture throughout the republic, practically the entire growth in production is constantly achieved by means of increasing labor productivity without engaging additional workers.

In other words, we have achieved much since the beginning of the five-year plan. But today we can also clearly see that we can work even more effectively and make more complete use of the production and scientific potential which has been accumulated.

As the CPSU Central Committee conference pointed out, the intensification of the economy at the current stage depends to a decisive degree on the scope and pace of technical retooling and reconstruction of existing enterprises. During the 4 years of the current five-year plan in the republic, 35 percent of the capital investments planned for the development of production sectors of the national economy went directly for these purposes, and in industry--55 percent. Although this portion is larger than in the 10th Five-Year Plan, nevertheless it is still insufficient because the necessary rates of renovation of fixed capital are not ensured. As a result of this, the growth in labor productivity is slow and there is a considerable portion of manual labor.

What is the problem? Approximately two-thirds of the new equipment was directed toward expanding the available pool. However, the rate of replacement of worn equipment comprised only around 2 percent per year. We are concerned by the slow pace in introduction of automatic lines and new technology and the transfer of shops and sections to integrated mechanization. It is necessary to restructure the entire investment and structural policy in a most decisive way and to transfer the center of gravity to the reconstruction of existing enterprises and to their technical retooling.

In realizing capital investments, we must clearly imagine their return. As yet the responsibility for effectiveness of capital investments is extremely low. This may be the reason why for every percentage point of growth in capital-labor ratio we obtain only one-half percentage point of growth in labor productivity and less than one-tenth of a percent of reduction in material consumption for production.

The ministries, managers of union enterprises and Gosplan [State Planning Committee] must decisively begin the task of technical retooling in all sectors of the economy and must accelerate the rate of replacement of worn and ineffective equipment by at least 1.5-2 times. This will make it possible to achieve higher production indicators with the same amount of capital expenditures.

And here, as in any endeavor, much depends on the initiative and persistence of managers of ministries, associations and enterprises, and on their enterprising nature and acceptance of the new. Let us take, for example, the ESSR Ministry of Light Industry. In this, our largest sector of industry, we were able in the current five-year plan to overcome the tendency of ageing of fixed capital which had been noted at the end of the 70's. The ministry, working in conjunction with the enterprises, worked out an integrated program of reconstruction and technical retooling of the sector. A course was taken toward the introduction of the latest highly productive equipment and progressive technology, as well as toward the mechanization and automation of production processes.

The work began with the expansion and establishment of closer ties with the scientific-research institutes and the project design bureaus, as well as the detailed study of innovations developed in the country and abroad.

And here is the result of the work which was done. The average age of equipment within the system of the ESSR Minlegprom [Ministry of Light Industry] today comprises 7 years, with a standard operational time of 15 years. Having such a base, we may look towards tomorrow with greater assurance and effectively work toward increasing product quality.

Technical retooling is also being actively pursued within the system of the ESSR Minmestprom [Ministry of Local Industry]. Thus, the "Pioner" Plant showed initiative and created a special sector where auxiliary equipment and mini-computers were placed alongside new machine tools with digital program control. Here an effective load on the complex is ensured for an average of 13-16 hours. Part of the machine tools work around the clock, including during the night, without supervision. The labor productivity has increased several times over in the sector, and the return on capital has doubled due to increased coefficient of equipment shift applicability. Moreover, the production technology of complex and precise parts has been elevated to a qualitatively new level that is inaccessible for traditional equipment.

Yet at many enterprises which are much larger, including machine building enterprises, machine tools with digital program control are not used, and at some there have been only timid steps taken toward their introduction.

Many economic managers complain of a shortage of necessary machines and equipment. It is true that there are certain difficulties in the country with obtaining them. Under this situation it is totally inadmissible that technology which has already been obtained is not installed in time. This cannot be explained by anything other than lack of control, low requirements, and mismanagement.

Discipline is also weak in construction. An investigation conducted by the ESSR TsSU [Central Statistical Administration] at facilities introduced to full capacity showed that every second major construction site is completed behind schedule.

We must change our attitude most decisively toward construction sites which determine technical progress. After all, if equipment has been ordered, and

particularly imported equipment for which the country pays in currency, it is necessary to guarantee that it be installed within the times provided for. This should be the primary concern of both the customer and the contractor, who must work in close contact with each other.

Not everything is running smoothly also with bringing equipment which has already been installed to project capacity. Thus, at the "Tarbeklaas" Plant a line for the production of quality glassware was placed into operation in December of 1982. This line can give 5.5 million rubles of production. Last year it produced only 1.9 million rubles of production.

The new installations for production of formaline at the "Kiviyli" Plant and for phenol rectification at the "Slantsekhim" Association are also falling short of the project level. Last year the plant producing wood splint slabs in Pyussi underproduced 1.7 million rubles worth of production. All this leads to increased production costs and lowers the return on capital. The equipment which we obtain and install and on which we spend considerable means must operate with full return. This is the only resolution of the question today.

The acceleration of scientific-technical progress is inseparable from the concern about product quality and its correspondence to the best world examples. Today the renovation and overall increase in quality of production is placed at the center of economic policy, stressed comrade Vayno. As noted at the conference at the CPSU Central Committee, it is impossible to solve the problem of quantity without resolving the question of quality.

In recent years, plans have been implemented in the republic for improving the product quality. Nevertheless we must admit that there are still many shortcomings in this matter. We have not yet achieved such a situation whereby all newly assimilated production is planned for certification only for the high quality category. There are enterprises which orient themselves ahead of time merely toward average results. Thus, the electromagnetic flow meters manufactured by the Tallin "Prompribor" Association are considerably inferior by their functional capacities to foreign analogs.

The same may be said also of gas analyzers manufactured by the "Vyrupribor" Association. They are inconvenient to operate, heavy, and unproductive. At the same time, light, convenient modern electrochemical analyzers have already been designed which make it possible to perform the same measurements within a few seconds. The batching stations for the bread baking industry manufactured by the Pyarnu "Prodmash" Plant are inconvenient to operate and cumbersome.

The machine building and instrument building enterprises in our republic manufacture comparatively few nomenclatures of equipment and instruments. In a number of cases this technology covers a considerable part of the country's demand. This means that in practice our work determines the all-union technical level. This is true particularly for asynchronous electric motors of moderate capacity, trenching excavators, air cooling apparatus for the oil and gas industry, power semiconductor instruments, fuel oil burners for power station furnaces, and flow meters.

All the machines and instruments produced by our industry must, naturally, be constantly improved. This is the sense of technical progress. However, the improvement of production in machine- and instrument-building does not exceed 5-7 percent per year, while the portion of production assimilated more than 10 years ago comprises 25 percent.

Until our economic management mechanism has been restructured and is aimed in full measure at the output of production of a high technical level we must, without wasting any time, be more decisive in applying economic sanctions, make punishments more strict for waste and tardiness, and increase the responsibilities and requirements set forth for the cadres. The ESSR Gosplan, the Republic Gosstandard [State Committee for Standards] Administration, the ministries, departments and enterprises of union subordination must outline specific tasks: they must set a time limit for removing outdated products from production and define which products must be assimilated in their stead.

There is one other vital question on which the economic managers must have a major change of opinion. This is the economy of material resources and the thrifty attitude toward already created goods. Although there have been definite shifts in this regard, much work still remains to be done. We are still expending too much raw material, energy and other resources per unit of production. The losses of raw materials are great, and even those of finished products. This is caused primarily by the old and depraving habit, in the astute expression of comrade M. S. Gorbachev, of "wallowing in resources", as well as carelessness and open wastefulness.

We must sharply increase the responsibility placed on specific persons for bringing about order in this matter, for effectiveness in the application of all material goods, and for the introduction of waste-free and resource saving technologies. We must also strengthen control over the assimilation of capital allocated for these purposes. In every sector and at every enterprise we must develop and implement measures for the constructive improvement of products, reduction in their weight, reduction in energy expenditures, and cutting down waste and losses from poor workmanship. No one knows better than the labor collectives themselves, their party organizations and economic managers, about the available reserves. Consequently, much depends on their responsible attitude toward the work at hand, on their ability to increase discipline, and on the interest of people in the economy, as well as on their ability to direct creative engineering thought and innovative search toward this end.

We must include a strict program of economy in our plans, based on the concept that a significant portion of the growth in production in the coming years will be obtained without additional resources, but exclusively due to better management.

The conference at the CPSU Central Committee gave serious attention also to the development of the agro-industrial complex on the current base, and to the acceleration of its technical retooling. Today, when plans are being compiled for the next five-year plan, the center of attention for Gosplan and the ESSR Agroprom [Agroindustrial Association] must be questions of optimization of the investment structure. We must once again evaluate how

to properly distribute capital investments directed toward different spheres and regions, and provide for the accelerated development of a material-technical base for processing, transporting and storing agricultural production.

In agriculture we are more strongly pursuing an intensive course, and in this direction we must go farther, resting on the latest achievements in science and technology. In farming--this is the increase in soil fertility, the development and introduction of new types of grain and legume cultures capable of giving stable high crop yields, the intensification in return of reclaimed lands, and the intensification of fodder crops. In animal husbandry this is the further increase in cattle productivity, the development of improved methods of preventing and treating animal diseases, and the introduction of effective feeding rations. In the sphere of mechanization of agriculture this is the improvement of complementation, operation and repair of technology, the widespread introduction of leading technologies at all agricultural tasks, and primarily the removal of rocks and the procurement and preparation of fodder, where the portion of manual labor is still great. It would probably be correct to involve the republic's industrial enterprises on a broader scale in manufacturing the parts and structures which are in short supply. Agricultural equipment association enterprises could also do more to adapt machines and tools to our specific conditions.

The front line in the struggle for accelerating scientific-technical progress, as noted at the conference at the CPSU Central Committee, today passes through science, which is ever greater becoming a productive force in society.

Our republic possesses definite scientific potential. We have tens of scientific institutions in operation, which employ almost 7,000 people, and considering the design, technological and project planning organizations and the plant sector of science, there are over 16,000 people engaged in this sphere. This is a great force which is capable of having an ever increasing influence on the course of the republic's socio-economic and cultural development. The task consists of directing the search conducted by scientists to the spheres which are most promising and important to the national economy and to more quickly place the results of scientific developments in the service of production.

Sectorial science could do more in the sphere of accelerating technical progress. However, many scientific-research institutes and project design bureaus are weakly working on creating new and effective means of mechanization and automation of technological processes. A number of scientific-research works essentially do not differ in terms of their innovative character. A significant place in the work of sectorial scientific institutions belongs to tasks which are not inherent to them, but which are more related to the functions of the ministry and departmental apparatus.

The ESSR ministries and departments must decisively review the directionality of work by their subordinate scientific-research, project design and technological organizations and free them from the compilation of various instructions,

statutes, reports, and accounts, and overcome their isolation from the sectorial problems of improving engineering and technology. When expedient, these should be included within the make-up of associations and enterprises.

One of the effective organizational forms of combining science with production are the scientific-production associations which are becoming very widespread in the country. Our republic also has experience in this regard. The scientific-production associations "Mistra" and "Standard" are operating successfully. Recently there has been a notable improvement in the interaction of the "Electrotechnical Plant imeni M. I. Kalinin" association and the Scientific-Research and Design-Technological Institute which is part of it.

The potential of VUZ science must be better utilized. We have great capacities for working on the boundaries of different sectors where, as a rule, new ideas are born. However, these capacities are still not being fully utilized. Scientific efforts are sometimes engaged in random contract work and insufficiently oriented toward the everyday needs of the republic. The Gosplan and ESSR Minvuz [Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education] should direct VUZ science more toward cooperation with the republic ministries and departments and strive toward a systemic and planned nature in this endeavor.

The task of accelerating scientific-technical progress requires a serious restructuring of the system of training the work cadres and specialists. After all, it is quite clear that current production is placing increasing demands not only on engineering, but primarily on the workers themselves, on those who develop these machines and direct this technology. It is also clear that the appropriate work must begin with the school desk.

We can only praise the initiative of the Cybernetics Institute, the university, the polytechnical institute and certain republic enterprises on the production of computer technology for supplying computer laboratories in schools and interscholastic educational-production combines. This will help the students in mastering computer literacy and in preparing them for work under new conditions of production with a high level of electronics.

Improving the quality of training of the work force and expanding the sphere of professional-technical education also comprise an important reserve for the growth in effectiveness of social production. We must continue in this direction, create more technical schools and orient the youth toward mastery of work professions through vocational-technical schools.

The republic Minvuz must also make certain corrections in training cadres with a higher and secondary specialized education. The shortage of qualified specialists in the sphere of application of microprocessor means, industrial robots and other new engineering and technology is already being felt acutely today. And yet robotization of production is just beginning. Up until now, students in engineering specialties, and even the instructors as well, are working very timidly with computer technology and are not well oriented in the sea of latest scientific-technical information.

Much remains to be done also in increasing the creative return of engineers in production. We must find forms for their retraining with consideration for all the innovations which the scientific-technical revolution entails. We must introduce more widely at our enterprises the experiment on improving standardization of labor and wages for designers and technologists. The purpose of this is to increase the personal input of the engineer in the creation of new technology. Wherever this method is used, specifically in the "TEZ imeni M. I. Kalinin" association, a significant growth in the productivity of engineering labor has been realized, as well as a growth in the level of professionalism and the development of interest in original solutions to technical problems.

A significant role in accelerating scientific-technical progress belongs, undoubtedly, to our management personnel, who work in different sectors of the national economy. Very much depends on their competency, persistence, responsible, involved and innovative approach to the matter at hand. To be able to change a situation in spite of hindering circumstances, to turn away from the path of extensive development which has been trodden for decades--this probably is today the primary and most necessary quality of a manager, the foremost criterion in his correspondence to his duty.

Lately in various spheres there have appeared too many who like to discuss scientific-technical progress, so to speak, on a global scale, to complain in general about various objective difficulties, to refer for the thousand and first time about shortcomings in the economic management mechanism. But there are much fewer of those who, without excess words, roll up their sleeves and undertake the realization of the technical revolution within the framework of their entrusted sector, their specific enterprise or farm.

At almost every meeting we list the same names as an example--ministers and comrades Kraft, Veskiyali and Chernyshev, enterprise directors comrades Klushin and Kull, kolkhoz chairmen comrades Kull and Liyeberg. As yet there are tens whom we may rightfully call technical revolutionaries. Yet we need hundreds and thousands of major and minor managers who are possessed with the ideas of scientific-technical progress and qualitative restructuring of the economy, people who are capable of organizing the work in a new way. We must find such people and promote them, supporting in every way possible their brave independent decisions and energetic actions. Without this we will not achieve the breakthrough.

I would like to once again stress the following idea. Accelerating scientific-technical progress as the basis for reorganization of the economy is not a one-time action, but a long-term party policy supported by all the people. Bringing it to life on the broadest front must begin already today, without waiting for additional decisions and directives from above, in those real conditions under which we live today.

Speaking on 17 May in Leningrad at the meeting of the active membership of the oblast party organization, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev formulated the problem as follows: "...at the first stage of the struggle for the more rapid development of the economy we can and must obtain a significant addition at

the expense of bringing about order and increasing labor, technological and state discipline..." .

In other words, the beginning of all beginnings is man himself, and his attitude toward the task. We cannot forget this. And therefore, in expanding work on increasing production effectiveness and accelerating scientific-technical progress, must constantly keep the human factor at the center of our attention. We must improve all our ideological and propagandist activity, tying it in most closely with real life and with the practice of the labor collectives.

We must devote particular attention to the formulation of a new type of economic thinking, encourage initiative and socialist enterprise, and development of creative activity by workers, kolkhoz members, engineers and scientists. We must orient the entire system of political and economic education toward the study of problems of intensification of production and scientific-technical progress.

We must help people to understand that the acceleration of scientific-technical progress is a vitally important matter which corresponds to the interests of every and all. The requirements set forth by the party to implement by all means a breakthrough in the thinking and the attitudes of the cadres from top to bottom, to overcome the inertness in thinking is true in full measure also for our means of mass information and propaganda--the press, television and radio. Today it is exceptionally important to strengthen the constructive character of publications on questions of economics and to generalize the practice of transition of the national economy to an intensive course of development. A broad field of interesting and truly creative work is opening up for the journalist collectives. We would only like to suggest that they make fewer general discussions and give more specific facts and living experience. They must support those who truly motivate scientific-technical progress and openly criticize those who hinder it. The press, television and radio are called upon to provide widespread publicity for the work at hand. They must give an in-depth and comprehensive illumination of the multi-faceted activity of the party organizations and the labor collectives in accelerating scientific-technical progress.

We believe that it would be expedient for the means of mass information and propaganda to take the leadership over the development and practical introduction of the most important scientific-technical innovations and to implement constant public control over the realization of party directives, tasks and plans according to the new technology.

The realization of large-scale tasks for the present day and the reorientation of the national economy toward an intensive course of development will undoubtedly also require significant changes in the style and methods of party work, as well as increased activity and responsibility of communists, continued comrade Vayno.

The forefront of the struggle for scientific-technical progress passes through the labor collectives, and the primary party organizations must take

the leadership over it. What must they do today? First of all, they must use all forms of party influence to turn people toward the technical renovation of production, to increase responsibility for the implementation of this work, and to facilitate changing of opinions in this direction. They must see that enterprises have clear long-range plans for technical development which correspond to new requirements, that new products are introduced, and that people have a good understanding of these plans as well as a conception of their place in the forthcoming work. It is necessary to have a review, a sort of inspection or certification of the level of technical equipment of production and the correspondence of the manufactured product to high current requirements. The "bottlenecks" and shortcomings will undoubtedly become apparent in the course of such a review, and all this work must result in plans of action with specific times and executors.

The party organizations must exhibit persistence, consistency and principle in this matter. It is necessary to strengthen the party nucleus in the brigades and in the sectors, to listen to the reports of leading specialists, shop foremen, and everyone on whom technical progress depends--to see what they specifically are doing for intensification of production, what they are thinking about and what they propose. It is necessary to increase the effectiveness of commissions on the control of administrative activity on accelerating scientific-technical progress.

The party gorkoms and raykoms must help the primary organizations strengthen party influence over the entire course of scientific-technical progress. It is no secret that we still have many such party segments where communists make a weak showing and are tolerant of shortcomings and technical backwardness. We must strengthen them in the course of the forthcoming reports and elections and promote people with initiative and principle to leadership positions.

It is very important today to improve and step up existing forms of party influence over accelerating scientific-technical progress, noted comrade Vayno. Technical-economic councils have been created under numerous party gorkoms and raykoms. Their membership includes the managers and chief specialists of enterprises and organizations from various sectors of the national economy, scientific workers, and members of city and rayon party committees. All this allows the technico-economic councils to study the state of affairs on site, and to prepare substantiated conclusions and recommendations for plenums and meetings of party committee buros on questions of scientific-technical progress.

Let us take, for example, the technico-economic council under the Tallinn party gorkom. Its section on promoting technical progress annually organizes city competitions for technologists-machine builders. This year the eighth such competition was held. Seminars dealing with flexible automatic production and robot technology, with automated design and production with the application of computers have been prepared and held.

The technico-economic councils under the city party raykoms and under the Narva, Pyarnu and Tartu party gorkoms are also working in a well thought-out and goal-oriented manner.

The recommendations worked out by the councils not only become the basis for the decisions made by the party committee, but also give practical aid to specific enterprises and their party organizations in overcoming "bottle-necks" in production during reconstruction and technical retooling.

As yet, not a single technico-economic council has been created under the rural party raykoms. Of course, we must consider the local specifics and the availability of scientific cadres and qualified specialists. No one needs councils for the sake of a "checkmark." However, in those rayons which have scientific-research institutes, their branches or experimental bases, support-exemplary sovkhos-tekhnikums, or large enterprises associated with agriculture, we believe that councils uniting qualified specialists would also be useful.

Another form of strengthening party influence over the course of scientific-technical progress which has justified itself is the control commission over the work of the administration. Today we have 561 kommissions in the shops and primary organizations. The party commissions at the "Baltiyskaya manufaktura" combine, the Machine Building Plant imeni I. Lauristin, the "Dvigatel" Plant, and many other enterprises are in active operation.

At the same time we should note that in certain rayons, party control commissions over the work of the administration on accelerating scientific-technical progress have either not been created at all or operate weakly and with no initiative. This must also be corrected in the course of the forthcoming reporting-election campaign.

The tasks which we are discussing today relate also to our social organizations. The professional unions, the Komsomol, and the scientific-technical societies can and must do much in this regard.

The professional union committees could earnestly engage in the development of an effective system of incentives for the introduction of technical innovations into production. A braver course should be taken in terms of extending true cost accounting to the brigades and other levels of production, as well as in the sphere of engineering and scientific labor. We must increase the role of on-going production conferences and direct them more toward the discussion of questions dealing with the prospective development and introduction of new engineering and technology and strengthening discipline and order.

The contribution of the Komsomol must also be greater. We must step up the work of the councils of young specialists and facilitate their more rapid professional growth. We must increase the prestige of the basic professions in leading sectors of the economy among the youth--machine building, and the electro-technical industry. Much can and must be done to see that young people do not stop developing, that they do not become satisfied with little, but rather strive toward the higher levels of professional skill.

In conclusion, comrade Vayno told about current affairs. Industry on the whole has successfully concluded its first six months and has realized

production in the amount of over 46 million rubles above the plan. The tasks for procurement of cattle and poultry, milk and eggs have been over-fulfilled. The volume of capital investments has grown by 8 percent. All this is good. However, significant shortcomings have also become apparent. In industry, 27 enterprises have not met the plan for realization of their contract responsibilities. Of these, 11--among them the "Estonfosforit" and "Marat" associations, the "Eesti kaabel" Plant, and the "Linda" leather-haberdashery combine--underproduced goods in essentially small sums, which is evidence of their elementary lack of discipline and absence of proper control over the situation.

The following figures also cannot help but concern us: 17 enterprises did not meet the plan for labor productivity, and 46 did not meet their assignments for reduction of production cost. This means that the managers of these enterprises were not able to organize the work in the proper way, while the party organizations did not effectively aim the people toward achieving high quality indicators.

The plan for rail transport for the 6-month period has not been fulfilled. There is still a stressful situation in terms of providing industrial enterprises with railroad cars.

The construction of a number of important production facilities is proceeding arrhythmically and with work stoppage. Among these is the Novotallin Trade Port, an elevator in Elva, and the main thermal networks at the Iru Heat and Power Plant. The rate of residential construction has dropped. The construction of public health facilities in Tallinn and Rakver is being held up.

Now, in the heat of the summer, we must not forget that winter is not far away. The ministries and departments, and the on-site Soviet organs must draw the proper conclusions from the serious miscalculations allowed in the preparations for the last winter period. Particular attention must be given to increasing the reliability of power equipment and electrical and heat supply networks, as well as to creating the necessary fuel reserves. We must also take all necessary measures to ensure the careful and rational application of fuel-energy resources and to achieve unconditional fulfillment of the tasks for their economy.

It is a busy time now on the farm--fodder procurement is in full swing. Despite the long cold spring, the herbage turned out to be good everywhere on the whole. This made it possible to begin fodder procurement in all the rayons in the first 10-day period of last month. The available technology makes it possible to perform the first hay harvest in 30-35 days and to obtain fodder with a high nutrient content. Based on this, the first hay harvest should have been completed on all fields in mid-July, i.e., during these days. However, as of yesterday only 77 percent of the fields had been cut, 30 percent of the hay and 63 percent of the silage had been prepared as compared with the plan. In this respect there is much variation by rayons and farms. Additional measures must be taken to conclude the first hay harvest in the optimal time.

The time for gathering the crops is also approaching. This year it is put back somewhat, and this will create certain difficulties. This means that there will be shorter daylight time and more possibility of rain. Exceptional efficiency and flexibility of work will be required, as well as a high degree of readiness and full load of all harvesting technology so that the crops can also be gathered in the optimal time without any losses.

Today each of us must compare our deeds and actions against the new increased requirements and raise the quality and effectiveness of all our work. We must everywhere ensure the highest possible organization, order, creative intensity, and precise labor rhythm.

Comrade Vayno expressed his assurance in the fact that the republic's communists and workers will do everything possible to ensure the successful fulfillment of the tasks set by the party on accelerating scientific-technical progress and on providing a fitting greeting to the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress.

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CSO: 1800/384

LITHUANIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSS SIX-MONTH PLAN FIGURES

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 27 Jul 85 p 1

/Unsigned Article: "In the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers"_7

/Text_7 On 26 July a meeting was held in which the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Lithuanian SSR and of the republic's State Budget for the first half of 1985 and the tasks for guaranteeing the fulfillment of the annual plan and budget were examined. B. Zaykauskas, the deputy chairman of the LiSSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan, and R. Sikorskis, the minister of finance, gave reports.

It was noted that due to the organizational work conducted in fulfillment of the decisions of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and of the instructions of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, comrade M. S. Gorbachev, in a meeting in the CPSU Central Committee with the leaders of industrial associations and enterprises, of kolkhozes and sovkhoses and of production brigades, and with specialists and scholars, and due to the socialist competition which was developed for a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress and to the 19th Congress of the Lithuanian CP, the republic's labor collectives have achieved on the whole positive results in the first half of the current year.

Six-month plans for the sale of products and for production volume and for the output of the majority of the most important types of goods were fulfilled ahead of schedule. Production totalling 103.2 million rubles in excess of the plan was sold. Industrial production increased by 4 percent in comparison with the same period last year, and labor productivity increased by 3.4 percent. Plans for the sale of livestock and poultry and milk and eggs to the state, for the amount of state capital investments and of construction and installation works, for the acceptance of habitation, and for the sale of domestic services to the population were also exceeded.

At the same time, plans for the initial refining of petroleum and for the output of mineral fertilizers, televisions, bicycles and certain other products were underfulfilled. Instances of

the output of poor quality products were still allowed to occur. More than six percent of the industrial enterprises did not fulfill the plans for the sale of products with regard to obligations for deliveries. In several enterprises, an outstripping of the growth of the average wage over the growth of labor productivity was allowed to occur. Shortcomings in the preparation of equipment for harvesting, in the procurement of fodders, and in the provision of farms with combustible lubricants and with spare parts for agricultural machinery are taking place. Plans for the acceptance of production capacities and for the assimilation of limits of capital investments in the agro-industrial complex and in certain other branches of the national economy have not been totally fulfilled. A lag in fulfilling plans for the shipment of petroleum and petroleum products, of mineral fertilizers, and of construction and other cargoes was allowed to occur by the Vilnius and Shyaulyay sections of the Baltic railway. The plan for freight turnover by automobile transport in general use was underfulfilled. The plan for retail trade is being fulfilled with effort.

Being guided by the decisions of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and by the principles of the meeting in the CPSU Central Committee concerning the problems of accelerating scientific and technical progress (11-12 June 1985) and of the meeting of the republic's party and economic aktiv (5 July 1985), the LiSSR Council of Ministers has obliged the ministries, departments, gorispolkoms and raispolkoms, and the leaders of associations, of enterprises and of union organizations to analyze thoroughly the results of the fulfillment of the planned targets of the first six months, and to strengthen organizational work for the development of a mass socialist competition for the successful fulfillment by every labor collective of the plans and targets of the current year and of the increased socialist obligations and targets of the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

The attention of the leaders of ministries and departments and of associations and enterprises has been directed towards the inadmissibility of a reduction of production intensity, and towards the necessity in the next few months to ensure a filling-in of the lag which was allowed to occur in the first half of the year in industrial production, in capital construction, in transport of cargoes and according to other indicators, and also to strengthen monitoring for the fulfillment of planned targets and of adopted decisions. And in the future, special attention must be devoted to the fulfillment of the demands of the party and of the government in the struggle with drunkenness and alcoholism. The ministries and departments of the

agro-industrial complex and the raispolkoms and rayon agro-industrial associations have been instructed to take measures concerning the organization of an increase of purchases of high grade fruits and berries for sale to the population, and also concerning an increase of the output of various sorts of juices.

R. Songayla, the chairman of the LiSSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the meeting.

12810

CSO: 1800/404

LATVIAN CP CC BURO CAUTIONS PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION MINISTERS

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 11 Jul 85 p 1

[LatinINFORM article: "In the Central Committee of the Latvian CPCC"]

[Excerpts] During its regular meeting, the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau considered and generally approved the increased socialist obligations of the workers of the Latvian SSR in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 24th Congress of the Latvian Communist Party. Specifically, the buro noted that industrial workers pledged to achieve ahead of schedule, by Constitution Day 7 Oct 85 the growth rate in labor productivity and the output volume stipulated by the five-year plan. A further pledge is to increase output by an additional R10 million or by R75 million over the plan for the current year. In 1985, workers are committed to produce a specific proportion of articles certifiable by the state Emblem of Quality --no less than 57 percent, compared to 52 percent of the original pledge; to strive for an output above the plan for consumer goods, from R50 million to R73 million (in retail price). New gains are also envisioned by the increased socialist obligations of the worker collectives in construction transport, agriculture and in other sectors.

At their meeting, the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau also considered the question of the progress of fodder procurement for livestock in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic. The buro noted that hay cutting, the harvest of the first cutting of grass, the procurement of hay, hay silage, silage, ground grass meal and chopped straw does not proceed at an adequate rate in kolkhozes and sovkhoses of several rayons; a lack of organization and sluggishness are being tolerated. The raykom, the rayispolkom, RAPO and the primary party organizations are not utilizing the full measure of possibilities available to them and display insufficient flexibility in their choice of technology for fodder procurement. They emphasized that in the case of the Aluksenskiy, Balvskiy, Ventspilskiy and several other rayons, farms did not work a full day, even in good weather, a long interval between the mowing of hay and its processing is being tolerated, and there are shortcomings in labor organization and the management of socialist emulation.

The resolution adopted by the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau commits party and soviet organs of the Ministry of Agriculture and

Fruit and Vegetable Growing and Goskomsel-Khoztekhnika [State Agricultural Equipment Association] to take comprehensive measures to eliminate most rapidly the shortcomings that were allowed in the organization of fodder procurement work. Concrete methods were outlined for accelerating the tempo of all aspects of fodder procurement and for improving its quality.

The buro also considered the question of the progress of construction projects for the Latvian SSR Ministry of Procurement, as well as measures to guarantee the fulfillment of planned quotas for 1985 and the improvement of capital construction in the sector during the 12th five-Year Plan.

The buro noted that serious omissions and defects occur in capital construction projects of the Ministry of Procurement. These shortcomings have allowed a lag in quota fulfillment in the state plan for economic and socialist development in the Latvian SSR from 1981-1985. As a result, a number of important projects have not been put into operation in the sector, as well as residential dwellings and cultural facilities. The fulfillment of outfitting and finishing work plans was extremely unsatisfactory from 1981-1984, and as a result, a significant volume of financial resources was not realized in the sector as a whole. It was emphasized that the Ministry of Procurement does not satisfactorily carry out the functions of a customer in issues relating to planning estimates, capital construction financing or the timely delivery of technical and non-standardized equipment to construction sites.

The work of the Latvian SSR Ministry of Procurement and the Ministry of Construction of the republic is acknowledged as unsatisfactory in the area of building mixed fodder ration and grain mill industry facilities. These ministries, as well as the city and rayon committees of the Latvian Communist Party and the ispolkoms of the rayon and city soviets of workers' deputies must consider the construction of projects for the mixed fodder ration and grain mill industries a matter of paramount importance. Comrade G.A. Golubev, Latvian SSR minister of procurement and Comrade N.I. Kaftaylov, minister of construction of the republic, were cautioned of their personal responsibility for the fulfillment of plans in construction and for the timely startup of Ministry of Procurement projects during 1985 and in the 12th five-Year Plan. The concrete problems and methods to solve them were defined in the resolution, and the means for the unconditional fulfillment of planned quotas in capital construction that were established by the Latvian SSR Ministry of Procurement in 1985, as well as a fundamental improvement in the construction of projects in the sector during the 12th five-Year Plan.

Other issues were also considered at the meeting of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

12976

CSO: 1800/398

REGIONAL ISSUES

BSSR INTENSIFIES FIGHT AGAINST SPECULATION

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 29 Jun 85 p 2

[Article by N. Sobol, chief of the Administration for Combating Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation [UBXSS] of the BSSR MVD and colonel of militia; and V. Antimonik, executive officer, UBXSS, BSSR MVD and captain of militia: "Stop the Speculator!"]

[Text] At the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee the need to consistently implement the line on the reinforcement of social justice in the distribution of material and spiritual goods was noted. "It is now a matter" it was indicated at the plenum "of developing measures to rid the distribution mechanism of wage egalitarianism, unearned incomes and all that which contradicts the economic norms and moral ideals of our society." One of the ugly phenomena, alien to a socialist order, continues to be speculation.

The preventive activity of the organs of internal affairs and the introduction in 1981 of criminal liability for violating the rules of trade, and in 1982 of administrative liability for minor speculation, were important deterrent factors in the struggle with it. In recent years, the criminal liability for speculation in large and specially large amounts, more than once or for repeat offenders, has been increased. Despite these and other measures, this social evil has not yet been uprooted. The speculator has made himself increasingly cunning and resourceful, and he acts with refined techniques, exploiting the slightest shortcomings in the distribution system. The public danger of the crime is that it violates the normal order for the sale of goods, contributes an element of disorganization to trade, causes material and moral loss to honest workers, and has a demoralizing effect on certain youths and people whose personalities are not yet completely formed. The very concept of human needs is deformed and distorted by the speculator. Let's name one such person a former truck driver for one of the produce stores of the city of Brest, Mirgorodskiy. At home he had, as they say, a full cup; there was enough of everything. But above that UBXSS workers discovered over 130,000 rubles secreted in expertly made hiding places. The outcome was in accordance with the law: for speculation in specially large amounts he was sentenced to a long term of incarceration and his personal property was confiscated.

What needs but an irrepressible thirst for profit and a striving for a life of idleness could account for the speculators in musical instruments and former restaurant musicians in Minsk--Mikhalchuk, Kuznetsov and others--who in the course of several years systematically bought up musical instruments from foreign students and resold them at speculative prices to inhabitants of various cities of the country? Money, valuables and objects of speculation totaling more than 100,000 rubles were seized from the criminals. Unfortunately, not only private individuals helped this crime to be committed but also representatives of several state musical collectives.

It happens that a shortage in one or another commodity is artificially supported by workers of trade enterprises themselves. Certain of them not only show indulgence towards speculators but themselves sometimes join with them in criminal conspiracy. The organs of internal affairs uncover many instances of violations of trade regulations by secreting goods in high demand and then selling them from warehouses, depots and the subsidiary premises of stores. And just where is departmental supervision? Alas, it has not yet risen to the occasion.

Speculators exploit the tiniest gaps in state trade. Here's an example. When the flower shops close the demand for their beauty doesn't lessen, but sometimes even grows, especially just before and during people's days off. Some inhabitants of the city of Minsk, A.F. Novodvorskaya, V.A. Yakil and N.P. Prishchepa, quickly realized this: During the day they bought up carnations from a kolkhoz at the Komarovskiy market for 10 kopecks apiece, then in the evening, next to the market, they resold them for a ruble each. Somehow it does not occur to the heads of the selling organizations to change trade regulations in the flower industry, to widen the network of stands, to attract individuals of pension age to work on a commission basis or the like.

One of the conditions which aids the development of speculation is the passivity and sluggishness of the procurement organizations of consumer cooperatives and other departments in the purchase of surplus agricultural output from the public. Beating them to the punch, traveling speculators buy up this output, often in large consignments, in those regions where there is a surplus and sell in the markets of major cities, at times through those very same rayon procurement offices and consumer cooperative stores, significantly profiting on the transaction. In recent years, a resident of the city of Minsk, Katsapov, faced criminal proceedings. In Maloritskiy Rayon, Brest Oblast, he had bought up early strawberries and sold them for profit at significantly higher prices to the Bureau of Trade Services of the Chervenskiy market in Minsk, acquiring a major profit on the deal. According to the decision of the people's court, not only the criminal's property was confiscated but also his Zhiguli automobile which he had been using for criminal purposes. Similar crimes were exposed during last year's season in Luninetskiy Rayon.

Certain problems arise because of imperfections in the system of prices, in particular the plurality of their types. Speculators make use of the complexities linked to this. As already reported in

SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA, residents of Gorki, the Sazankovs, organized a criminal group and, taking advantage of significant differences between state retail prices on several categories of meat in Mogilev Oblast and the purchase price for them in Smolensk Oblast, took up speculation. Six persons were called to criminal accountability, property acquired by criminal means was confiscated, and the sum of enrichment went to the state as revenue.

Speculation in agricultural output is largely made possible by shortcomings in the work of kolkhoz markets. At many of them, there still isn't enough space or rooms for storage, hotels and parking for cars. The brand-name trade of kolkhozes and sovkhoses is poorly organized or completely absent. Service bureaus as a rule function poorly and are incapable of accepting and selling in season all the output brought to them. All this encourages many deliveries to turn to speculator-middlemen.

Market managers do not take measures to establish order. Moreover, a few officials are patrons of speculators. They deceive deliverers and extract bribes for the creation of more favorable conditions under which speculators can sell their goods. Last year the head of the Bureau of Trade Services of Komarovskiy market in Minsk, Yu. K. Bokhanchik, and a commodity specialist, A. I. Ambrazhevich, were convicted of this. Money and valuables totaling more than 20,000 rubles were seized from the criminals and they were sentenced to long terms of confinement.

One of the most dangerous phenomena to society remains speculation in alcoholic drinks. Speculators in alcohol practice their criminal activity after stores close at places where large numbers of people congregate--at train stations, airports, taxi stands, and where people live. They sell alcohol at inflated prices, usually to people already intoxicated. The organs of UBXSS have recently filed criminal charges against a number of trade, restaurant and transport workers as well as taxi drivers. It would, however, be naive to assume that those with unclean hands can easily give up this source of profit. The big job of eradicating this ugly phenomenon from our lives, in conjunction with worker organizations, in accordance with the demands of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "On Measures for Overcoming Drunkenness and Alcoholism," and relevant decisions of the USSR Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, lies ahead.

The problem of eradicating speculation is multifaceted and must be approached in a comprehensive fashion. Public opinion various monitoring organizations and labor collectives, invested by the law on labor collectives with great rights, can and must play a crucial role. UBXSS departments of the republic's internal affairs administration, for their part, are taking additional measures to strengthen the struggle against this dangerous type of crime which will help to expose and eliminate it.

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CSO: 1800/390

REGIONAL ISSUES

BASIC CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS IN AZSSR HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 18 June 1985 carries on page 1 a 700-word lead editorial highlighting achievements in basic construction and identifying certain problems which are affecting the industry's progress. It is pointed out that a number of ministries and other organizations connected to basic construction are not heeding party demands. "It is an intolerable situation that a number of construction projects in the republic are being delayed, and are significantly exceeding building schedules; thus, many basic resources remain unused." It is added that "the technical level of construction work is lagging significantly." All concerned ministries and other construction organizations are asked to take steps to correct these problems.

AZSSR: BETTER ECONOMIC TRAINING DEMANDED IN INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 18 June 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word AzerINFORM report on discussions held at a regular meeting of the Economics Training Council of the Azerbaijan CP on Central Committee need to increase the effectiveness of economics training in industry. It was pointed out that "there are serious shortcomings in the organization of economic training in the system of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry. It is insufficiently directed at the most important problems in the training sector. Not enough attention is given to reducing the consumption of materials and the costs of finished products, or to the organization of economically accountable brigades and the exploitation of recycled materials and waste. Discipline is still a serious problem in the work collectives."

SHORTCOMINGS IN AZSSR FISHING INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 19 June 1985 carries a 600-word AzerINFORM report on a regular meeting of the republic Council for the Prevention of Legal Violations at which "progress in the enforcement of laws on the preservation of natural resources at the Azerbaijan Fisheries Industry Administration, the Southern Caspian Fish Hatchery Administration and Azerrybprom were discussed." The primary criminal problem facing these organizations is poaching. Pointing out that "last year more than 770 joint raids were carried out in the struggle against poaching," it is added that

"the level of work done to preserve and increase fish stocks in republic waters is still not responsive to the demands set before it." Fisheries inspectors are accused of "not demonstrating the necessary diligence and decisiveness in exposing serious poaching, and legal organs do not always determine the underlying conditions and causes of this kind of legal violation." It is emphasized that "the selection and training of fish inspector cadres must be improved."

AZSSR: DIFFICULTIES IN ACHIEVING ANIMAL HUSBANDRY QUOTAS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 25 June 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on current problems in the development of animal husbandry. It is pointed out that "in a number of rayons and in certain enterprises existing possibilities for increasing the production and procurement of animal husbandry products are not being exploited to the necessary extent. One consequence of this is that lagging during the winter season has been permitted at enterprises in Dashkasan, Lachyn and Yardymly Rayons, and in the Nagorno-Karabakh AO. If this lagging is not completely eliminated, it can make it difficult to reach the yearly quota."

PROBLEMS OF WATER MANAGEMENT, LAND RECLAMATION IN AZSSR

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 23 March 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by E. Barseghyan and H. Tadevosyan, both from the Armgosvodproyekt Institute, entitled: "High Waulity for Water Engineering Plans: Consistently To Implement the Decisions of the 1984 October and November CPSU Central Committee Plenums." It was noted at the 1984 November Plenum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee that not all water management and land reclamation plans are drawn up with the requisite level of quality. Often gross errors are made, correction of which results in increasing a project's estimated cost. Particularly poor is the quality of engineering-geological studies, as a result of which is becomes necessary during construction to alter decisions made earlier. Work is often done superficially. Frequently work that is supposed to be completed in two stages is arbitrarily done in one. The authors note that rushing through early stages of a project and skipping certain phases of a project at the planning stage cause many problems both during a project and after it has been completed.

The authors note that in coming years plans call for building 108 new medium-capacity and small reservoirs. A large water flow will help improve land use on the Plain of Ararat, with reclamation projects to improve the saline-soil and waterlogged-soil areas of the Shirak Plain. Cooperation between scientific organizations and the project planners cannot be considered satisfactory. Specialist personnel play an important role in land reclamation and development, but the authors note that the engineering geology and water management geology section of the geology faculty at Yerevan State University was eliminated a few years back. Since a great deal of work is to be done in Armenia connected with land reclamation, the authors feel that it is important to reopen this section, emphasizing courses on land reclamation hydrology.

ARSSR: MORE BENEFIT FROM LIVESTOCK FEED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 26 March 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,800-word article under the rubric "Scientists Give Advice" by Professor V. Voskanyan, director of the Armenian Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Feed Production, and Candidate of Agricultural Sciences V. Petrosyan, head of the institute's technology and biochemistry of feeds department, entitled "Utilize Feed Productively." It has been demonstrated that more than 60 percent of that which ensures livestock productivity involves feed. Diversified quantity and quality are required for high-productivity, superior feeding of livestock. In contrast to even quite recent times, feed must now contain more than 20 components, including amino acids, many microelements and vitamins. The authors note that each year the quantity of grass, haylage, silage and other fodder is increasing in this republic. Although feed production is growing quantitatively, the quality of feed processed for future consumption is poor. High-productivity processing of feed crops is developing slowly. Feed preparation operations, which are expensive to run, are not being adequately remunerated. Costly mechanized equipment stands around idle and is used unproductively due to poor maintenance.

Experience has shown that when animals are fed only grass and other coarse fodder, only 60 percent of the nutrient content is digested. The addition of succulent feed (silage, beets) boosts the figure to 75 percent, while suitable processing of feeds boosts it even more. The authors stress the importance of giving feed in a mixed form: dry, semidry and moist. High-quality grass and succulent feeds do not require processing. Fed in a mixed form, however, it increases percentage of nutrient content digested by 10-15 percent. The authors also discuss the importance of using urea in some cases, carotene, balancing mineral macro- and microelements, etc. During the winter period utilization of production waste containing biologically active substances is important. A number of waste products obtained from processing raw materials at food-processing enterprises represent an additional source of feed.

ARSSR: HIGHER QUANTITY, QUALITY DEMANDS ON CONSUMER GOODS

[Editorial Report] Yerevan AYASTANI ARDYUNABERUTYUN in Armenian No 2, 1985 carries on pp 64-65 a 1,000-word article published under the rubric "In Armenian SSR People's Control Committee" by process engineer K. A. Papyan entitled "Even More Goods to the People." Demand for various manufactured goods is growing simultaneously with a rise in the level of prosperity of the Soviet people. In order further to meet the growing demands of the general public, the union republics have been authorized to increase consumer goods production volume in order fully to satisfy the requirements of the given republic.

All union-subordination enterprises and associations in the Armenian SSR have been instructed to draw up and implement measures to boost consumer goods production, reaching a production volume of 900 million rubles in 1985, 164 million rubles of which is to be produced by nonspecialized enterprises. Such enterprises, in addition to their basic production operation, have commenced

manufacturing consumer goods. The author presents a long list of enterprises and associations which are heeding these instructions, but there are still 13 associations and enterprises which to date have done nothing to begin the manufacture of consumer goods. A check indicates that in the period 1982-1983 30 out of 70 enterprises and associations tasked with manufacturing such goods have not come into full production. During that same period the Hrazdan Machine Building Production Association underproduced 5.697 million rubles' worth of goods, while the production shortfall was 4.077 million rubles for Armelektrodvigatel', 2.300 million rubles for the Armenian Elektron Production Association, 1.558 million rubles for the Elektrasark Production Association, and 957,000 rubles for the Armelektromashina Production Association.

A number of other union-subordination production associations and enterprises have been furnished with modern equipment and tools, possess adequate production space, skilled engineer, technician, and worker personnel, and can do a successful job of manufacturing consumer goods. The potential remains unrealized, however, due to management irresponsibility and inadequate attention.

The author mentions the poor quality and unattractive appearance of many consumer-goods items. Only 9 of 70 enterprises and associations turn out consumer goods with the government Mark of Quality, and these are in small quantity. A selective check made at 14 enterprises and associations indicated that 68 out of 141 product items (48 percent) have not been quality-certified to date.

CSO: 1830/830

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24 September 1985

REGIONAL ISSUES

BRIEFS

NEW MINISTER NAMED--The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Moldavian SSR hereby resolves to name comrade Georgiy Ivanovich Lavranchuk minister of foreign affairs of the Moldavian SSR. Signed by I. Kalin, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Moldavian SSR and A. Melnik, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Moldavian SSR, Kishinev, 16 July 1985. [Text] [Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 17 Jul 85 p 1] 9967

CSO: 1800/383

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