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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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9 May 1984

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

REAGAN AGGRESSIVENESS CALLED NEW STAGE IN LONG-TERM U.S. ANTI-SOVIETISM

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 2, Feb 84 pp 108-120

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences Yu. B. Kashlev: "The Anti-Communist Direction of the Policy of American Imperialism: Expectations and Miscalculations", under the rubric: "Countering Bourgeois Ideology and Revisionism"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in italics]

[Text] In contemporary conditions, world development is determined by the historical confrontation of two opposing social systems--socialism and capitalism, by the struggle of ideologies. The class enemy is launching mass attacks on genuine socialism, on Marxist-Leninist ideology. Spreading lies about our social system and about the international policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, imperialist reaction tries to justify the arms race which has been unleashed by the USA and the NATO bloc, and their preparation for nuclear war. As CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stresses, "the aggressiveness of the ultrareactionary forces led by US imperialism has sharply increased... Because of its adventurism, it is extremely dangerous for humanity"¹.

The military actions of the Reagan administration, and its unleashing of psychological warfare against the nations of the socialist commonwealth have once again brought forth the question of the role and the position of the ideological factor in the foreign policy of American imperialism. Never before have so many anticommunist slogans and slanderous fabrications, or appeals for a "crusade" issued from the White House as have of late. Their purpose is to discredit Marxism-Leninism and genuine socialism. The class purpose of this "outburst of ideological possession", as it is described in the West, is obvious: to restore to the American military-industrial monopolies their position in the world arena which they had lost in recent decades; to win new positions, declaring that almost the entire world lies within the sphere of the vital interests of the USA; to hinder the realization of progressive changes in the life of humanity; and to block the growing influence of genuine socialism--the main bulwark of the cause of peace and freedom of the nations. The essence of the militaristic course of the USA was precisely and clearly described in the decree of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum as: "insane plans for establishing world supremacy"².

The anticommunist direction of the policy of American imperialism has been examined in the works of Soviet researchers³. However, the intensification of the ideological struggle in the world arena makes it necessary to return to this--to the problems of the ideological struggle, in order to shed light on them, taking into consideration recent events in the world arena.

In its relations with the Soviet Republic, or with the commonwealth of socialist states, imperialism has always been guided principally by class and ideological interests, and the ideology of anticommunism has always been at the root of its international doctrine.

As is well-known, after the Great October Socialist Revolution the capitalist powers based their position upon the complete "ideological incompatibility" of socialism with "world (that is, bourgeois) civilization". And that was at the time when the first Soviet Republic in the world had arisen, and had adopted the Decree on Peace, in which it was proposed that "all the belligerent nations and their governments immediately commence negotiating for a just and democratic peace"; that is, for peace without annexations or indemnities⁴. V.I. Lenin repeatedly stressed the steadfastness of the position of the Soviet government: "...We are prepared", he would say, "to conclude a peace treaty under conditions, the fairness of which cannot be disputed even by capitalists of the most imperialistic bent"⁵.

And how did the capitalist West react to these proposals?

"Soviet Russia is the enemy, against which the entire civilized world must unite," US President Wilson stated in 1919. In England, Winston Churchill made an appeal to smother the "bolshivist child" in its cradle. Proceeding from class, anticommunist motives, the West organized an "anticommunist crusade", which included an economic blockade, diplomatic isolation, and then armed intervention against Soviet Russia. But when the capitalist nations were forced to take steps to establish trade, diplomatic and similar contacts with the first socialist republic, bourgeois ideology and policy continued to look upon its birth as an "historical accident", a "temporary zig-zag" and so on. In the 1920's, the US Congress discussed the question of recognition of the USSR. An unheard-of resolution was adopted: to put off recognition of the USSR until its social system is changed. The United States was one of the last capitalist states to establish diplomatic relations with the USSR. This took place in 1933.

The position of the bourgeois politicians and ideologists, who were not capable of grasping the profundity of the historical transformation which had taken place, was in sharp contrast with the genuinely scientific, ingenuous conclusion of V.I. Lenin on the inevitability of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, in spite of the fundamental contradictions in their ideology⁶. In the most difficult period, when Soviet Russia was faced for the first time with the problem of how to reconcile the ideological incompatibility of socialism and capitalism with the necessity of developing relations with the West along inter-state lines, V.I. Lenin spoke out decisively against the demands of the "leftist communists", on ideological considerations, not to come to any compromise or agreement with the

class enemy. "The incorrectness of such views..." he wrote, "should be obvious to everyone. A socialist republic surrounded by imperialist powers could not, from such a point of view, conclude any economic agreements whatsoever; it could not exist; it would not be realistic."⁷

The entire course of subsequent events confirmed the historical significance of Lenin's conclusion on the fact that the Great October Revolution had opened a new epoch of world history. The Soviet state was the first in the world that not only proclaimed but also began to actually implement just and democratic principles in its foreign policy, which was directed toward establishing peaceful and cooperative relationships with the capitalist countries.

For some time, bourgeois science appeared to be caught unawares when, faced with the fact that the first socialist state had appeared, it was not prepared for the profound ideological dispute with Marxist-Leninist teachings, which were having ever-increasing influence on popular opinion, and on the working masses of the entire world.

These conditions caused monopolistic capital to order that a new system be established which had never existed before--an apparatus for ideological struggle with socialism--a system of so-called centers of "sovietology", which were given the following task: on the basis of careful study of all aspects of life in our country, of Marxist-Leninist teachings, propose and propagandize antisocialist theories, and fight the growth of the influence of the Soviet Union and communist ideology. Through involving a large number of apologists for the bourgeoisie in the area of ideological struggle against socialism, imperialism tried to find a "scientific basis" for anticommunism, and tried to organize the ideological-theoretical servicing of the ideology and politics of anti-sovietism.

In the prewar years Goebbels' propaganda in Nazi Germany invented the bugbear of "the Soviet military threat", which served as a smokescreen for the preparation of a "crusade" against the Soviet Union. Starting out as the aggressor, the followers of Hitler tried to convince the world that they were trying to save it from communism, from the "red plague". However, the "crusade" of Hitler's soldiers to the East turned into a crushing defeat: the Land of the Soviets endured all of its trials and became a great socialist power.

"In the six-and-a-half decades of its existence", it is stressed in the Statement of the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Yu.V. Andropov, "The Soviet state has successfully passed through many trials, severe ones at that. Those who tried to encroach on the integrity of our state, on its independence, and on our social system, wound up on the scrap heap of history"⁸.

However, this historic lesson did them no good. In 1946, in a speech in the American city of Fulton, Winston Churchill summoned the nations of the West to a new "crusade" against the Soviet Union, in which he recommended using not a cross, but the American atomic bomb, which had already been used at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, to crush socialism and to establish the "supremacy of the Anglo-Saxons" in the world⁹. On his heels, citing the "need to guarantee the security of the country," U.S. President Truman declared that the

chief task of United States' foreign policy is the "eradication of communism" everywhere, no matter where its "threat" appears¹⁰. Relying on its atomic monopoly in the first post-war years, and the economic might which had grown during the war years (to two-thirds of the industrial production of the entire capitalist world), the ruling circles of the USA conducted their policy "from a position of strength", and adopted a course which used any and all means to frustrate progressive socio-political changes in the world, to get a "vice grip" on socialism, and to force the entire world to live the American way ("Pax Americana"). Washington looked upon the Soviet Union as the sole obstacle on its path to world hegemony.

At the basis of the doctrine of "containment" and "rolling back" communism which was proclaimed by Washington in the late 1940's and early 1950's was an unsound ideological-political estimate of the possibility of undermining the socialist system in the USSR with the aid of atomic blackmail, unleashing the arms race, economic boycott and total psychological war. One of the creators of the doctrine of "containment of communism", George Kennan, published an article in 1947 in which he asserted that the Soviet people were morally exhausted, that authority in the USSR was internally unsound, that the nation's economy was on the verge of collapse, and that the maximum period that it could survive under conditions of a "cold war", international tension, the arms race and psychological war would amount to no more than 10 or 15 years¹¹.

The doctrines of "containment" and "rolling back" communism were a part of the total strategic line of the USA for establishing capitalist systems on the American model throughout the world. In order to do this, a National Security Council directive was worked out on the orders of the President (a plan for preventive war with the USSR under the codename "Dropshot",¹² which envisaged 300 nuclear strikes on the principal centers of our country¹²); accordingly, the USA was prepared to unleash a nuclear war which would destroy "the Russian People, their industry and the Communist Party". This was considered "the chief task in case of war"¹³, writes the American bourgeois researcher Alan Rozenberg. In order to justify a policy "from a position of strength" and militant anticommunism in the United States and in other capitalist countries in the West, a massive campaign of lies and disinformation was unleashed on the goals and principles of Soviet foreign policy, on the peace-loving initiatives of the USSR in the international arena (which refer to the proposals of the Soviet Union to conclude a Peace Pact among the great powers--on the banning of atomic, hydrogen and other types of weapons of mass destruction, on universal and total disarmament under strict international control, and so on). The apologists of imperialism once again dragged out their conjectures on the existence of a "Soviet military threat". Under the cover of this screen, American imperialism organized intervention against the KPDR [Korean People's Democratic Republic], and actively supported the counterrevolutionary forces in Hungary.

The "crusade" against socialism once again did not produce for its organizers the expected results: instead of a Soviet Union "exhausted" by the arms race and the "cold war", which the imperialists were relying upon, the

the Soviet Union was transformed into a still mightier power, which enjoys enormous prestige throughout the world; instead of the longed-for restoration of a bourgeois system in the people's democracies which envisaged turning them into some sort of "cordon sanitaire" around the USSR, a powerful commonwealth of socialist states took shape; instead of the plan for rebuilding the entire world on the American model, an era of decline set in for the economic and political dominance of the USA, the contradictions in the capitalist world became more severe, and the colonial system of imperialism began to collapse.

The 20th CPSU Congress, which thoroughly analyzed the course of events in the world arena, arrived at the conclusion that, "A fundamental change has taken place in international development, toward strengthening the positions of socialism"; that henceforth "the peace-loving forces have not only the moral but also the material resources for forestalling aggression"¹⁴. This same evaluation is also contained in the Declaration adopted by the Moscow Conference of Fraternal Parties of Socialist Countries in November, 1957: "At the present time the forces of peace have grown to such an extent", it states, "That there is a real possibility of preventing war"¹⁵. The International Conference of Representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties (November, 1960), in the Statement which it adopted also noted that American imperialism is waging a policy of preparation for a new war of aggression against the socialist countries; however, "In the world arena, the preponderance of the forces of socialism over imperialism, and the forces of peace over the forces of war, is becoming more and more evident"/¹⁶.

The successes of the forces of democracy and progress, whose front ranks are occupied by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, have forced the ideologs of imperialism to admit that its policy "from a position of strength" demonstrated the futility of attempts to "roll back communism". Even such a figure as George Kennan, who was one of the authors of the unleashing of the "cold war", noted that "The problems of human society in the present age" have not been solved in the United States, and that "each society has its own inherent specific features, which we, the Americans, do not understand"¹⁷.

William Fulbright, the prominent US political figure, speaking of the futility and the error of struggling with communism using "cold war" methods, wrote: "Anticommunist ideology has relieved us of the necessity of taking the specific facts and specific situations into consideration. Our faith has also relieved us, just as the believers in olden times, of the need for sober thought... Like the medieval theologians, we have worked out a philosophy which explains everything to us in advance; and everything that does not fit into its framework is stigmatized as deceit, lies and illusions"¹⁸.

And truly, the rise of a revolutionary situation in this or that corner of the globe, or the rise of a national-liberation movement was looked upon in Washington as "communist intrigues", and became a pretext for threats or

the use of armed force. Such was the situation with respect to Viet Nam and the other countries of Southeast Asia; in Cuba, and so on. And the policy of "exporting counterrevolution" was doomed to failure: American imperialism suffered a crushing defeat in Indochina; it could not prevent the victory of the socialist revolution in Cuba; nor could it prevent the socialist orientation of many of the newly independent states.

Throughout the 1960's, the USA and other capitalist countries of the West were debating the question of the position of the ideological factor in foreign policy. After the unsuccessful attempt to carry out a "quiet counterrevolution" in Czechoslovakia in 1968-69, certain sober-thinking leaders in Washington arrived at the conclusion that a course of a head-on ideological attack on socialism was hopeless. Such notable growth took place in the economic and defensive might of the USSR and the entire socialist commonwealth, that the policy of pressure, crude provocations, and balancing on the brink of war could lead to the most serious consequences for the United States itself. U.S. President John Kennedy in his book "A Strategy for Peace", called the doctrine of "containment" and "rolling-back communism" "a snare and a delusion"¹⁹. A new doctrine was proclaimed, that of "building bridges", and a policy of "peaceful involvement", which did not look like aggression from the outside, but at its basis pursued the goal of gradual "erosion" of communist ideology among the peoples of the socialist nations by means of expanding economic, cultural and other ties between the West and the East. This strategy of imperialism also corresponded with the theories promoted by bourgeois ideologists on "deideologization", "convergence", a "post-industrial society", a "techtronic age", and so on. But their essence, in reality, could be reduced to one thing--to attempts to demonstrate that, as the result of scientific and technical progress the social problems of capitalism would be solved, that bourgeois systems would triumph throughout the world, and socialism would gradually "converge" with capitalism, and would reject Marxist-Leninist ideology.²⁰

But the course of historic development soon showed that these bourgeois conceptions, which were designed for export, were not built on a scientific basis but on political swindling. The ruling class of the capitalist West never thought to reject its ideological hostility toward socialism. Moreover, behind the screen of "deideologization" they were feverishly working out new anticommunist adventures, and were strengthening the might of psychological war against socialism.

In this complex situation the CPSU and the Soviet state continued steadfastly to speak out for relaxation of international relations, and for a complete ban on nuclear means of destruction. In the postwar period, the Soviet Union proposed more than 100 different proposals aimed at limiting the arms race and for disarmament²¹, which were widely recognized by the public abroad. At the same time our party strengthened the security of the Soviet Union by all means at its disposal. By the late 1960's and early 1970's American imperialism was forced to publicly admit the fact that the Soviet Union had achieved military and strategic equality with the USA. In May, 1972, the US President signed in the Kremlin a document on "The Bases for Relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United

States of America" in which it was specifically stated that, "differences in the ideology and the social systems of the USSR and the USA do not represent obstacles to the development of normal relations between them, based on the principles of sovereignty, equality, non-interference in internal affairs, and mutual benefits"²².

Such a realistic approach played a useful role in the development of mutually-advantageous cooperation between the USSR and the USA in those days, in signing a number of important bilateral treaties and agreements, including those in the area of reducing the strategic nuclear arms race. The conference held in Helsinki in July, 1975 on security and cooperation, which was attended by 33 European states, the USA and Canada, confirmed the fruitlessness and danger of the "position of strength" policy, and opened the possibility for solving the central task--strengthening the peace and security of the nations²³. The final document which was approved was convincing proof of the possibility of states with different social systems and different ideologies finding acceptable solutions to the most complex international problems.

It goes without saying that even in the years of active relaxation of tensions the ideological struggle in the world arena did not die down. But then at least this or that theory or conception was brought forth and disputed, and discussions were held on ideological-theoretical questions of peaceful coexistence and the struggle of two social systems, the advantages of one or the other, and the prospects for the development of humanity. As was emphasized at the 25th CPSU Congress, "detente does not in the least abolish and can not abolish or alter the laws of the class struggle. No one should calculate that, under the conditions of detent the Communists will become reconciled with capitalist exploitation, nor will the monopolists become supporters of revolution. Here, you see, strict observance of the principle of noninterference in the affairs of other states, and respect for their independence and sovereignty, are among the indispensable conditions of detente"²⁴.

Soon, however, on the initiative of American imperialism, important changes took place, which sharply changed the nature of the ideological struggle in the world arena.

In the late 1970's and early 1980's the ruling circles of the USA carried out a radical turnabout in foreign policy, which the most aggressive of them had begun to prepare at the beginning of the decade. The essence of this change consists of a withdrawal from detente; a switch to confrontation with the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and the nonaligned movement; inflating the arms race for the purpose of smashing the military-strategic parity which had been reached; and, achieving superiority over the USSR, thereby establishing the diktat of the USA in the world. The main role in this turnabout was played by the American military-industrial complex, which saw the continuation and deepening of detente, the realization of Soviet-American agreements on limiting the arms race and putting the new SALT II agreement into effect, as a threat to its positions in the world arena and to its many billions of dollars in profits. This turnabout was directly

connected as well with the increased reactionary trends in the ideological apparatus of the US ruling class, where the adherents of psychological war against the socialist countries and other progressive forces gained the upper hand. Such desires for "ideological rearmament" appeared for a variety of reasons connected both with the domestic and the international position of the USA.

The economic crisis for the world capitalist system and its citadel, the United States, was fraught with new tremors. Gone were the hopes that the scientific-technical revolution would heal the social sores of capitalism, that it would reduce the acuteness of class contradictions, or guarantee dynamic growth of the capitalist system. The spiritual crisis of the American bourgeois society continued and became worse. The demands of the ruling class to "unite the nation" on the basis of some philosophy or other, to find an ideological weapon to overcome the loss of faith in capitalism and its future, for mitigating the acuteness of the social, political, racial and similar contradictions, were found to be bankrupt.

On the international plane the weakening of the position of American imperialism came to pass simultaneously with the strengthening of the socialist commonwealth and its influence on all aspects of world development. And the international communist and workers' movement became more active. The nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America achieved new victories in the struggle for their national and social liberation. Nor did the notorious campaign "in defense of human rights" gain any dividends for Washington; this was and is the core of the anticommunist activities which are directed against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. American imperialism was exposed in its assistance to the most reactionary dictatorial regimes, in South Korea, Chili, Salvador and others. For the ruling circles of the United States new difficulties were created in connection with the growth of racial upheavals, with unemployment and political persecution. In general, the propaganda operation which was proclaimed with great pomp turned out to be another ideological-political failure for the imperialists.

All of this forced prominent US figures--Stanly Hoffman, Harvard University professor, former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, and his deputy William Christopher, to speak critically on the course of US foreign policy, the leaders of which do not wish to view the world as it is, and ignore the economic, military and social capabilities of the nation. "Our chief task consists", write the authors of the article, "of turning the American people and our political system toward a strategy which is relevant to the real world, and not the world of the 1950's"²⁵. The well-known American political scientist Richard Barnett, who shares these views, indicated that the process of reduction of the might of the USA and its influence in the world requires this. "We are now living in the age of the decline of the American century." he notes; "The United States, although it still has significant economic and military might, and political influence in the world, is no longer the number one power, and will never again be able to become such a power"²⁶. However, this healthy reasoning and these conclusions were not heeded by the ruling elite of the USA.

Since arriving at the White House the Reagan administration has been searching for propagandistic slogans, the essence of which was characterized by Professor of Political Science of the University of Massachusetts, and Consultant to the National Security Council, William Griffith, as follows: "In Western Europe there is a feeling of nostalgia for detente, but in the USA there is a wistful feeling for imperial times"²⁷. This has been expressed in the fact that the President has conducted a course on expanding cooperation with Latin American dictators and with the racists of the Union of South Africa, and has been trying to promote the thesis of the "involvement" of socialist countries in "international terrorism" and so on.

The two main ideological-propagandistic goals of the US administration in the international arena have gradually become clear: to introduce into the consciousness of world society the theme that the USA is "the crusader for freedom" in the world, and the false slogan of the "Soviet military threat", which testifies to the anticommunist direction of the propaganda of American imperialism. The psychological war against the world of socialism and progressive developing countries has been officially proclaimed an integral part of the foreign policy course of Washington.

Exactly how is this expressed?

First of all, in the level to which the leadership has raised ideological and propaganda operations, both within the nation and especially abroad, which is without precedent in US history. A special group for planning foreign political propaganda has been created for this purpose. President Reagan himself and his closest advisors are taking an active role in the propaganda campaigns, and are making false statements on the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, which thereby gives the necessary direction to all American propaganda.

Secondly, the apparatus for foreign political propaganda is growing more and more. Appropriations are growing for modernizing and expanding the powerful radio stations which broadcast to foreign countries (An additional billion dollars had been allocated for this). The annual budget of the USIA, which amounted to 426 million dollars in 1980, was almost doubled in 1984. Militaristic propaganda is becoming still more active, conducted by the enormous propaganda apparatus in the Pentagon, as well as subversive operations in the area of information and propaganda, carried out by the US Central Intelligence Agency. To this one must add the enormous scale of the propaganda machine which belongs to US monopolistic capital. These are the largest news services, the thousands of newspapers and magazines, and the radio stations and television corporations, which according to available estimates control two-thirds of the international information disseminated in the world outside the limits of the socialist countries. The propaganda machine of imperialism operates in the very same regime of psychological war against worldwide socialism, as does the government propaganda apparatus of Washington. Speaking in the words of V.I. Lenin, "this is the same choir and the same orchestra"²⁸, which is conducted by international capital.

The aggressiveness of American propaganda against communism and other democratic forces has become especially strong in recent times, and the tone and the terminology of "cold war" times have been rapidly revived. The

USIA, which had previously concealed its activities behind a screen of "objective information", now openly appears as the direct organizer of international conferences of an anticommunist nature, which were held in Washington in late 1982 and early 1983. The basic topics for discussion at these conferences were coordination of antisocialist forces within and without the socialist countries and measures for increasing aid to these forces by the USA and its allies for expanding the psychological war against genuine socialism. A great deal of attention is devoted to justifying further expansion of the arms race, and above all, stationing new American nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe; in addition, opposition to peaceful Soviet initiatives, and slandering the policies of the USSR, as well as the peace movement. The United States is trying to grant itself the right, under the pretext of "defending democracy" to carry out armed intervention in the affairs of other states, and to set up the corresponding "infrastructures of democracy" in them (to be more precise, pro-American "fifth columns") by virtue of buying off the leading figures of the political parties, trade unions, and so on. At the same time the US government openly--as official state policy--made a declaration on its decision to impose American systems on the rest of the world, as necessary and the only ones possible.

Thus, it is a question of the large-scale and lengthy operation of American imperialism, directed simultaneously against world socialism, the progressive forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and democratic, peace-loving movements in the capitalist countries themselves. Thus the USA has planned and declared a new "crusade" against freedom and democracy at all latitudes.

As the 26th CPSU Congress stressed, the imperialists have "actually set themselves the task of reaching the unreachable--to put up a barrier in the path of progressive changes in the world, and to restore to themselves the role of controller of the fate of the nations"²⁹.

In his speech at the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yu. V. Andropov stressed, that the historical period which mankind is living through is marked by unprecedentedly "intensive and sharp contradictions of two world views of opposite polarity, and two political courses--socialism and imperialism. A struggle is going on for the minds and the hearts of the billions of people on the planet. And the future of humanity depends to no small degree on the outcome of this ideological struggle"³⁰.

Analysis of the content and methods of imperialist propaganda indicates that one can see here a change from the "flexible" and more or less concealed anticommunism, to total confrontation with Marxism-Leninism and genuine socialism. The entire foreign policy and ideological platform of the present American leadership bears witness to this, the essence of which can be reduced to three directions:

The basis of the first of these, which represents a danger to all of mankind, is the fundamentally mistaken opinion of the present leaders in Washington that, in a nuclear war the "enemies of America" will be destroyed, and the United States will survive and will come out the victor.

There are well-known public statements by a number of political figures in Washington, right up to the head of the White House, that in a nuclear war one can gain the victory, "if one is well-prepared for it"; that even if 100,000,000 Americans perish in it, "that is still not the entire population," that the USA "will recover from a nuclear conflict within 2 to 3 years" and so on. The gigantic propaganda apparatus of the USA has been given the command to get the American and foreign public used to the idea of the admissibility of nuclear war and its "different varieties" ("local", "limited", etc.) and to the expedience of a "preemptive" or "disarming" strike on the enemy. "The only defense in a nuclear war is preventive destruction"³¹, it states in one of the publications of the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University in Washington. First, prove the admissibility of nuclear war, then its expedience, and finally the necessity of a first strike on the part of the USA--this is the direction in which the position of the nuclear maniacs is evolving, and the spirit in which the propagandistic manipulation of the public is carried on. The misanthropic essence of imperialism was exposed in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member nations, in which it was stated directly, that nuclear war, if it is unleashed, "will inevitably lead to the demise of entire nations, to colossal destruction, and to catastrophic consequences for civilization and for itself on earth life"³².

The second direction of the psychological war unleashed by Washington is its justification of a policy of destruction of world socialism, which is civilization of the complete lack of feeling of responsibility for the fate of civilization among the present American administration. In the report of Georgetown University cited above it is stated that, "After a long period of illusions with regard to the convergence of the free and communist worlds and with regard to the "softening" of communist societies and of hopes for a semipermanent, legitimized relaxation of tensions, the time has come to look the facts in the face. The time has come, when it is already too late to avoid confrontation"³³. Certain other Washington figures, who have not decided to make open appeals for a nuclear attack on the socialist countries, formulate the task somewhat differently: "to undermine and in the end to transform the social system in the Soviet Union with the help of the nuclear threat."

The essence of the militaristic policy of the USA, which has taken up a course to increased danger of war and in favor of the arms race, for the purpose of gaining nuclear superiority over the USSR and over all the countries of the socialist commonwealth, was pointed out well by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov: "...The most militant groups have become active in the West, whose class hatred for socialism has gained the upper hand over their sense of reality, and at times simply over common sense as well". And as far as the attempt of imperialism to "smother" socialism is concerned, as Yu. V. Andropov stressed, "these plans are doomed to failure. No one is capable of reversing the course of historical development"³⁴.

Finally, the third of the leading directions of the ideological struggle of the present American administration is connected with attempts to contain the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America within the sphere of influence of imperialism, to establish pro-American regimes in them, and to prevent progressive changes, not desired by Washington, in these regions. The very same illusion, which is totally divorced from reality, lies at the

base of this line, that by proclaiming a "campaign for freedom and democracy" and with new appropriations for activating American agents in the developing countries, Washington will manage to resurrect its moral prestige, turn public opinion in these regions to the support of its aggressive foreign policy course, and intensify the cultivation of the nations in the spirit of anticommunism. But the facts testify to just the opposite: to the radical decline of Washington's prestige and to growing dissatisfaction with its policy in Asia, Africa and Latin America. This found expression in the resolutions of the 7th Conference of the Chiefs of State and Governments of Nonaligned Nations, which was held in Delhi, which were convincing proof of the failure of Washington's attempt to resurrect its "spiritual leadership" in the world, and to make itself the "bearer of the banner of freedom".

Thus, conducting a course of preparation for nuclear war and establishing American hegemony in the world, Washington is also making the appropriate ideological-propaganda arrangements in the international arena, moreover each of them is characterized by naked anticommunist bias. As a result, the ideology of antisovietism is undermining more and more the structure and the logic of its international policy--the basis on which the relations of states with different social systems must be built.

"We are proceeding from the fact, that the historical competition between two social systems, the struggle of ideas, is a completely natural phenomenon, which proceeds from the very fact of the existence of socialism and capitalism", said Yu.V. Andropov. "But we are strongly opposed to allowing this historical confrontation to lead to the breakdown of peaceful cooperation, much less be transformed into the sphere of nuclear war"³⁵.

The anticommunist policy of American imperialism is an exceptionally dangerous phenomenon. In the decree of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum it is stressed that imperialist reaction, and above all the ruling clique of the USA, "by its aggressive policy is pushing humanity to the brink of nuclear catastrophe", which requires increasing the effectiveness of ideological and political work, class-tempering of the workers, and an uncompromising struggle against bourgeois ideology³⁶.

Convinced of the correctness of its cause and of the invincibility of the ideas of scientific socialism, which are confirmed by the entire course of historical development, our party together with other Marxist-Leninist parties has waged and will wage an uncompromising offensive ideological struggle against anticommunism and antisovietism, and will strive to ensure that our propaganda is always truthful and realistic--and this means, that it is also more effective.

This is especially important at the present moment, when the world became witness to the lengths to which the present leadership in Washington has gone in conducting its militaristic policy--in its strivings, which do not take into consideration the interests of other countries and nations, to guarantee the dominant position of the USA in the world. The positioning of American intermediate-range nuclear missiles in a number of European countries, which was brought about by pressure from the Reagan administration, has created a qualitatively new and threatening situation in Europe,

and not only in Europe. A great step of principal significance has been taken for the purpose of destroying the strategic balance between the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries, and to increase the threat to the security of the USSR and its allies, and all the nations of Europe. Thereby, under the adventurist policy of a "crusade" against socialism as a social system, a concrete nuclear missile base was set up.

The stationing of American missiles in Western Europe once again shed light on one of the insidious features of the foreign policy course of the present rulers in Washington--their total contempt for international negotiations; their unwillingness to listen to proposals and arguments of the other side. The circumstances under which basing of American "Pershings" and cruise missiles was begun, just when new constructive proposals were advanced by the Soviet Union at the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on nuclear weapons in Europe, cannot be viewed as anything other than deliberate sabotage of the very method of negotiations which was proclaimed at Helsinki and in other forums; namely, establishing an atmosphere of trust in international relations.

The other adventurist actions undertaken by Washington at practically the same time it was deploying missiles in Europe--the occupation of Grenada, armed intervention in Lebanon, and open preparations for aggression against Nicaragua--lent even more conviction to world public opinion that the imperialist forces of the USA are striving to establish world supremacy.

The CPSU and the Soviet government have more than once warned the US government and the several NATO member nation which act in concert with the US, about the dangerous consequences of stationing American missiles in Western Europe, and warned of the inevitable responsive measures, designed to not permit violation of the military-strategic balance and increasing the threat to the security of the USSR and its allies. When the announcement of such responsive measures was made in the Statement by Yu.V. Andropov of 24 November 1983, many political figures and members of the public in foreign countries accepted them as an inevitable and well-grounded step, and at the same time as another failed attempt to blackmail the Soviet Union by threat of a "matching" or "surpassing" weapons buildup. It is true that in Washington and in certain other NATO capitals hypocritical sighs could be heard concerning the breakdown of the Geneva negotiations, and false statements began to circulate that the fault for this lies with the Soviet Union; and in general, this is alleged to be "tactical step by the Russians", who will "soon return" to the negotiating table. These inventions were refuted in Yu.V. Andropov's reply to the message from the French antiwar movement, "Appeal of the Hundred", in which it is clearly and precisely stated that, "if the NATO nations display readiness to return to the situation which existed prior to the deployment of American intermediate range missiles in Europe, the USSR will also be prepared to do this"³⁷.

However, even after this the ruling circles of the USA and NATO continued to enlarge upon the myth of the "peacemaking" efforts of the United States administration, and to sow the illusion that it is as if "nothing dangerous has happened" and that in general, "The world has become more secure". One might ask for what purpose is the present world situation so consciously distorted in the statements of the American leaders? Responding to this

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov frankly pointed out: "First of all, in order to try to dispel the ever-increasing concern of the nations about the militaristic policy of Washington, to strike down the wave of increasing counteractions to this policy"³⁸.

The firm and consistent line of the CPSU and the Soviet state, outlined in the recent replies of Yu.V. Andropov, is winning the increasing support of all honest people on the planet. The understanding is growing everywhere that it is namely the Soviet Union that is promoting the continuation of the process of detente throughout Europe, that it is for stopping the arms race. Evidence of this is the broad, worldwide coalition which has been formed and which is speaking out today against the nuclear threat.

The question does not arise in the Communist Party, or among the people of our nation, of which line to adhere to in international affairs. The foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state was determined by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the November (1982) and the December (1983) Party Central Committee Plenums--the course for preserving and strengthening the peace, for the relaxation of tensions, for the curbing of the arms race, and for expanding and deepening cooperation among the states. This was stressed with new force in the decree, "On the International Situation and the Foreign Policy of the Soviet State", which was adopted at the 9th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet: "...The Soviet Union does not encroach on the security of a single country--be it in the East or in the West. It desires to live in peace with all nations and to put into practice the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different socio-political systems". The highest organ of authority in the Soviet state expressed its conviction in the hope that, "reason can and must protect humanity against nuclear catastrophe"³⁹.

The CPSU and the Soviet state, supported unanimously by the Soviet people, in close cooperation with the fraternal parties of the socialist nations, are energetically countering naked anticommunism and antisovietism, are ruthlessly exposing and breaking up the ideological sabotage of the class enemy, are waging a principled battle for universal peace, and are doing everything necessary so that reason will triumph in international relations.

FOOTNOTES

1. Yu. V. Andropov, "Izbrannye rechi i stat'i" [Selected Speeches and Articles], 2nd Ed, Moscow, 1983, p 297.
2. See: Materialy Plenuma Tsentral'nogo Komiteta KPSS 14-15 iyunya 1983 goda" [Materials on the 14-15 June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum], Moscow, 1983, p 68.
3. See: V.O. Kortunou, "Ideologiya i politika. Bitva idey i evolyutsiya ideologicheskikh kontseptsiy antikommunizma v 1950-1970 gody" [Ideology and Politics. The Battle of Ideas and the Evolution of Ideological Conceptions of Anticommunism in the Years 1950-1970], Moscow, 1974;

"Bor'ba idey v sovremennom mire" [The Battle of Ideas in the Contemporary World], in 3 vol, Moscow, 1975, 1976, 1978; M.V. Mitin, "Problemy sovremennoy ideologicheskoy bor'by. Kritika sotsiologicheskikh i sotsial'no-politicheskikh kontseptsiy" [Problems of the Contemporary Ideological Struggle. A Criticism of Sociological and Socio-Political Conceptions], Moscow, 1976; "Krizis antisovetizma" [The Crisis of Anti-Sovietism], Moscow, 1978; "Sotsializm i ideologicheskaya bor'ba: tendentsii, formy i metody" [Socialism and the Ideological Struggle: Trends, Forms and Methods], Moscow, 1979; "Aktual'nye voprosy sovremennoy ideologicheskoy bor'by" [Urgent Questions of the Contemporary Ideological Struggle], Moscow, 1980; "Razryadka protiv antirazryadki" [Detente Versus Anti-Detente], Moscow, 1982; "Protiv burzhuaiznykh fal'sifikatorov istorii i politiki KPSS" [Against the Bourgeois Falsifiers of the History and Policy of the CPSU], Moscow, 1980; et al.

4. V.I. Lenin, "Polnoye Sobraniye Sochineniy" [Complete Works], Vol 35, p 13.
5. Ibid., Vol 40, p 152; See also p 145.
6. Ibid, Vol 39, p 197.
7. Ibid, Vol 35, p 402.
8. PRAVDA, 29 September 1983.
9. THE TIMES, 6 March 1946.
10. "A Decade of American Foreign Policy Basic Documents," Washington, 1950, pp 1253-1261.
11. The Sources of Soviet Conduct," FOREIGN AFFAIRS, July, 1947.
12. See PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA [Problems of Peace and Socialism] No 12, 1983, p 4.
13. INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, No 4, 1983.
14. "XX S'yezd Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuz" 14-15 fevralya 1956 goda. Stenograficheskiy otchet [20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. 14-15 February 1956. Stenographic Report], Vol II, Moscow, 1956, p 410,
15. "Programmnye dokumenty bor'by za mir, demokratiyu i sotsializm" [Program Documents of the Struggle for Peace, Democracy and Socialism], Moscow, 1961, p 8.
16. Ibid., p 39.
17. G. Urban "From Containment to... Self-Containment. A Conversation with G. Kennan," ENCOUNTER, London, 1976, Vol 47 No 3, p. 20.
18. NEW YORKER, 9 January 1972.

19. J. F. Kennedy, "A Strategy for Peace," New York, 1960, p 8.
20. Reasoned criticism of these conceptions is contained in the works of Soviet social scientists: "Sovremennyy antikommunizm. Politika, ideologiya" [Contemporary Anticommunism: Politics and Ideology], Moscow, 1973; "Bor'ba idey v sovremennom mire" [The Struggle of Ideas in the Contemporary World], Vol 2, Moscow, 1976; A. Gromyko, "Vneshnyaya politika SShA: uroki i deystvitel'nost', 60-70 gody" [The Foreign Policy of the USA: Lessons and Reality in the 1960's and 1970's], Moscow, 1978, and others.
21. See: "Razoruzhenie: kto protiv?" [Disarmament: Who is Opposed?], Moscow, 1983, p 12.
22. PRAVDA, 30 May 1972.
23. See: "Vo imya mira, bezopasnosti i sotrudnichestva. K itogam soveshchaniya po bezopasnosti i sotrudnichestvu v Evrope, sostoyavshegosya v Khel'sinki 30 iyulya-1 avgusta 1975" [In the Name of Peace, Security and Cooperation. On the Results of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, held in Helsinki 30 June-1 August 1975], Moscow, 1975.
24. "Materialy XXV s'yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 25th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1976, p 33.
25. S. Hoffman, C. Vance, "Building the Peace: US Foreign Policy for the Next Decade," Washington, 1982, p 18.
26. R. Barnet, "Real Security: Restoring American Power in a Dangerous Decade," New York, 1982, p 11.
27. W. Griffith, "The Super Powers and Regional Tensions. The USSR, the USA and Europe," Lexington, 1982, p 110.
28. Lenin, op. cit. Vol 43, p 139.
29. "Materialy XXVI s'yezda KPSS" [Materials on the 26th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1981, p 21.
30. Andropov, op. cit., p 285.
31. O'Brien, W., "The Conduct of Just and Limited War," New York, 1981, p 343.
32. PRAVDA, 7 January 1983.
33. O'Brien, op. cit.
34. Andropov, op. cit., p 15.
35. Ibid., p 274.

36. "Materially Plenuma Tsentral'nogo Komiteta KPSS 14-15 iyunya 1983,"
p 68.

37. PRAVDA, 13 January 1984.

38. Ibid., 25 January 1984.

39. Ibid., 30 December 1983.

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INTERNATIONAL

ARMY JOURNAL HITS U.S. MILITARY AID TO PAKISTAN

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[Article by Major V. Roshchupkin under the "International Topics" rubric: "Pakistan: Following in Washington's Militarist Wake"]

[Text] One day a new sign appeared among the numerous billboards lining the highway leading to Pakistan's Peshawar Airport. It immediately attracted journalists' attention. The sign announced the airport's temporary closure "owing to repair work."

But the ground services continued to work intensively and one transport plane after another landed on the "temporarily closed airport's" concrete runways. However, the airfreight that was flown in, which the personnel immediately began dealing with, had nothing at all to do with "repair work." The cargo was weapons and combat hardware bearing the "Made in USA" label.

This episode, which was reported in the press, took place 2 years ago. Now, by all accounts, the Pakistani military authorities no longer even attempt to use camouflage to avoid drawing attention to the arms coming into the country from across the ocean. The massive supplies of modern weapons and combat hardware from the United States, as well as from certain other Western countries, are a self-evident fact. The American combat hardware is being imported into Pakistan as a result of a major military-political and economic deal between Islamabad and Washington concluded soon after R. Reagan's arrival in the White House. This deal, concluded in 1981, is worth \$3.2 billion. In addition to tanks, artillery, and other ground forces equipment, it provides for the supply of modern F-16 fighter-bombers, combat helicopters, missiles for warships, and other kinds of arms.

Why such sudden generosity from Uncle Sam? What aims are he and his friends pursuing in intensively arming the Islamabad military regime?

Various incumbents of the White House, which has lately been belching the black smoke of militarist and anticommunist fires, have at different times unleashed political hobbyhorses of various hues. The last one, for example, "fought" constantly for "human rights." The present one heads the columns of latterday "crusaders" who have mounted the hobbyhorse called "international terrorism."

It is true that Washington has its own way of interpreting international terrorism, like the human rights struggle. International terrorism, it turns out, is inspired by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. And there is nothing for Washington to do except defend democracy and human rights throughout the "free world" from terrorism, as the national liberation and anti-imperialist struggle have been dubbed for some time now. Under the guise of anti-communism, the claimants to the role of arbiter of the world's fate have been trying to implant systems which are favorable to them wherever they are not rebuffed. In those places the people are killed by American weapons, sales of which have reached a record level during the present administration's tenure of the White House. Let us recall that R. Reagan signed a special directive which describes military supplies as an "integral component" of Washington's present policy. He is echoed by U.S. Under Secretary of State J. Buckley, who bluntly stated that Washington considers weapons supplies an "essential instrument of foreign and national security policy." and a "component" and "instrument" designed to strengthen the "capability of the United States, together with its friends and allies, to demonstrate strength."

And if one trades, one should do it on a grand scale. An American scale. Uncle Sam knows how to do business. And that includes in politics, where he stops at nothing, deeply concerned as he is with how to teach other peoples (to his own benefit, naturally) American-style democracy. "As our people are the heirs of Yankee traders who were excellent at selling their wares," the White House boss stated recently in an official speech, "we should similarly sell the principles of democracy." The speaker then added threateningly: "And we will not be inhibited...."

And they are not inhibited, adding the export of weapons to the export of "democracy." It has become a most important component of the aggressive, expansionist course of Washington and its NATO allies. the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR notes that the United States is making use of weapons supplies abroad to expand its influence in various regions of the world by supporting pro-American regimes in Israel, South Korea, Taiwan, Pakistan and relying on them.

Some of the weapons Islamabad receives from outside are channeled to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries entrenched in around 100 camps at military bases on Pakistani territory. There, under the direction of American, Egyptian, and Pakistani instructors, the counterrevolutionary gangs, which are dispatched to Afghanistan to carry out acts of terrorism and sabotage, undergo military training. The number of American instructors alone is 300. The Yankees no longer merely instruct the Dushmans in weapons handling but direct their sabotage and terrorist operations.

Mr Reagan himself, while publicly fulminating against "international terrorism," patronizes the Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble. He and ceremony and blasphemously describes them as "courageous freedom fighters." And this is said of fanatics who have on their conscience the blood of the civilian inhabitants of Afghan cities and settlements, as well as burned out schools and wrecked bridges, roads, and national economic installations. One such "courageous fighter," a member of an armed gang who was captured by the Afghan's people's militia, the Saradoy, spoke as follows about the "teachers" who trained him in Pakistan: "They instructed us that the language of the automatic rifle must be the main means of communicating with the population."

And it is in the hope that the Afghans, whom they wish to prevent building a new life, will come to understand this kind of language that the "friends of the Muslims" in Washington are calling for the Dushmans to be given "as many weapons as they need to carry out an effective struggle against the Kabul government." After all, without American aid, as the LOS ANGELES TIMES acknowledged, the bandits who are attempting to turn back Afghanistan's development would not hold out for even a few weeks.

The flow of American weapons to Pakistan destined for the Afghan counterrevolutionaries is increasing all the time. As reported in the press, the U.S. CIA is directly involved in organizing these supplies. According to information in the possession of the Afghan authorities, Washington's main espionage and sabotage department has organized a "bridge" for the movement of weapons caravans from the English city of Manchester to Peshawar. The weapons are supplied by the Interarms Company of Manchester, a company controlled by the selfsame CIA. As well as Peshawar, the Pakistani population center of Parachinar serves as a staging post for the "caravans." Recently, the amount of weapons shipped to the Dushmans via Parachinar has trebled, according to press figures.

What is the stance of the Pakistani leadership? The leadership, in the view of foreign observers, is interested in maintaining the tension surrounding Afghanistan. After all, "generous" Uncle Sam knows how to do his sums and will not fill Islamabad's arsenals for nothing. Islamabad is paid rather well for supporting the Afghan counterrevolution. But not only for that. It is well known that Washington intensively increases military aid above all to reactionary military regimes, which are entrusted with gendarme functions in suppressing national liberation movements and pursuing in their regions a policy according with U.S. imperialist interests. Back [in] November 1981 Washington announced that the administration was intending to expand military aid (that is, supplies of weapons) and step up "strategic cooperation" only with those states which give the United States "assistance" in attaining its goals.

As an English newspaper has observed, Pakistan will play the same role for the United States as the Shah's Iran once did. "A strong and self-confident Pakistan accords with the interests of the United States and the free world," R. Spiers, U.S. ambassador in Islamabad, stated. After all, the gamble on the Shah, to whom Washington politicians and strategists assigned the role of regional gendarme in Southwest Asia and above all in the extensive Persian Gulf zone, failed. Recently Washington has been intensively putting forward Pakistan for this role of new found gendarme in the region. After all, the Near East, and particularly the Persian Gulf, has been declared a zone of "vital interests" for the United States. It is not for nothing that people say that Yankee policy in the Near East always reeks of oil. And the Persian Gulf is known to be the richest oil region in the capitalist world. The oil reserves there amount to about 50 billion metric tons, that is, approximately 70 percent of all known resources of this strategic raw material and energy source in the capitalist world. Some 1 billion metric tons of this "black gold" are extracted each year in this region, a great part of which is exported to industrially developed capitalist states. Moreover, Washington is frightened by the prospect of a growing national liberation, anti-imperialist movement. It is totally incapable of reconciling itself to the victory of the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan

For this reason the United States seeks by every possible means to strengthen its military and political positions in the region by banking on the Islamabad regime. According to the transatlantic strategists' calculations, it could be a central link in the system of defense of American imperialism's "vital" interests in the Persian Gulf and the whole of South Asia. And Washington, despite loud statements about the need to observe "human rights," has simply closed its eyes to the violation of them by the Islamabad authorities and is intensively strengthening Islamabad's military machine. As a result of American weapons supplies, as well as foreign finance, the Islamabad administration is able to strengthen the police, security service, and the armed forces, with which it keeps power and suppresses any actions directed against the existing military regime.

Foreign military experts consider the Pakistani army to be one of the best trained and best equipped with weapons and combat hardware in South Asia. At present the total strength of the Pakistani Armed Forces amounts, according to foreign press figures, to about 480,000 men, of whom 450,000 are in the ground forces, 17,600 in the air force and 11,000 in the navy. And in time of war Islamabad can mobilize 900,000 soldiers, sailors, and officers.

Such an unjustifiably swollen military machine requires considerable resources to maintain and equip it, which is exceptionally onerous for a country with an underdeveloped economy. Then "kind" Uncle Sam comes to the rescue, sending caravan after caravan of weapons to Pakistan. Some of them, as has already been said, go to the Dushmans, but the lion's share ends up in army depots.

In recent years alone Islamabad has received from the United States armored personnel carriers, antitank missiles, self-propelled guns, and light guns. It is reported in the press that the military regime has plans to use this equipment to supply 6 new army brigades for carrying out combat operations in mountainous localities. The INDIAN EXPRESS has written about the U.S. military department's intention of selling Pakistan Vulcan-Phalanx antiaircraft weapons worth a total of about \$40 million. The Pentagon is also prepared to train an appropriate number of Pakistani military specialists.

There is also information to the effect that in the very near future Pakistani combat units will receive the latest American, French, and Swedish missiles. These will augment the stocks of modern weapons acquired by the military regime to increase the strike power of the ground forces and the armed forces as a whole. Foreign military specialists stress that an extra 6 infantry divisions and more than 50 units of different categories of troops can be equipped merely with the American weapons and combat hardware received by Pakistan under the military-political agreements with Washington.

The Islamabad authorities pay particular attention to building up the Air Force's offensive potential. It is at present equipped with Mirage-V aircraft, which, according to foreign data, are capable of "striking targets deep in the enemy rear." In 1984 the Reagan administration intends to considerably accelerate and complete the delivery to Pakistan of the entire consignment of 40 American F-16 fighter-bombers. A group of these modern aircraft which arrived last year has been stationed at the Sargodha Air Force Base, near the Indian border.

One cannot fail to notice the recent reports of organizational changes in the Pakistani Air Force. Pakistan's Defense Minister A. Talpur has announced the transfer of the air force headquarters from Peshawar to Islamabad, closer to the Indian border. In Peshawar, in turn, a so-called "Air Force Northern Command" will operate. Reporting this this January, the foreign mass media stressed that the new air force command will direct the operations of aircraft based in the regions bordering Afghanistan. The modernization of existing airfields and the construction of new ones are in full swing. It goes without saying that Islamabad's buildup of militarist preparations with Western aid cannot fail to cause alarm and unease to the governments and peoples of neighboring countries. Prime Minister I. Gandhi pointed out in an interview given to the American (PENN) newspaper that as a result of the equipping of the Pakistani Air Force with American F-16 aircraft, extensive areas in India will be within possible striking range.

The alarm felt by neighboring countries is wholly justified. All the more so when one considers that the combat use of F-16 aircraft was rehearsed at the end of 1983 in the regions bordering India. After all, these aircraft are purely offensive weapons. Furthermore, they are nuclear-capable. And Islamabad, by all accounts, hopes to produce its own nuclear bomb--the "first Islamic" bomb. After all, in the opinion of foreign politicians and experts, Islamabad has already created the base for nuclear weapons production with the connivance and sometimes even the direct assistance of the West.

Just over 2 years back in a document entitled "Special National Intelligence Forecast 31-81" the U.S. CIA concluded that Pakistan would be capable of detonating a nuclear device within the following 3 years. This document, which has been made public, said that Islamabad would continue to accumulate fissile material capable of being used to produce nuclear weapons.

Not so long ago the U.S. State Department dispatched to an American embassy in the Near East a secret cable which fell into the hands of journalists working for AP. The telegram said that "we have good grounds for thinking that Pakistan is seeking to create a nuclear explosive device."

Yet is it not indicative that R. Spiers, the U.S. ambassador in Islamabad, has admitted that Islamabad is developing nuclear weapons? After all, by the nature of his job the ambassador should be well informed about this problem. He has in fact refuted the assurance of Ziaul Haq, the head of the military regime, that the program of nuclear research which is being implemented in Pakistan pursues "strictly peaceful aims." According to Spiers' estimates, Pakistan is producing the large quantity of plutonium essential for making an atom bomb. However, while formerly Washington expressed displeasure at Islamabad's nuclear preparations, now, to all appearances, the situation has changed.

...A photograph published in NEWSWEEK shows two gentlemen. Each has placed the palm of one hand on the left side of his breast, near his heart, in the oriental gesture. They are the heads of the two states' administration--M. Ziaul Haq and R. Reagan. The photograph was taken during General Ziaul's visit to the United States in December 1982. What did these "gentlemen" talk about? It has become known that during the Islamabad dictator's visit to the

citadel of "the free world and democracy" an accord was reached whereby the United States would not only supply Islamabad with modern types of offensive weapons but also, as foreign publications stress, would in fact close its eyes to Islamabad's development of nuclear weapons. But what about the previous restrictions on the supply of arms to Pakistan in connection with the work under way in that country on the creation of nuclear weapons? They have simply been "forgotten."

You ask why Islamabad needs arsenals of offensive weapons, why it is strenuously seeking to join the "nuclear club," when none of its neighbors has threatened or is threatening that country?

Indeed, are the allegations that the U.S. administration has been strenuously advancing recently to the effect that some kind of threat from Afghanistan looms over Pakistan--are these allegations not ludicrous? It is the transatlantic specialists' old "brainwashing" method: turn everything upside down, repeat a lie a thousand times--perhaps people will believe it! But will they? As talk has turned to the threat to the region, this threat, as the BAKHTAR agency noted recently, is directed against India and Afghanistan. Its sources is Pakistan's growing militarization and the collusion between that country's leadership and aggressive transatlantic circles.

And so Washington continues to send caravans with the instruments of death to the other end of the world, to a country where military regimes have reigned for about 20 years of the 36 since the proclamation of independence; where about 60 percent of all government appropriations are now spend on military purposes. Washington is helping a state whose ruling circles have already used foreign weapons in military conflicts against neighbors. After all, twice [in] a comparatively short period--in 1965 and in 1971--weapons with the label "made in USA" have been used against India. "Pakistan's rearmament is totally unjustified because no one is threatening it," the influential Indian newspaper the INDIAN EXPRESS wrote. "Islamabad is seeking military aid from the United States to strengthen its own regime and to use the weapons it has obtained against India."

As for the Soviet Union, our country well understands India's worries at the tension on its borders. Speaking in this connection of the threat to the cause of peace created by the militarization of the Indian Ocean region, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, pointed out that the threat comes from those who declare regions thousands of miles from their shores to be "a sphere of vital interests."

The intrigues of U.S. imperialism in vast regions adjacent to the Soviet Union's southern borders are of a graphically expressed anti-Soviet orientation. The United States is seeking to reinforce its military-strategic positions in the Northwest of the Indian Ocean under cover of the myth of the nonexistent "Soviet Threat." Washington has stated its desire to create in the region from Pakistan to Egypt a "strategic consensus" directed against the USSR.

The peoples of Asia are particularly perturbed by Washington's intention to deploy Pershing-2 medium-range missiles with nuclear warheads on Pakistani territory, reports of which appeared in the press recently. After all, these would

be strategic weapons with respect to neighboring countries. These plans confirm that the United States has gambled on Pakistan with a view of using it, as the KABUL NEW TIMES says, to attain its hegemonist goals in Asia.

The military-political rapprochement between Islamabad and Washington has developed rapidly under the Reagan administration. It reflects the present U.S. leadership's general course toward the escalation of aggressive preparations, the stifling of national liberation movements, and military expansion in various regions. "With the emergence of a new era in U.S.-Pakistani relations we can speak of more effective control of the Persian Gulf and other points in the region of vital importance to the United States," the Pentagon's ARMED FORCES JOURNAL said unambiguously. It is under Reagan that Pakistan has become the main bridgehead of imperialism and reaction for waging the undeclared war against the DRA.

The positions of Islamabad and Washington on the so-called "Afghan question" and the expansion of military aid were actively discussed during the visit paid to the United States by high-ranking Pakistani officials in 1983. In turn, Washington envoys have become frequent visitors to Pakistan. Last year alone Secretary of State Shultz and Defense Secretary Weinberger visited Pakistan. Their visits were as a rule accompanied by an upsurge in anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan hysteria. The gentlemen from the United States visited Afghan counter-revolutionary camps near the DRA borders and assured the bandits that Washington "will continue to do everything possible for the success of their struggle."

Continuing to "do everything possible," Washington, in exchange for massive military-economic aid to the Islamabad authorities, is demanding their even greater participation in the undeclared war against the DRA. Pakistani Army subunits are already taking a direct part in acts of armed provocation on Afghan territory. According to a report in the Indian journal BLITZ, cutthroats from army special subunits masquerading as Dushmans are rampaging in Afghanistan's border regions.

In strengthening Pakistan's military potential, the United States is counting on turning that country not only into the gendarme of South and Southwest Asia but also into a stronghold for U.S. military-political expansion in the region and for subversive activity against states steering an independent foreign policy course. To implement these gendarme functions, special Pakistani troop units have been trained. The foreign press has described how a Pakistani division numbering up to 20,000 soldiers and officers is being supplied with sophisticated weapons and combat equipment. The equipment and formation of the division are being carried out in the likeness and image of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force. It is planned that the gendarme formation of Pakistan, which, as is well known, has been included in the sphere of activity of the United States' so-called "Central Command" (Centcom), will operate in conjunction with the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force. If "crisis situations break out" in the Persian Gulf zone the above-mentioned Pakistani division will be airlifted there. That is envisaged by the Pentagon scenario.

But Pakistani subunits are already in a whole series of Near Eastern countries. The majority are concentrated in Saudi Arabia (up to 21,000). In Oman Pakistani soldiers are operating on the side of the reactionary regime of Sultan Qabus, who is trying to deal with his own people's liberation movement.

As for the territory of Pakistan itself, the United States, in payment for its \$3 billion in "aid," has gained the right to use it as a staging post for its troop contingents and a bridgehead for the Rapid Deployment Force. The construction of two military bases for this strike force of Washington's is already in full swing. They are being installed in the strictest secrecy under the control of U.S. military specialists in a sparsely populated area on the Arabian Sea coast. It is there, in Ormara and (Givin), foreign publications inform us, that runways are being constructed, access roads are being reequipped, and port installations and communications lines are being modernized. And in the region of Gwadar Port, on the islet of (Medhdi-Ye-Kokh), the Pentagon has installed a radio and electronic reconnaissance center.

Pakistan is thus increasingly becoming the main bridgehead for the undeclared war against democratic Afghanistan and for subversive activity against independent India. The military regime is dragging the country into the orbit of aggressive U.S. preparations in South and Southwest Asia and providing the Pentagon with bases on the country's territory. A dangerous seat of tension is being kindled in the immediate vicinity of the Soviet Union's southern borders.

During his visit to Washington General Ziaul Haq called his rendezvous with the head of the present U.S. administration "a meeting with destiny." However, observers reasonably ask: Do the Pakistani people, behind whose backs dangerous deals are being struck, need the destiny prepared for them by the transatlantic "hawks"? Appeals are heard increasingly frequently in Pakistan from sober representatives of political circles and the public for direct, constructive talks with the DRA. Indignation is mounting over the antipopular domestic and foreign policy of the military regime, whose militarist ambitions are being strenuously fueled from across the ocean. A statement by the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy stresses that the military regime "has sold our national pride, independence, and territorial integrity for a military-political deal with the United States." U.S. "advisers," the statement notes, have already begun to penetrate all "the country's strategic institutions."

Last year Pakistan was shaken by mass antigovernment demonstrations. The police and army were used against the people. According to Western mass media reports, 70,000 demonstrators were put behind bars and thousands of people were killed. In 1984 the demonstrations against the present regime are continuing. Young people and students are taking part.

But will the mass repressions ultimately help the dictatorship, which is propped up by U.S. weapons supplied in payment for betrayal of the country's genuine national interests? The collapse of the Shah's pro-U.S. antipopular regime in neighboring Iran could serve as a good lesson to those who are strenuously pushing Islamabad along a dangerous militarist path.

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CSO: 1807/195

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

DRA DECORATES AZERBAIJANI TRANSLATOR--Shakhin Farzaliyev, a senior scientific associate of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences Institute of History, has been awarded the medal "Fidelity" by a decree of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The award has now been presented to him. Candidate of Historical Sciences Sh. Farzaliyev has worked three times in Afghanistan as a translator from Persian. A specialist in medieval history, he has at the same time popularized Afghan poetry and has translated a great deal from Dari. Poems by Afghan poets regularly appear in his translations in the periodical press, and some of them have been included in the almanac published by the Yazyky Publishing House. Thanks to the efforts of our fellow-countryman, Afghan readers have also become acquainted with the work of modern Azerbaijani poets. Their poems in translations by Sh. Farzaliyev have been published in the DRA's press. [Text] [Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 11 Apr 84 p 4]

CSO: 1807/193

NATIONAL

BOOK ON STATUS, ROLE OF NATIONALITY LANGUAGES

[Editorial Report] Moscow VOPROSY YAZYKOZNANIYA in Russian No 6 (November-December) 1983 carries on pages 135-136 an 800-word review by N.G. Korletyanu of the book "Vzaimootnosheniye razvitiya natsional'nykh yazykov i natsional'nykh kul'tur" [The Mutual Influence of National Languages and National Cultures] published in 1980 in Moscow by "Nauka" Publishers under the responsible editorship of Ju.D. Desheriyev and E.G. Tumanyan. The book is divided into two introductory parts (a preface and an introduction) and four basic chapters entitled as follows: 1) The Developmental Laws of the Socialist Culture of the Soviet People and Its Reflection in Language, 2) On Constructing Models of the Reflection of Culture in Language, 3) The Development of the Languages and Cultures of the Union Republics, 4) The Mutual Developmental Influence of Languages and Cultures in Developed Socialist Society. The question is posed of the status and social functions of various languages spoken by the representatives of nations and nationalities in the USSR. Certain languages, the so-called "odnoaul'nyye" [literally: dialects of such narrow distribution that they are spoken only in a single aul] fulfill limited sociolinguistic functions. At the other extreme one has the great Russian language which serves as the primary means of exchanging cultural values among the peoples of the USSR. Here it must be emphasized that the equal rights of all languages and cultures in the USSR have been raised to the level of a constitutional standard. Hence the atmosphere necessary for mutual enrichment of Russian by the national languages and vice versa is ensured. Special note must be taken of the proposition that all spheres of culture and its structural elements should find their reflection in language, while at the same time linguistic traits and the structural elements of language are not necessarily reflected in all spheres of culture. "'Thus the role of language in the life of society is considerably broader than language's link to spiritual culture'."

The main task of the book was to show how, under developed socialism, various aspects of common Soviet and national culture, both material and spiritual are reflected in the languages of the Soviet peoples. At the same time the authors attempt to refute the criticism of foreign sovietologists concerning the "assimilation of the national languages and cultures." They mention specifically D. Himes, D. Gumperz, M. Cole, and S. Scribner as proponents of "unacceptable theories on the nature of linguistic and cultural influences."

"What is now needed is a clearer statement of the problems involved in the formation of a new social and international Soviet community and studies of the problems in the development of national languages in the context of the influence from Russian, especially since there exist a number of faulty interpretations of the matter by foreign "sovietologists." It is important to make a clear distinction between the social functions of a language used for intercourse among various nationalities on the one hand, and a "lingua franca" on the other.

CSO: 1800/360

REGIONAL

SLYUNKOV ADDRESSES BELORUSSIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 11 Jan 84 pp 2-3

[Speech, under rubric "16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia": "The Results of the December 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations Which Evolve from the Plenum Decisions and the Principles and Conclusions Contained in the Statement by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov -- Report by Comrade N. N. Slyun'kov"]

[Text] Comrades! With a sense of having fulfilled their labor duty and with a readiness to achieve new, higher goals in the development of the national economy, Soviet citizens have entered the fourth year of the five-year plan. They are living and working today under the mobilizing effect of the results of the December 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 9th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The republic's Communists and workers, like those throughout the country, have perceived with a tremendous amount of interest and their unanimous approval the statement made at the Plenum by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, in which he provided a profound analysis of the state of affairs in the economy, posed fundamental questions pertaining to domestic policy, and pointed out specific problems and tasks on the resolution of which the efforts of the party and the nation must be concentrated.

At the present time, when the results of what has been done are being summed up, one sees with particular clarity the great vital force of the ideas and directives of the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The course taken by that Plenum for the improvement of socialist management, the fundamental reorganization of work style and methods, and the reinforcement of organizational spirit and discipline, the businesslike attitude and responsibility of the personnel has been embodied in the results that evoke the profound satisfaction of every Soviet citizen.

The country's economy is developing in an accelerated manner and the national standard of living is rising.

In the decree that was adopted by the December Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee there was a complete approval of the activities of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee in carrying out the domestic and foreign policy that was developed by the 26th party congress and the November 1982 and June 1983 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

The profound evaluations and conclusions pertaining to the basic directions for the further development of the national economy, as contained in the statement by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov were unanimously approved and supported.

The Plenum emphasized that the solution of the urgent current and long-range economic tasks that were advanced by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov must be made the basis of the activities of the entire party, of all the Soviet and economic agencies, social organizations, and labor collectives, and must become a very important duty of every Communist.

Today we must demandingly compare the work that has been done by the republic's party organization with the requirements and principles stated by the CPSU Central Committee, and must define the paths, means, and methods for the successful implementation of the tasks evolving from the decisions of the December 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the instructions of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov.

During the elapsed time of the five-year plan our republic has moved ahead along all directions of socioeconomic development.

In 1983 the volume of industrial production grew by 4.9 percent. The planned assignments for increase in labor productivity and for other economic indicators were fulfilled. During the past three years the volume of production increased by 15 percent, instead of the 13 percent that had been stipulated for those years by the five-year plan.

Positive shifts also occurred in agriculture. The production of meat during the past year on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and mezhkhozes increased by 9 percent, and milk, by 5 percent. The annual plan for sale to the state of output of animal and vegetable husbandry was fulfilled, except for vegetables. There was an improvement in the rate to which the republic's population was provided with meat-and-dairy and other foodstuffs.

A turn for the better was noted in capital construction. The planned assignments for the activation of housing, schools, and children's preschool institutions were fulfilled.

Transportation and communication received further development.

The social program is being consistently implemented. The real income in terms of per-capita population increased last year by more than 4 percent. Definite successes were achieved in the area of public education, public health, and culture.

All this is the result of the selfless labor of the workers, kolkhoz members, and intellectuals of our republic, and the large amount of organizational and political work performed by the party organizations.

The results of the work create a real foundation for helping our republic to achieve the assignments that correspond to the five-year plan. The indicators in the draft version of the plan for the republic's economic and social development in 1984 are directed at this.

It can be noted that, in the draft version of the plan, more complete consideration is taken of the reserves for the increase in production and the questions of increasing its effectiveness have been worked out more thoroughly. It is directed at the more efficient use of the existing production and scientific-technical potential, the raw and other materials, and the energy and labor resources.

The carrying out of the planned measures must guarantee this year an increase in national income and the productivity of social labor by 3.9 percent. The volume of industrial production must be increased by 4.1 percent. It is planned to assimilate a considerable number of new types of machines, equipment, instruments, materials, and consumer goods. In agriculture it is planned to have an increase in gross output by 3.4 percent, and in labor productivity by 6.7 percent. It is planned to achieve a further reinforcement of the material-technical base of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It will be necessary to fulfill a large program of constructive operations. The construction of housing and other structures intended for social purposes will be conducted along a broad front. The further rise in the national standard of living is planned. The per-capita real income and the social consumption funds will increase by 3.5 percent.

The draft version of the 1984 plan as a whole corresponds to the requirements of the December 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the same time the planned indicators must be viewed as the minimal ones and steps must be taken to overfulfill them. The plan takes into consideration by no means all the reserves for increasing the output of production, and primarily the consumer goods, by means of the more complete use of the capacities. All the available opportunities for the intensification of production have not been put into action. It is necessary to reduce the lag that has been allowed to occur with regard to the five-year plan assignments for the food and light industry, and for the production of mineral fertilizers, chemical fibers and thread, and wood-shaving and wood-fiber slabs.

The goal that we must have in our practical work, in the competition among the workers in the republic's industry, is the attainment of an increase in the volume of production of no less than 5 percent, including Brest Oblast, 4.2; Vitebsk Oblast, 4.5; Gomel Oblast, 5.4; Grodno Oblast, 4.5; Minsk Oblast, 6.4; Mogilev Oblast, 5.3; and in the city of Minsk, 4.6 percent. This rate of increase in industrial production will be a reliable guarantee of the successful completion of the five-year plan as a whole.

The very first task for us is the acceleration of the increase in labor productivity. This is a most important indicator of the effectiveness of the economy.

A task of tremendous importance is the specific task that was advanced by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov -- the achievement during the current year of an above-plan increase in labor productivity by one percent. Translated into the language of concrete figures, this means the guaranteeing of an increase in labor productivity for the republic as a whole by 4.3 percent, including for Brest Oblast, 3.6 percent; Vitebsk Oblast, 3.7; Gomel Oblast, 4; Grodno Oblast, 4.7; Minsk Oblast, 5.6; and Mogilev Oblast and the city of Minsk, 4.5 percent.

Those goals are high, but they are realistic ones. We have the reserves for achieving them.

Last year 64 associations and enterprises failed to cope with the plans for increasing labor productivity. The largest number of them occurred in Brest, Grodno, Minsk, and Mogilev Oblasts, and the ministries of the building materials industry, local industry, and BSSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika.

The technical re-equipping of a number of enterprises has been proceeding slowly.

In individual branches, despite the sufficiently high level of mechanization and automation of the basic technological operations, the auxiliary processes continue to be a bottleneck. At many enterprises of BSSR Minlesprom, Minmyasomolprom, Minzag, Minlegprom, and Minpishcheprom, and in certain other ministries, the plans for new technology are not being fulfilled, although, in and of themselves, those plans are not distinguished either by their broad scope or by their intensity.

A task of primary importance, as Comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasized, is the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. We hope that the practical resolution of this problem will occupy its proper place in the work of the party, Soviet, and economic agencies and in party control.

Please allow me to express my assurance that the republic's Communists will accept the additional assignment for the above-plan increase in labor productivity by one percent as a party combat task.

With a consideration of the fact that the situation within the immediate future with regard to the provision with manpower will become more complicated, it is necessary already to be concerned about balancing the existing and the newly created work sites with the labor resources in every rayon, city, and oblast.

It is necessary to make broader use of the experience that has been accumulated in a number of regions in the country, which experience was given a high evaluation at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Gosplan, Goskomtrud, TsSU [Central Statistics Administration], and the republic's ministries and departments must organize in the associations and at the enterprises the carrying out of the certification of the work sites to assure their conformity to the rules of the scientific organization of labor, and must introduce into practice their planning and accounting.

There is a need to develop, by rayons, cities, and oblasts, reporting and planning balance sheets for labor resources. It is also necessary to make the computations of the need for manpower, and to define the sources of its formation during the next few years and the 12th Five-Year Plan for every ministry, association, enterprise, organization, kolkhoz, and sovkhoz.

In order to staff the newly activated capacities and enterprises it is necessary to guarantee an annual reduction in the number of persons working at the existing enterprises by 1-2 percent, as a minimum.

The Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee acutely raised the question of the reduction of the labor-intensity of articles. The republic has had good experience in this regard.

Thanks to the broad use of the achievements of scientific-technical progress and advanced practice, the Minsk Tractor Plant succeeded in reducing considerably the planned labor-intensity for all types of the tractors being produced. Much has also been done at the Polimir Association. The introduction of progressive methods of the organization of labor and the improvement of the system of administration helped that association to reduce the planned size of the industrial and production staff by 1840 persons and, for a prolonged period of time, to build up the volumes of production with the simultaneously freeing of a considerable number of workers.

However, many enterprises and a number of branches are not yet showing the proper concern for reducing the labor expenditures. The labor-intensity is considerably higher than the planned labor-intensity, for example, in the KSK-100 fodder-harvesting combine, which is produced by Gomsel'mash; the PRT-10 fertilizer spreader produced by the Bobruyskfermmash Association; the BelAZ-548A 40-ton dump truck, and the self-propelled scrapers that are produced by Mogilev Automobile Plant.

In conformity with the decision of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee it is necessary, in all ministries and departments, and at every enterprise, to organize the mass movement for the attainment of the planned labor-intensity of output, and to involve the engineer-technical cadres broadly in that job.

Then N. N. Slyun'kov dwelt on the questions of reinforcing labor and state discipline, the necessity of the strict fulfillment by the enterprises of their contractual obligations, and he pointed out the importance of taking all steps to reduce the losses of work time.

In the interests of increasing the effectiveness of production it is necessary to make more efficient use of the opportunities provided by the brigade forms of organizing labor and furnishing incentives for it. It has been proved by practice that in the brigades the individual output is considerably higher, instances of absenteeism are essentially precluded, and, as a rule, the collectives are more stable.

At the same time it frequently happens that when the changeover is made to these forms of the organization and payment of labor, people are more fascinated by the quantitative aspect of the job, to the detriment of the qualitative; no attempt is made to carry out the reorganization of intraplant planning and material-technical support; and the organization of production is not improved.

In the republic's industry, 60 percent of the workers have been united into brigades. But one-fifth of them have not been informed not only of their annual plans, but even their quarterly plans, for the basic indicators. Only 12 percent of the brigades are operating under cost-accounting conditions, and in Brest and Mogilev Oblasts, less than 6 percent. In those same oblasts, the percent of the brigades and links that are working on the basis of a collective contract in agriculture is low.

At BSSR Minvodkhoz, Minleskhoz, and Glavrechflot and in Vitebsk and Mogilev Oblasts, little is being done to increase the number of brigades operating with a single work order with payment based on the final results, and also employing the coefficient of labor participation.

The blame for this lies primarily with the economic agencies.

There must be a considerable increase in the participation rate -- and, more importantly, the meaningfulness -- of the work to introduce the brigade forms of the organization of labor and the providing of incentives for it by Belsovprof, the branch committees of the trade unions, the Central Committee of the Belorussian Komsomol, and their low-level links.

One of the central places in the decisions of the December Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee is occupied by the problem of the efficient use of material resources.

We have not yet had the proper turning point in this matter. We still encounter a large number of instances of poor business management and squandering.

The administrators and specialists in a number of ministries and departments display a lack of disciplined spirit in the fulfillment of the assignments given to them for reducing the expenditure of resources. There has been failure to fulfill the pledges for the economizing of rolled ferrous metals in Grodno Oblast and in Minsk, and in Goskomsel'khoztekhnika; boiler and furnace fuel in Minsk Oblast; gasoline in Mogilev Oblast and BSSR Ministry of Agriculture, Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, and Minmestprom.

In the plan for the present year there has been somewhat of an improvement in the indicators of the material-intensity of output. However, neither the planning indicators nor the organization of the work itself can yet satisfy us in this regard.

In the ministries and departments, at each enterprise, construction site, and on each farm it is necessary to have a specific program for reducing the expenditures of raw and other materials, and the fuel and energy resources. The work in this direction must be subordinated to the unconditional fulfillment of the task that was advanced by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov -- the reduction of the production costs of output by an additional 0.5 percent.

In each sector of management we must strive for an increase in industrial production without increasing the material resources, as is already being done in the Minsk associations for the production of broaching and shearing lathes -- the Association imeni S. M. Kirov and Gorizont -- and at the motorbike plant, the Bobruysk Leather Combine, the Polimir Association, and a number of others.

Their experience must be disseminated everywhere.

The Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee directed attention at the need to increase the shift-operation factor in the use of equipment. Herein lies one of the major reserves for increasing the effectiveness of production and labor productivity. In the republic's machine-building, the coefficient of shift use increased from 1.49 to 1.53, as compared with 1980. Nevertheless, at a number of enterprises the machine tools operate for somewhat more than 11 hours a day.

The struggle to increase the coefficient of shift use of equipment, the maximum reduction of the periods of time needed to assimilate the production capacities, and the struggle to increase the return on investments must become one of the basic directions in the socialist competition among the labor collectives.

The state of affairs in the national economy, the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee pointed out, requires a decisive turning point in the ministries, departments, scientific institutions, and organizations toward raising the technical level of production and the quality of the output.

Comparing our capabilities with the achieved results, it must be said that at many enterprises and in a number of branches the necessary reorganization did not occur in this work sector.

The assignments established for 1983 by the "Quality" republic program were not fulfilled completely. This pertains first of all to Gomel, Brest, Vitebsk, and Mogilev Oblasts.

During the current year we must increase the share of the output with higher category of quality in the overall volume of production to 27.4 percent.

Quality is not only an economic category, but also a moral category. And one finds here a broad field for the activity of the party organizations and the agitation-and-propaganda cadres. It is important to imbue in every worker a sense of high responsibility for the quality of the work, for the honor of the plant's or factory's trade mark.

In the statement made by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, a large place was given to the problems of capital construction. And that is completely natural. Directly linked with capital construction is the implement of our plans for building up industrial production, for reinforcing the material-technical base of agriculture, and for improving the housing and cultural-everyday conditions of the workers.

In the republic the assignments for the first three years of the five-year plan for the activation of fixed assets have been fulfilled, and the allocated capital investments have been used. All the construction ministries and departments except for BSSR Minpromstroy have copied with the program for contract operations.

At the same time there is still a large number of shortcomings and omissions in capital construction. We continue to observe the low level of organization of construction production. Frequently the periods of time required for the activation of capacities and projects drag out excessively. There have been no noticeable shifts in improving the quality of the operations being carried out. The funds that are allocated are not being completely used in the construction of projects in science, culture, public health, occupational and technical education, trade, or the providing of communal and everyday services to the public.

We feel that all our construction ministries and departments are operating below their capabilities. This pertains primarily to BSSR Minpromstroy, which has everything that it needs for plan fulfillment. We have created a powerful industrial base and there is a large pool of construction equipment, the necessary material resources, and skilled personnel. All that is required is to make intelligent, efficient use of all these factors.

It is necessary to take decisive steps to discontinue the attempts by certain administrators of construction organizations to seek out various kinds of objective reasons for nonfulfillment of the assignments. What is needed, as the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized, is not explanations, but an actual improvement of the situation in construction.

The 1984 plan has defined certain measures that are aimed at increasing the effectiveness of capital investments.

There has been a 6-percent reduction in the number of newly-begun construction projects. At the same time, BSSR Minavtotrans, Minsel'khoz, Minzdrav, and Gosprofobr are allowing the dispersal of capital investments. For example, the Ministry of Automobile Transport, while underallocating 2.1 million rubles for the completion of the construction of the motor-vehicle repair plant in Brest and the motorbus pools in Novogrudka and Svetlogorsk, is planning to begin five new construction projects.

A firm word in this regard must be spoken by BSSR Gosplan.

There must be an improvement in the resolution of the questions of expanding the volumes of remodelling and technical re-equipping of the existing enterprises, especially in the branches of the meat, dairy, and local industry, the providing of everyday services to the public, communication, and agriculture.

One of the decisive conditions for the successful resolution of the tasks confronting us is the reliable operation of transportation. It requires, as Comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasized, the constant attention of the economic, party, and Soviet agencies.

During the past year our transportation departments, with the exception of BSSR Minavtograns, overfulfilled the assignments for volumes of shipments. However, they are failing to cope with the chief task -- the prompt, I repeat prompt, and complete hauling of all the planned freight shipments. The railroad workers failed to provide for the shipment of a considerable quantity of the planned variety of freight shipments within the specified periods of time. Everything has not been done to assure the precise fulfillment of the contractual pledges by the river transportation and motor transportation workers.

During the past three years there has been a considerable lag behind the five-year plan in trade. The task consists not only in achieving the volumes of commodity turnover that were stipulated for the current year, but also in overfulfilling the plan, in making up for the previous failures.

This requires a considerable rise in the level of activity of the trade organizations and their managers.

BSSR Mintorg and Belkoopsoyuz must put the forms and methods of trade into conformity with the new market situation and with the customers' demands.

More active work is required to increase the volumes, expand the variety, and improve the quality of the consumer goods. It is an inadmissible practice to produce articles without taking into consideration the market demands, thus causing an increase in the reserves of commodity reserves that are not popular with the customers.

Large tasks arise before BSSR Ministry of Light Industry. That ministry is required to show more initiative and persistence in improving the management of the branch, in reorienting its work to meet the needs and demands of the

customer. The economic experiment that is being conducted in the branch must be subordinate to this.

For the time being, the enterprises in other branches are moving slowly to reorganize for the production of up-to-date commodities that the public needs.

We are waiting for a considerable increase in the contribution made by the enterprises in local industry to saturating the market with high-grade articles.

During the current year it is necessary to produce consumer goods valued at no less than 240 million rubles in retail prices in excess of plan and to reach the level of the first four years of the five-year plan.

BSSR Council of Ministers and Gosplan, in the course of the implementation of the plan, must be concerned about improving the balancing of the growth of the public's monetary income, commodity turnover, and the providing of everyday and other services to the public. It is necessary to consider and carry out the necessary steps to assure that, for every percentage of increase in monetary income, the increase in retail commodity turnover will be no less than 1.5 percent.

The Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee has issued the summons to develop the system of paid services more intensively. During the past three years the increase in their volumes has been 20.1 percent, as compared with the 22 according to the five-year plan. In 1984 it is necessary to have an increase of 9.5 percent. This assignment is a strenuous one, but it is a realistic one.

The participants in the development of everyday services must include all the ministries, the Soviets of People's Deputies, and all the industrial and agricultural enterprises, so that the shortage of services can be completely precluded.

The level of communal services in the republic is lagging behind the norms and average indicators for the country as a whole. It is difficult to find an explanation, especially with regard to the justification of the fact that during the past three years the branch has by no means used all the capital investments that were allocated to it.

BSSR Minzhilkomkhoz has not been displaying any initiative, or economic adaptability in resolving the questions of communal services, or in the broad introduction of new types of services that people need.

A very important trend in our work continues to be the implementation of the Food Program. The republic has reached the level of the first three years of the five-year plan only for purchases of grain, fruits, eggs, and wool.

An analysis of the results for last year and the period since the beginning of the five-year plan attests to the fact that the contribution made by the oblasts and rayons to the supplementing of the food resources is not identical.

From the point of view of the intensity of the use of the potential that has been accumulated in agriculture, Grodno Oblast has been doing better than the others. Last year that oblast successfully fulfilled the plans for procurements of all types of agricultural output and for all of them, except for meat, achieved the results for the first three years for the assignments in the Food Program.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia [BCP] is profoundly grateful to the party organizations, managers and specialists, and all the workers on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the republic who guaranteed the fulfillment of the assignments of the first three years of the five-year plan for sale to the state of all the products of vegetable and animal husbandry.

We have a large number of such farms. However, we unfortunately also have a large number of debtors.

Brest Oblast has an indebtedness with regard to sale of meat, milk, and sugar beets to the state; Minsk Oblast, meat, wool, potatoes, vegetables, and sugar beets; Vitebsk Oblast, meat, milk, potatoes, flax, and vegetables; Mogilev Oblast, meat, milk, wool, potatoes, and flax; and Gomel Oblast, all types of output other than grain and eggs.

A serious disruption in the fulfillment of plans was incurred by BSSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Management.

The return on the resources channeled into the development of the agroindustrial complex has been growing slowly.

Today we can reaffirm the evaluation made by the 14th BCP plenum relative to the fact that there continues to be a slow return on the funds that are being invested into the agrarian sector of Brest Oblast. Since 1975 the increase in capital investments in the oblast has exceeded the average level for the republic. This excess is especially significant for the amounts of money that are channeled into land-reclamation construction. But even during the best years the output of production per hectare of the reclaimed land has scarcely exceeded here 30 quintals of fodder units. Animal husbandry has been developing at low rates. Whereas in Grodno Oblast the increase in meat production during the past year, in terms of 100 hectares of agricultural land, came to 25.4 quintals, in Brest Oblast it was only 7.2. The sale of livestock and poultry in Grodno Oblast increased by 18 percent, but in Brest Oblast, only 6 percent. The milk yield per cow in Grodno Oblast increased by 149 kilograms, but in Brest Oblast, by only 90. I might note that the productivity of the milk herd in Grodno Oblast is 309 kilograms higher than in Brest Oblast.

We assume that the managers in Brest Oblast will make the proper practical conclusion from this criticism.

The cadres in Minsk Oblast have been repeatedly criticized for having allowed a slowing down of the rates of development of agriculture in the first half of the 11th Five-Year Plan. That helped them to evaluate correctly the situation that had developed.

It must be said that both Brest Oblast and Minsk Oblast last year fulfilled the plans for sale to the state of most types of output of vegetable and animal husbandry. Nevertheless we are not withdrawing our claims against the cadres in those oblasts, since they have been working below their capabilities. They can and must do more.

The situation in agriculture in Vitebsk, Gomel, and Mogilev Oblasts is considerably more complicated. There has also been a corresponding increase in the strenuousness of the tasks which will have to be resolved by the party, Soviet, and economic agencies in those oblasts during the remaining years of the five-year plan.

It is precisely with an understanding of this, with a complete awareness of their responsibility, that they have been called up, from the very beginning of this year, to organize everywhere a systems approach and purposeful work to overcome the lagging behind, to achieve a buildup of the production rates, and to attain high final results in the development of agriculture.

A large amount of strenuous work will have to be done during the current year by all the republic's rural workers.

The plan has stipulated the obtaining of grain crops, per hectare, in the amount of 25.2 quintals; potatoes, 180; flax, 5; sugar beets, 267; and vegetables, 164 quintals.

But taking into consideration the underproduction of output during previous years, it is necessary to do everything to assure surpassing those indicators.

It is necessary to eliminate the spottiness with regard to the harvest yield that occurs under identical or similar conditions.

The factor that must come into the foreground is the concern for increasing the fertility of the soil, the efficiency of vegetable husbandry, and the fight against weeds and plant disease.

Spottiness in the harvest yield is the direct reflection of the level of management on the land.

By the end of the current five-year plan it is necessary to complete the assimilation of crop rotations on all farms, and to change over everywhere to that structure of sown areas that would correspond to the thrifty use of the land and would guarantee the largest yield of output of vegetable husbandry from each hectare of that land.

The time has come to be concerned not only about increasing the accumulation and efficient use of organic fertilizers, but also the introduction of scientifically substantiated technological schemes for preparing and storing them.

We are awaiting from BSSR Minsel'khos the answers to these questions.

Last year's results attest to the fact that the increase in the production and procurements of output from animal husbandry was achieved by the efforts of not all the farms.

This year we are giving a completely specific task to the party organizations and the managers of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses: every farm, and I repeat, every farm must guarantee movement ahead at the rates that are necessary for attaining the assignments of the Five-Year Plan and the Food Program.

This is matter of honor to us. It is our party duty. It is a goal to the unconditional attainment of which we are obliged to direct the efforts of the party organizations and all the rural workers.

According to the level of work and the obtained results we shall judge the capability of the cadres to mobilize themselves for the resolution of the actually complicated and difficult tasks.

The BCP oblast, city, and rayon committees must organize, on the farms themselves, the party-political support of the task that has been posed.

The most reliable, the truest path to that goal is the intensification of animal husbandry. That problem must be resolved only by way of overall approaches or appeals, of which certain of our party and economic managers are guilty, but, rather, in a serious, concrete manner of undertaking the job at hand.

The tasks of intensification as applicable to groups of farms must be carried out in a differentiated manner.

The republic has a considerable group of kolkhozes and sovkhoses which were well provided with fodders and which have a high density of cows, but the milk yields are less than their capabilities -- 2300-2500 kilograms. The reasons are that the pedigree work is poorly organized, the herd has not been formed correctly, the fodders have not been balanced, and the technological processes for preparing them are not being observed.

On these farms it is necessary to define the specific measures and deadlines for achieving high milk yields, with the goal of 3000-4000 kilograms per cow.

These measures could be considered at the rayon and oblast agroindustrial associations and could be approved at BSSR Minsel'khoz with the determination of the individuals who are personally responsible for their fulfillment.

There is also a second group of kolkhozes and sovkhoses on which 2000-2300 kilograms of milk are produced per cow. They also include those where the density of cows per 100 hectares of agricultural land reaches 25 head or more, but where the questions of fodder production have not been resolved.

And, finally, there is a large group of farms where it is simultaneously necessary to resolve the problems of livestock production, of increasing the density of the milk herd, and the questions of fodder production and fodder manufacture.

However, in all instances there must be just one goal -- the increase in the production and sale of milk to the state.

BSSR Minsel'khoz and Minplodoovoshchkhos must organize the working out of these questions in the outlying areas, and BSSR Council of Ministers must approve the program for the intensification of dairy livestock raising for the next few years.

This is also the evaluation of the capabilities, ways, and methods of intensifying on every farm that we must take when approaching the resolution of the meat problem.

The number of breeding female animals in the republic makes it possible to provide a meat-producing contingent that is sufficient for a sharp increase in the production of beef and pork. This task should be resolved by means of the intensive breeding and fattening of livestock and the increasing of its sale weight.

BSSR Minsel'khoz and Minplodoovoshchkhov, the oblast and rayon executive committees, and the managers and specialists on kolkhozes and sovkhozes must organize the work in such a way that this year none of the cattle that are turned over weigh less than 370 kilograms.

A major reserve for supplementing the meat balance in the republic is hog breeding. With regard to pork production, our republic is lagging considerably behind Lithuanian SSR.

BSSR Minsel'khoz and the oblast and rayon agroindustrial associations must analyze in the most attentive manner the work performed by the state and interfarm animal-husbandry complexes, the rate of modernization of the small-sized and medium-sized animal farms, the introduction there of elements of industrial technological schemes, and the providing of the complexes and the large-scale animal farms with their own fodders. In the future, when designing them, it will be mandatory to stipulate the outstripping development of their own fodder base.

In a word, the tasks of developing our agriculture are strenuous and large ones. Therefore it is especially important to achieve the necessary rate, starting with the very first days of the year. Much will depend on the successful carrying out of the livestock wintering-over operations and the quality of preparation for the springtime field operations.

The chief thing now is to use the fodder resources with the greatest return for purposes of building up the production of animal-husbandry output. However, the fodder shops are not in operation everywhere, and there are also other omissions in the maintenance and feeding of the animals. As a result, a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes have had a lowering in the livestock productivity. During the period from the beginning of the wintering-over period, there has been a reduction in the milk yield per cow on the farms in Zhlobinskiy, Kormyanskiy, Mozyrskiy, Khoynikskiy, Klimovichskiy, Krichevskiy, Khotimskiy, and Chausskiy Rayons.

The party committees must take a more demanding approach to the evaluation of such occurrences and must strive for the prompt elimination of the shortcomings.

The rate of preparation for the spring sowing campaign in a number of rayons and on a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes does not yet correspond to the intensity of our plans for this year. All the seeds have not yet been brought up to first grade, and the hauling of organic fertilizers out onto the fields is being carried out slowly.

This pertains primarily to Myadel'skiy, Borisovskiy, Baranovichskiy, Pruzhanskiy, Dyatlovskiy, Iv'yevskiy, Dubrovenskiy, Beshenkovichskiy, Mstislavskiy, Krasnopol'skiy, Gorodokskiy, Belynichskiy, Khotimskiy, and Klichevskiy Rayons.

During the time that remains until the beginning of the springtime field operations, it will be necessary to make up for lost time, and to do everything to assure the laying of a solid foundation for the harvest in the fourth year of the five-year plan.

The Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee has required of us the taking of more active steps to work to improve the economic mechanism and to improve the administrative activity.

Our absolutely primary task is the successful conducting of the economic experiment at enterprises of light and electrical-engineering industry, which experiment began this year. Its purpose consists in developing the economic mechanism which, on the basis of the expansion of the rights and independence in the activities of the production collectives and the increasing of their responsibility for the final results of the work, will make it possible to increase the rates of production growth, to improve all the qualitative indicators, and to develop on a broader scale the initiative and creativity of the workers, specialists, and engineers. The results of the experiment will serve as the basis for the preparation of the appropriate recommendations for the entire national economy.

We must enter the 12th Five-Year Plan with a well-adjusted economic mechanism that makes it possible to use more completely the capabilities of our economy.

Something that needs further improvement is planning. We have not achieved from the planning or economic agencies the complete accounting in the plans for all the existing reserves, the balancing of individual indicators, or their precise directedness toward increasing the effectiveness of production.

It is necessary to resolve more persistently the questions of eliminating the bottlenecks in the development of individual branches, of improving the structure of production, and making effective use of the created potential.

The forms of administration and the methods of planning must be put more quickly into conformity with the level of development of the productive forces and the demands of today. For this purpose we must activate the total number of economic levers and incentives, just as we must activate the force of the administrative decisions. And the republic's Council of Ministers and Gosplan have been called upon to do this.

The ministries and departments, the economic managers, the trade-union agencies, the executive committees of the local Soviets of People's Deputies, and the party committees and organizations must take the necessary steps to achieve the further development of the initiative of the labor collectives in developing and fulfilling the counterplans. They must be directed toward the increase in labor productivity, the reduction of the production costs, the increase in profit, the expansion in the production of articles with a higher category of quality, and the guaranteeing of the increase in the volumes of production as a result of the economizing of resources.

The newly established procedure for the formation of plans and the providing of incentives for their fulfillment opens up broad opportunities for each association and enterprise to participate in this movement. Higher quantitative and

qualitative indicators in the counterplans must be achieved by means of the search for and use of the deeply underlying internal reserves.

An analysis of the results of last year's work allows one to make a number of substantial conclusions, to extract several instructive lessons.

Life and practice convincingly confirm the truth that there are no unsurmountable difficulties, there are no unresolvable questions. The situation always changes for the better if people undertake the job in earnest.

This is attested to by the rates of increase that the republic achieved with regard to the volumes of industrial and agricultural production and labor productivity, the increase in the production of consumer goods, and certain other indicators.

The economic importance of what has been done by the party organizations, our cadres, and the workers in the cities and villages is difficult to overestimate.

We have also overcome the psychological barrier that prevented certain managers to orient themselves on the attainment of higher goals.

One cannot count on success in any matter without the organization of meaningful work carried out in accordance with a systems approach, primarily where definite difficulties have occurred or a lag has been allowed to happen. This work must include a complete analysis of the reasons for the situation that had developed, and the working out of effective measures that determine who should be done when and by whom, as well as the strict, daily supervision in accordance with party principles over the fulfillment of the tasks that have been posed, and the making of strict demands on every executor.

We must introduce these principles more broadly into the practical activity of the party committees and all the agencies of management and administration.

During the year we had to encounter the so-called unfavorable situations. And frequently in those instances we detected the lack of any promptly foreseen, or profoundly thought out measures that would have prevented their negative consequences.

Something that can serve as an illustration in this regard is the initial period of the laying in of supplies of fodders. Many farms and rayons proved to be unprepared to extend the harvesting of grasses on a broad front within the time periods that had been dictated by the weather conditions and that had begun earlier than usual.

As a result in a few places this resulted in losses of fodders and a reduction of their quality.

We obtained a poor harvest of barley because the specialists and scientists in the agrarian sector at a definite stage overlooked the condition of the sowings. And the steps that were taken tardily were unable to compensate for the losses that had been inflicted.

There is only one conclusion that all of us can make from this. One cannot effectively administer unless one has a thorough mastery of the situation in the branch, at the enterprise or on the farm, in the rayon or oblast, unless one can detect the negative tendencies while they are still in the embryonic stage. The crux of the matter is not in pointing out the shortcomings, but in taking prompt measures to prevent them.

One cannot achieve high final results without a fundamental reorganization of all our work in the spirit of the principles enunciated by the CPSU Central Committee and in the spirit of the requirements of life.

The task can be stated as follows: the improvement of the style and methods of the activity of the party, Soviet, and economic agencies is our tremendous, our truly inexhaustible reserve for improving the situation in all sectors of economic and cultural construction.

It is necessary first of all to overcome the passivity that one still encounters, and to develop aggressive tendencies in the work of the party committees, every party organization, and every Communist.

Party influence and the party position must be sensed everywhere, in all spheres of social life.

It is also important to strive everywhere for the close unity of the organizational, ideological-indoctrinational, and economic activity.

It is necessary in all links of management and administration to develop and confirm truly Leninist efficiency and adherence to party principles, a state approach to the resolution of all questions, and the personal responsibility of the cadres for the job assigned to them.

And we must begin with ourselves, with the party committees, providing to others an example of how to reorganize the work substantially.

And we still do have a large number of weak spots.

First of all, it must be noted that many city and rayon committees work insufficiently in the primary party organizations.

The bureautic, paper-pushing style of management has not yet been completely overcome. In a few places, practically the only means of mobilizing the cadres for the resolution of various tasks continues to be the holding of conferences.

Certain BCP oblast, city, and rayon committees teach the managers not by means of practical jobs, but by means of reports, and do not always combine criticism and demands with the necessary aid to the organizations for carrying out the tasks confronting them.

Every party committee must organize its work today in the direction of shifting its center of gravity to the low-level links.

In resolution of the vitally important questions of reorganization we are waiting for more initiative, a more creative search on the part of the oblast, city, and rayon party committees and the departments of the Central Committee. It is necessary to acquire a new style, proceeding from real life, constantly consulting with the party organizations and the Communists, and using their advice to increase the effectiveness of the forms and methods of organizational and indoctrinational work. The tasks confronting the republic are common tasks for everyone -- for the party agencies, the Soviet agencies, and the economic agencies. But every agency will be able to participate in their resolution with the greatest benefit only if that agency operates with the methods that are typical of it, if it fulfills its functions and direct obligations completely and in the best manner.

Nevertheless the practice of management and administration contradicts this immutable principle.

It sometimes happens that certain party committees step in and do the work of the Soviet organizations or the economic apparatus. First, this does not mobilize, but, rather, demobilizes the economic managers and instills in them the feeling that they are in the role of dependents. Secondly, the party workers do not have sufficient time or efforts for their main job -- the party-political support of the socioeconomic tasks, organizational and indoctrinational work, or supervision.

We must take decisive steps to overcome the stereotypes and habits that have developed here.

We have serious claims against the work style of the ministries and departments. They are moving slowly to reorganize themselves. In the activities of many of them we continue to see the predominance of bureaucratic, red-tape methods. A considerable number of economic workers have become proficient at transferring their direct functions to the party agencies, as well as their own responsibility for the resolution of their questions.

It is necessary to discontinue strictly the attempts to involve the party agencies in dispatcher or supply operations.

In the forms and methods used by the ministerial apparatus the system that frequently predominates is the "play it safe" method. They tell themselves, "We've sent a warning message. We've posed the question, and that's the end of it."

The economic cadres are obliged to bear complete and undivided responsibility for the state of affairs in the sector assigned to them, for the results of their administrative activity.

In a word, we must have a clear delimitation of the watershed relative to what should be done by whom, and how it should be done, and what the party, Soviet, and economic agencies should be responsible for.

The party committees should devote more attention to questions of improving the work style of the economic agencies and social organizations.

The BCP Central Committee has issued instructions to carry out a thorough analysis of the extent to which the style and methods of the organizational and administrative activities of the state agencies in the republic correspond to the Leninist instruction to the effect that the machinery of Soviet administration must operate efficiently, precisely, and rapidly.

We have deemed it necessary to discuss these questions at meetings of coworkers in every ministry and department, and to define the steps for introducing into their practical work a profoundly party, Soviet style that corresponds to the tasks and goals of our society and to the principles and norms of socialist law and order.

Recently the CPSU Central Committee adopted the decree entitled "The Work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia in Improving the Style and Methods of Activity of the Party Organizations in the Light of the Decisions of the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee."

The principles and requirements that are set forth in this important document must serve for all of us as a landmark and guide in the improvement of all our party-organizational, ideological-indoctrinational work.

The questions of work style and methods were broadly discussed in the course of the present report and election campaign in the party organizations. Communists expressed a large number of interesting, businesslike proposals. We must be concerned about implementing them as rapidly as possible.

The success of any job, whether it be large or small, is directly dependent upon the work that the party organizations do with people, with our cadres.

When engaged in the selection, placement, or indoctrination of the political and professional qualities in the managers of all ranks, it is necessary to bring to the forefront their competency, their businesslike efficiency, their ability to guarantee in the sector that has been assigned to them the intelligent administration, harmonious, highly productive work of people and the unconditional movement ahead.

The unwillingness to be satisfied with what has been done, to be complacent about what has been achieved, but, rather, to keep moving steadily ahead, to keep striving for something more -- that behest from V. I. Lenin must become the guide for action for every Communist, for every manager. It is must encourage him to do everything to assume that, in his assignment, in his sector, the work is done in the best, most efficient manner.

We were all profoundly effected by the thoughts expressed by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov concerning the high role and responsibility to the party and the nation that is borne by the members of the CPSU Central Committee and all the participants in the December Plenum of the Central Committee. "Setting the tone and providing a worthy personal example in work, doing everything to develop the economy and social relations, to improve the life of people, to be guided in all matters unswervingly by high Leninist principles -- that is the main thing today," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasized.

Everyone at his post -- whether he be a secretary or member of a party committee, a chairman of an executive committee or a deputy to a Soviet, a minister or an enterprise director -- carries the reflection of the highest authority of our party and our state.

But that authority does not come to the manager together with his assignment. It must be earned. It must be confirmed and justified by the person's honest devotion to the job assigned to him, by his selfless labor, and, I would say, by his entire life style.

The careful selection of cadres on the basis of their on-the-job and political qualities, the indoctrination of true organizers of production, of initiatory, capable workers, is one of the urgent tasks of the party work. The instruction of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov to the effect that the benevolent attitude to cadres that has been confirmed must be combined even more with high demandingness and adherence to party principles, and must become an immutable rule in the activity of absolutely all the party committees and each one of us.

An important task of the party organizations and the agitation-and-propaganda cadres in our republic at the present time is the guaranteeing of the thorough study and assimilation by every Communist, by each of our workers, of the decisions of the December Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the principles and conclusions contained in the statement by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, and the materials of the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

This work must be closely combined with the mobilizing of the workers for the successful fulfillment of the tasks that have been advanced by the party.

The beginning of the current year has coincided with the carrying out of an event of great social and political importance -- the election campaign -- and with the nationwide discussion of the draft version of the CPSU Central Committee's "Basic Directions in the Reform of the General Educational and Occupational Schools." All this work must be organized on the highest level.

When resolving economic tasks, it is important to be concerned about assuring that, in all the sectors of production, the rate that is taken from the very beginning in the work, the tension that has been created in the labor, will guarantee the fulfillment of all the plans and pledges.

Also, as was emphasized by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, under the conditions of the international situation that has been aggravated at the fault of the aggressive imperialistic circles, the strict fulfillment of the state plan becomes not only an obligation, but also the patriotic duty of every Soviet citizen, every labor collective, every party and social organization.

A large amount of intensive work lies ahead of us. The high demands that are made by the CPSU Central Committee oblige us to work with the complete exertion of our efforts. And it is necessary for all of us to become attuned to specifically this kind of work.

Please allow me to express my conviction that our republic's party organization will do everything necessary to carry out the decisions of the December 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the principles enunciated by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, and to increase our contribution to our country's economic and defensive might.

REGIONAL

VAYNO ADDRESS TO PLENUM STRESSES IMPROVING ECONOMY

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 7 Mar 84 pp 1-3

[Report by Comrade K.G. Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party: "Results of the Extraordinary February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Following From the Speech at it by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] Last month, on 13 February, an extraordinary Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was called. At this time our party and the entire Soviet people were parting with Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, outstanding party and state figure.

The pain of this great loss has still not died away in our hearts. Yuriy Vladimirovich's entire life was a vivid example of service to the socialist Homeland and to lofty communist ideals. He was absolutely opposed to everything that contradicted our way of life and the development of Soviet society and persistently affirmed the business-like, creative style of work and an atmosphere of high standards and principles. This was reflected in stronger state and labor discipline in the country and an improvement in economic indicators. Yu. V. Andropov was given just 15 months to head the CPSU Central Committee. But in this time our party, true to the course of 26th congress, boldly attacking pressing problems, moved the country ahead in all areas of economic and social progress.

The extraordinary February Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee forcefully reaffirmed the consistency of the party political line and its determination to continue following this proven course and develop positive trends, everything new that has entered our life and won the enthusiastic support and attention of the people.

The communists and working people of our republic, like all Soviet people, fully approved of the election of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He is an outstanding party and state figure who has broad experience in life. He is familiar with peasant labor, military service, and the concerns of the rural rayon committee. In every important work sector to which the party assigned him Konstantin

Ustinovich Chernenko has demonstrated outstanding organizational abilities and an innovative attitude toward work. While already a member of the Politburo and Secretariat, he made a large contribution to the collective activity of the Central Committee to work out the key issues of socialist development. Comrade K.U. Chernenko's theoretical works on timely problems of party and state development, ideological work, the international communist movement, and the struggle for peace are well known. The Plenum of the Central Committee unanimously elected Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko to be General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. And we are all confident that the helm of the party's fighting headquarters is in reliable hands and that the party, in close unity with the people and armed with the precise program of action worked out by the 26th party congress and subsequent Plenums of its Central Committee, will make new advances and insure further progress for our society.

Speaking at the February Plenum of the Central Committee, Comrade K. U. Chernenko defined the key areas of upcoming work, those on which we must concentrate the efforts of communists and all working people. The main thing is to keep up the fairly high rate of national economic development, go further, develop broad socialist competition for fulfillment and over-fulfillment of 1984 state plans and the targets of the five-year plan as a whole, and (as envisioned by the December 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee) achieve an increase in labor productivity beyond the plan of at least one percent and a reduction of the prime cost of output by an additional 0.5 percent.

We discussed the subject of how to keep up the pace and insure fulfillment of the supplementary party plan thoroughly and in detail in January at our last plenum. We set out goals by sectors, and designated ways and methods of achieving them. But it must be said today that not all executives of ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises and party and trade union organizations approached the performance of this assignment with the proper attention and sense of responsibility. Even in mid-February, one month after our plenum, some industrial associations and enterprises, construction organizations, and kolkhozes and sovkhozes still have not adopted socialist obligations on these two very important indicators. Some collectives adopted obviously understated obligations, and this was done without proper development and economic substantiation.

The situation did not change until the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party intervened. But why was it necessary to wait for this intervention. Certainly it was perfectly clear what to do and how to proceed.

Then what is the problem? Even the causes here must again be sought in the style of our work. It is not possible to accomplish planned goals without vital, daily political and organizational work with people and public organizations and without constant, effective monitoring of the performance of decisions which are made. This hesitation and delay could not fail to have an effect on the results of the first two months of the year. The results of January and February show that things are far from being all right

with fulfillment of our plans. Although republic industry as a whole exceeded its plan assignment for labor productivity by 1.2 percent, almost 100 enterprises still did not reach the one percent above plan goal. What is more, 14 enterprises did not fulfill the plan for growth and labor productivity at all. The situation is no better with fulfillment of obligations to reduce prime cost.

We must hold people strictly accountable for securing the above-plan percentage point of labor productivity and the 0.5-percent decrease in prime cost. The level of organization of this work and fulfillment of obligations adopted each month should be the principal criteria for evaluating the activity of each manager and each party and trade union organization. Gosplan, the Central Statistical Administration, the Ministry of Finance, and the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, and the banks must also keep more flexible and precise account of fulfillment of obligations and take necessary steps to open up tight spots and eliminate shortcomings and to submit well-founded proposals to the republic Council of Ministries for deciding the questions that arise during fulfillment of the plans and obligations.

Today we can and must evaluate our work for the first two months by other indicators as well. Most of the collectives in the republic got off to a fairly good labor start. Industry overfulfilled the plan for sale of output by 4.9 million rubles and production volume rose 5.7 percent. In agriculture the livestock farmers are not diminishing their pace. The overwintering of livestock is generally going forward in a organized manner. Meat and milk production is higher than last year. State purchases have also risen significantly. Their growth rate insures successful fulfillment of the plans for the first quarter.

The volume of shipping by rail and general-use motor vehicle transportation has increased. The plans for commodity turnover and domestic services were fulfilled.

In general, the indicators seem pretty good. But if we analyze our results more deeply, we can see that there continue to be serious shortcomings, and that they are having a negative effect on the qualitative aspect of fulfillment of plan assignments and socialist obligations. What are they? Above all they are the fact that not all ministries, departments, associations, enterprises, organizations, and farms set the needed pace in work from the first days of the year.

Furthermore, they have not insured the necessary production rhythm. Whereas the plan for sale of output was overfulfilled in January, in February it was underfulfilled by 0.5 percent, and for associations and enterprises of USSR subordination the underfulfillment was six percent. The two-month plan for sale of output was not fulfilled by 19 associations and enterprises, including 17 in February. This is seven more than in January! The shortfall of output by the lagging enterprises was more than seven million rubles. The Estremrybflot [Estonian Fishing Fleet Repair] Association (director is Comrade Bogachev, secretary of the party committee is Comrade Troitskiy)

accounted for more than two million rubles of this, while the Estrybprom [Estonian Fishing Industry] Production Association (Comrades Mayde and Yalakas) while the Tallinn Electrical Engineering Plant imeni M. I. Kalinin (Comrades Miroshnichenko and Borodin), and Vol'ta Plant (Comrades Korobov and Antonov) each fell almost one million rubles short. These four enterprises alone were short by more than five million rubles. This is more than all the above-plan output which we were supposed to receive according to socialist obligations for February from all industry.

In addition to these, we might say, "millionaires," there were also "thousand-aires" among the 19 lagging enterprises. The Vyyt Agricultural Machine Plant fell 6,000 rubles of output short, which is actually only 1.5 hours of enterprise work. The Pykh'yala Plant was only 13,000 rubles of output short, and this is a plant which produces 40,000 rubles worth of output every day. The Estoplast Plant and the Tallinn Ars Combine had equally minute figures for underfulfillment. We wonder if these enterprises pay attention at all to progress on fulfillment of plans?

It we listen to the explanations of the managers of organizations that are not fulfilling their plans, each one has his own arguments.

Comrade Korobov, director of the Vol'ta Plant, explains failure to fulfill the plan by malfunctioning of the automatic lines for part processing and underdelivery of scrap iron for casting. Comrade Aloe, director of Prompribor, cites underdelivery of assembly components, while Estremrybflot complains that the client did not accept the repaired ship at the right time. Comrade Mayde sees the root of the evil in lack of coordination in planning. In short, there are plenty of excuses. And everyone sees the guilty parties as somewhere else. Nobody wants to see and recognize their own failures. But certainly, this is exactly where the main causes lie. The final results of work are nothing if not a manifestation of the manager's sense of responsibility for his affairs.

The manager must be responsible for supply, production, financial condition, and receipt of money in the current account. It seems to me that standards here must be more rigorous, principled, and party-minded.

Most (12) of the enterprises that are not fulfilling their plans are in Tallinn; they are all USSR-subordinate enterprises. This suggests the conclusion that the Tallinn City committee of the party, the party rayon committees, and the department of industry of the Central Committee are not exercising proper control over the state of affairs at these enterprises. And it is not just a matter of control, but also of taking effective measures, when necessary, to correct the situation.

In the first two months 38 enterprises in our republic did not fulfill the plan for sale of output taking account of contract obligations. Considering the realistic character of plan assignments for the current year, this is intolerable. We have every right to demand absolute fulfillment of contract obligations by every collective every month.

Now let us talk about agriculture. Along with the generally favorable indicators for conduct of the overwintering, there are also alarming facts. They indicate that not everything has been done yet to insure essential growth in animal husbandry output.

The milk yield per cow and gross milk production in January and February were below last year's level at the farms in Vil'yandiskiy and Kingiseppskiy rayons. In January sale of milk to the state was lower than last January at 18 of the 22 farms in Vil'yandiskiy Rayon. The situation did not change for the better in February. This is a critical signal that demands an immediate response.

The number of hogs has declined in nine rayons. Their daily weight gain declined in Khar'yuskiy and Pylvaskiy rayons.

The managers and specialists of the animal husbandry sector at Agroprom [Agricultural Industry], the rayon party committees, and RAPO's are, of course, well aware of these facts. I just want to recall that the present year's plans and obligations for all rayons are significantly stepped up compared to last year. This means that we need actual work with each kolkhoz and sovkhos; then the reasons for their lagging will be identified and eliminated in reality, down to individual livestock units and brigades.

Spring and its new concerns are not that far away. Our practical challenge this year is to reinforce certain positive changes in feed production, use the potential of each rayon and farm more efficiently, and insure fulfillment of plans and obligations even if there are unfavorable weather conditions.

Preparation for spring planting is generally proceeding in an organized manner at kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic. All the farms have been fully provided with good-quality seed of spring grain crops. They have essential stockpiles of leguminous grass and flax seed. The schedule for repair of planting equipment and tractors is being maintained. Certain difficulties occurred only with completing the repair of heavy-duty tractors, and necessary steps are being taken there. Not all farms are equally well provided with seed potatoes, which stored badly because of the warm winter. This must be considered now; to make some adjustments at the height of spring planting will be quite difficult.

All farms and rayon agroindustrial associations must finish working out specific programs for planting feed crops and preparing feeds of sufficient quality and in sufficient volume to insure fulfillment of 1984 plans for production and sale to the state of meat and milk and make it possible to conduct the next livestock overwintering successfully.

As for construction workers, the first thing to observe is that they were not able to keep up the pace they had achieved late last year: 18 of our 74 construction organizations did not meet their January plans for construction-installation work done with their own personnel, including such major subdivisions of the Ministry of Construction as the Tallinnstroy [Tallinn

Construction] and Kokhtla-Yarve Trusts. The construction repair administrations of the Tallinn Public Catering Association and the rayon administrations in Vil'yandiskiy and Rakvereskiy Rayons did not fulfill their plan assignments for the first month.

Only three percent of the annual ceiling of capital investment was incorporated in January. Many links of the construction system are working irregularly. This relates not only to construction and installation work, but also to planning and delivery of equipment.

The start of the new year proved difficult for republic transportation workers. Strong winds in early January and drifting snow in February to some extent disrupted transportation work. Under these conditions motor vehicle and railroad transportation workers did not perform all January shipping. In February the railroad workers were able to overcome the lag, but the motor vehicle workers were unable to do so. The work under complex conditions brought to light a number of significant shortcomings in the organization of work in transportation and at the enterprises it serves.

The Ministry of Motor Vehicle Transportation and Highways must take additional steps to eliminate the lag and insure fulfillment of plans, not only overall but for the full list of freight and shipping contracts.

Last year's results enabled us to hope for positive changes in fulfillment of the plan of retail trade in the republic. Furthermore, the structure of commodity resources allocated this year corresponds to public demand better than in the past. However, failure to fulfill the plan assignments for January of this year illustrates that we cannot relax our attention to questions of activating trade.

Of course, the strained market situation in trade in industrial goods continues to make itself felt. Nonetheless, sectorial management bodies, trade organizations, and enterprises must demonstrate the maximum flexibility, practicality, initiative, and enterprise both in providing essential goods for the market and in using active forms of trade organization. It should be noted that the situation with regular delivery of products to trade organizations has not improved either. The reasons for this is the lack of well-organized cooperation among industry, transportation, and trade. Industrial enterprises and wholesale depots generally deliver goods to the retail system in the second half of the month, sometimes even in the last five days, which causes difficulties with receiving and selling the output and leads to lines. This causes people to be dissatisfied. For example, contracts do not stipulate delivery of articles by models, and as a result woolen winter dresses do not reach the trade system until late February. Socialist competition among collectives in industry and trade is not satisfactorily organized. The ESSR Council of Ministers and ESSR Gosplan should develop a mechanism which will make it possible to prevent these abnormalities. After all, we have a good example of cooperation in the case of the Tallinn Trade House and the Baltika and imeni V. Klement Garment Associations. Both the public and the organizations themselves benefit from this.

The supply of food to the population has improved everywhere in the republic recently. But a question rises here: Are food resources always made available to the population on time and in the required assortment; signals from the local areas indicate that this is not always the case. For example, in January and February of this year the stores of ERSPO [ESSR Union of Consumer Societies] ran out of groats, salted and smoked fish, canned fish, ice cream, and natural coffee, while a number of stores in Kingiseppskiy and Valgaskiy Rayons did not have tea for sale. We continue to have trouble supplying vegetables to rayon stores. And on top of it all, half of the consumer cooperatives are not meeting their plans for commodity turnover. Such things are intolerable, Comrade Madak!

We have the necessary food resources, but we still are not using the potential of public catering adequately. The fact that a number of trade organizations today are not fulfilling their public catering plans is simply unforgiveable. This is evidence of flagrant omissions in work. Inspections show that there are still frequent cases of failure to comply with the regulation assortment at culinary stores and in the preparation of output vegetables are used little or not at all. The selection of confectionery and baked goods is small, and their quality also leaves much to be desired.

The results of the first two months show that there are still many ministries, departments, enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes which have not established an adequate and confident pace. The corresponding party organizations have not shown proper activism and principle in the struggle to fulfill plans and obligations. We need additional effort, and a good deal of it, for the results of the first quarter to put us at the rhythm required to fulfill the annual plan and socialist obligations for both the quantitative and the qualitative indicators of work. Above all this means the indicators of labor productivity and prime cost.

To meet the challenges of the present year correctly, with minimum costs, we must understand the work of past year in the economic field more critically and draw conclusions from the shortcomings and omissions which have occurred. Incidentally, some comrades are asking, "It seemed that we finished 1983 pretty well. Then why didn't the republic receive a banner in the all-nion socialist competition?"

We did finish last year successfully overall; plans were fulfilled for the main indicators and progressive trends in the economy were noticeably stepped up. We had achievements, and they are indisputable. But that is not enough in socialist competition. The times are different. Demands are much greater, and the evaluation of results of economic activity is more rigorous. Under conditions where all the Union republics fulfill assignments for the main indicators, the qualitative aspects and fulfillment of socialist obligations become paramount. And in this light we do not look our best in every respect. And we should not over estimate what we achieve and give in to the temptation of taking what we want for what is really true. We must see the actual state of affairs.

Let us take industry. Last year 30 enterprises did not fulfill contract obligations for deliveries worth almost 32 million rubles. Five enterprises did not fulfill plan assignments for labor productivity, and 12 failed to fulfill profit assignments. The growth rate of wages was greater than the growth rate of labor productivity at 38 enterprises. The proportion of output in the highest quality category has not even reached 14 percent in our republic.

The assignment and socialist obligations for conservation of key materials -- ferrous metals, cement, lumber, gasoline, and others -- were not fulfilled. We have not yet established the proper order in this matter. There is no coordination between conservation assignments and obligations. Statistical reporting is also weak. We cannot fight really effectively for economy if specific goals are not set. The Council of Ministers, Gosplan, Gosstat, and Central Statistical Administration must study this matter as quickly as possible and determine exact assignments for all ministries, departments, cities, and rayons. We must reach the situation where each collective has specific obligations for resource conservation. Each worker, brigade leader, and foreman must know what he is supposed to do to conserve raw and processed materials, fuel, and energy. Personal conservation accounts should be an important means here.

To continue, of the 160 primary types of industrial output, the plan for last year was not fulfilled for 24 of them. The bare figures do not always reveal the enormous damage done to the economy. Among these 24 items, for example, is cement. Last year the Punane Kunda Plant fell 111,000 tons short of the cement plan. This is almost 2,000 railroad cars full. It is enough cement to supply the Tallinnstroy Trust for four years. Many construction organizations in our republic and in other republics did not receive full deliveries, which meant incomplete construction. Or take the work of our construction workers. Last year they did not fulfill their plan for introduction of fixed capital. The Ministry of Construction alone failed to introduce 35 of the 309 projects in its plan. Significant amounts of capital investment remained unincorporated in municipal services, trade, domestic services, public health, and education. All local Soviets except in Tallinn and Valgaskiy Rayon failed to fulfill the plan for capital investment in nonproduction projects.

Six percent below plan -- that is how much feed of all types we prepared. The state plan for purchases of fruit and berries was not fulfilled. After the first three years of the present five-year plan we are still behind the average annual indicators of the last five-year plan for production and state purchases of milk, flax fiber, and potatoes.

The list of shortcomings and serious omissions in our economic activities could go on. And naturally, they had an effect in deciding the question of awarding a banner. To be frank, we did not deserve it.

We must not think that if we had one or two high indicators, for example for intensification of milk yield per cow or crop yield, that by this we have secured a high place for ourselves for a long time. We must understand

clearly that the main thing is successful fulfillment of state plans and socialist obligations, while intensification is one of the main ways to achieve this goal. Naturally, we are supposed to draw correct conclusions from all this.

The February Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee directed special attention to the need to mobilize reserves for raising production efficiency by major reorganization of the system of economic management and of the entire economic mechanism. We live in a time when a broad search is underway for new methods and forms of economic activity aimed at achieving high final results with minimum costs. The atmosphere of our life is permeated with a spirit of searching and encouragement for initiative and socialist enterprise.

Our republic is conducting a large-scale experiment at Agroprom. This has been thoroughly discussed at past plenums. An experiment was begun on 1 January at four Tallinn enterprises of the electrical equipment industry. They also face a great deal of work. Unfortunately, the managers of these enterprises did not approach preparation for the experiment with complete responsibility and understanding, and this had an effect on the results of production activity in January and February. The Vol'ta, Eesti, Kaabel', and imeni M. I. Kalinin Plants did not fulfill their plans for sale of output. This situation cannot be tolerated. The Buro of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party recently reviewed the progress of the experiment. It was suggested to the Tallinn city committee and the Leninskiy, Morskoy, and Kalininskiy rayon committees of the party that they devote greater attention to the work of these collectives and give them timely assistance. And the party organizations of these particular electrical engineering enterprises should critically analyze the style and methods of work under the new conditions of economic activity and determine what must be done to conduct the experiment successfully and find a place for each member of the collective.

Preparatory work is also underway at the present time to conduct economic experiments in the republic's Ministries of Light Industry, Local Industry, and Construction. This must not be dragged out. We must move more rapidly to solve all the remaining questions, both in the local areas and in central organs, in order to accumulate some experience with work under the new conditions before the start of the next five-year plan.

But work in the new way is not just a matter of large experiments. There is also room for showing initiative and innovation in our everyday life. In his speech at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade K. U. Chernenko emphasized that we expect our economic managers to show greater independence, to search boldly, and to take justified risks on behalf of improving economic efficiency.

We have many such examples. The collective of the Tallinn Home Building Combine has been significantly overfulfilling its plans and achieving high production indicators for many years now. Under conditions of reconstruction and cooperating precisely with related transportation workers on the basis of a start-to-finish brigade contract, the Tallinn home builders

achieve the highest output in the country. All this did not happen by itself. It represents a great deal of work, searching, and initiative. ESSR Gosstroy, the ESSR Ministry of Construction, and the department of construction and municipal services of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party must summarize the know-how of the best construction organizations and take steps to see that it becomes the property of all construction workers in the republic. This means above all those collectives which still have low results in production activity.

The republic Ministry of Lumber and Wood Processing Industry (minister is Comrade Chernyshev) can service as an example of an enterprising approach to solving economic problems. This sector is developing faster than plan assignments for growth rate of production of output and labor productivity. We see the roots of its success above all in skillful management, which typically involves constant searching, a refusal to be satisfied with present achievements, resourceful management, and enterprise. They have a well thought-out and substantiated future plan for development of the sector in the five-year period. Each enterprise has stepped-up plans for production volume, technical re-equipping, introducing scientific and technical advances, and conservation of resources. Increasing the personal responsibility of personnel for the assigned sector is an important level for raising labor productivity in this ministry; most of the brigades work on unified contracts with payment according to final results.

The enterprises of this sector make active use of State Bank credit, which is used to build additional production capacities. This sector is also doing a great deal to develop producer trade. At present people buy more than one-third of the furniture sold in the republic at producer-owned stores of the sector.

A great deal is also being done in the republic systems of light and local industry (ministers Comrades Kraft and Veskiyali).

The growth rate of production of consumer goods is constantly increasing because these ministries focus their attention on questions of expanding and reconstructing all existing enterprises, shops, and sections, and make broad use of the in-house method of construction.

We have excellent experience with economic and social creativity by labor collectives. The challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Central Committee of the All-Union Komsomol was awarded to 22 enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes for the results of all-Union socialist competition last year, in addition to the city of Tallinn and Pyarnuskiy and Khiyumaaskiy Rayons, and 12 of them were entered on the All-Union Board of Honor at the Exhibition of the Achievements of the USSR National Economy. The winners recently received their Red Banners in a solemn ceremony and hefty monetary prizes are being transferred to their bank accounts. While praising the labor of the best, it is as if we are once more pondering their experience and example of socialist enterprise. With all the diversity of technical and sectorial conditions, still many common features can be seen in the style of the leaders, above all an enterprising approach to solving production questions and a innovative style of management.

We must disseminate the know-how of the best more actively. This is precisely how the matter was stated at the February Plenum of the Central Committee. "Be able to see the people's initiative and support it in time, and this initiative should be taken in the broadest sense, from a creative, proprietary attitude work at the work position to active participation in management of the state and society. This is a great, one could say an inexhaustible, reserve for our progress." These words by Comrade K. U. Chernenko lay down a fundamentally important objective for party committees, economic managers, and public organizations.

But we must also speak today about the fact that not all managers of republic ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises are showing persistence, practicality, and independence in solving the problems that arise in practical activity. They are slow to reorganize their work to conform with the new requirements of management and are not taking adequately vigorous steps to see that existing production and scientific-technical potential operates with full return.

The Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry has achieved efficient use of capacities at the Vykhma Meat Combine, the Kokhtla-Yarve Milk Combine, and the Vyrü Cheese Plant. Although the Vykhma Meat Combine is unable to handle livestock receiving during the season of large-scale arrivals, and this is above all because of a shortage of refrigeration chambers, work to introduce additional chambers is going intolerably slowly.

The February Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee once again clearly sounded the idea that strengthening organization, order, and discipline is a key and fundamental issue, that any slackness or irresponsibility costs society not only material expenditures but also major social and moral harm. And it is entirely natural that the measures adopted by the party to raise labor, production, plan, and state discipline and strengthen socialist legality received truly universal approval. Their implementation is having a positive effect on the economy, on social life, and on people's attitude.

Our efforts to strengthen labor discipline have already produced some positive results. Losses of work time in industry and construction in 1983 declined somewhat in comparison with 1982 and personnel transience went down.

But in the matter of strengthening discipline we still are far from having done everything possible; we cannot relax our efforts here at all.

In meeting the economic challenges of the present year we are at the same time creating a backlog for the future, laying a foundation for confident, stable economic development in the next, 12th Five-Year Plan. Outlining the main directions of upcoming work, Comrade K.U. Chernenko pointed out that the new five-year plan must above all be the beginning of profound qualitative changes in production, the five-year plan of a decisive turning point in the matter of intensifying all sectors of our national economy.

While devoting constant attention to current affairs, the republic Gosplan, ministries, and departments must thoroughly and carefully work out different versions of future projections.

Tracing the idea of consistency in policy and speaking of the tasks that face us in the area of party ideological work, Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized the lasting significance of the resolutions of the June 1983 Plenum of CPSU Central Committee. The ideological and mass political activity of party committees should match those great and complex socioeconomic tasks which we face today. By no means has everything been done in this area. This applies above all to the level of forming the ideological and moral makeup of the younger generation.

Young people have always been a subject of paramount concern to our party, because we are building the future and the future belongs to young people. Our task is to indoctrinate and teach the younger generation and prepare them for independent life so that they will recognize their responsibility for the fate of their native land and for preserving and continuing the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of their fathers and grandfathers, so that they will strengthen the economic and defensive might of the Soviet State by conscientious, creative labor.

Komsomol organizations have a great deal to do here in improving old forms of patriotic and international indoctrination of young people and finding new emotional forms. The children who go to school today are the parents of people who also grew up in peace time, not knowing war time deprivation, not having gone through the school of class struggle. And whereas children used to learn the science of life in the family and in dealings with older people, taking in their experience, we today are further and further away from that harsh time which by itself indoctrinated and toughened people. Today we have to do this in other conditions, by other methods, and using different words if we want them to reach the hearts of the young people. This is what makes the problem complex. It is not new. We have already talked about it, and a good deal has also been done, but experience shows that this question cannot be taken off the agenda of party committees, Komsomol organizations, and teaching collectives at general schools, vocational-technical schools, tekhnikums and VUZes.

The party decision on fundamentally improving the system of public education aroused enthusiastic interest among all the population of our republic. The draft document of the CPSU Central Committee entitled "The Fundamental Directions of the Reform of General and Vocational Education" found broad support during national discussion. After adoption of the final document on educational reform each city and rayon must develop specific plans to carry it out and bring education closer to life. But we must keep in mind that today's student in a general or vocational-technical school cannot wait until someone determines how education and indoctrination will be improved in the future. We must remember here the words of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, spoken at the February Plenum of the CPSU of the Central Committee. It is true that they were addressed to people working in the sphere of material production, but they also apply very directly to those who are called on to teach and indoctrinate our young people: "And isn't it true that for certain managers waiting for experimental results is a cover for their passivism and desire to work in the old way?"

City and rayon party committees, the Ministry of Education, the State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education, and public education organs in the local areas must make skillful use of the universal interest in problems of education aroused by discussion of the draft document and, not putting the matter on the "back burner," take steps on those pressing issues which can already be decided today.

Education should be a close, personal matter for every labor collective and every economic manager -- this is how the party Central Committee defined the task that faces us with respect to teaching and indoctrinating the younger generation. We must constantly remember this.

The new year brought no alleviation of international tension. The situation in the world remains complex and extremely tense. Through the fault of the militaristic forces who set the tone of policy in a number of capitalist countries, the danger of nuclear war continues to exist and threaten all humanity with disaster. Under these conditions the stable, confident line of our party and the Soviet State in the foreign policy area and strengthening the defensive might of our Homeland become more and more important. And by our conscientious, productive labor we perform our patriotic duty and help preserve and strengthen peace. This simple thought must be taken to every working person, to every individual. Half-hearted work, unskillful and careless, and you must agree that this still occurs among us, harms our common cause. In propaganda work we usually avoid specific discussions of this, and perhaps this is why flagrantly sloppy work is not harshly condemned, but rather is considered almost a person's private affair.

We must have a clear view of all the components of this problem in practical ideological and mass political work. We need here to dwell on two questions, namely counter-propaganda and military-patriotic indoctrination.

As you know, the aggressiveness of hostile propaganda directed against our country has increased significantly in recent times. All channels are used to exercise a constant, methodical influence on the minds and attitudes of Soviet people. And special attention is devoted to the Baltic republics, as the youngest members of the Soviet Union.

The Buro and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party have given this question fixed attention recently. We have developed and are taking a number of additional steps to improve counter-propaganda and activate it. There is great potential in joining the efforts of the mass propaganda media and organizations and institutions of the Academy of Sciences and the creative unions and enlisting scientists, educational personnel, and cultural figures actively in counter-propaganda work. Counter-propaganda, as a very important constituent function of all our propaganda and information work, should be carried on at all levels, down to the shop party organization.

The principal requirement for counter-propaganda is that it be aggressive and flexible. To accomplish this one must have a good knowledge of the ideological situation and of public opinion in labor collectives and be able to give well-supported answers to questions by working people and wage the struggle against hostile ideas and rumors.

We must constantly improve the military-patriotic indoctrination of working people, above all young people. Several positive changes have also been made in the republic in this area of ideological indoctrination recently. The links of labor collectives with military schools and units have become stronger, and preparation of republic young people for service in the Armed Forces is improving. Work on military-patriotic indoctrination offers a broad field of activity for the military commissariats, civil defense agencies, DOSAAF, and other public organizations. Preparations for celebration of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Estonia from the German fascist aggressors and for the 40th anniversary of the Victory offer good opportunities for this.

The February Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized that, while keeping an eye on the many different practical problems, it is important to be guided by the Leninist principle of unity in organizational, economic, and indoctrination work. Who above all can and must insure that this unity is observed? Undoubtedly it is the managers, executive personnel of all ranks without exception. The February Plenum once again reminded us of the need for active participation by management personnel in indoctrination work. It would be wrong to reduce this task to nothing more than a few forms of their participation in propaganda activities. This task is much broader. The essential point is that our management personnel must think in broad socioeconomic and political categories and be able to translate economic, social, and other tasks into the language and practices of indoctrination work. And then indoctrination activities will, in their turn, influence practical economic and organizational work.

It may seem to some, at first glance, that perhaps we are demanding too much of the manager. After all, he is also loaded down with management affairs. Where can he find time to work on indoctrination as well, to go to the dormitory, meet with the Komsomol committee, speak heart-to-heart with veterans, and listen to production leaders? But we have known very well for a long time that the success of any work is ultimately decided by the people and their attitude toward the work. People must constantly feel that the leaders are interested and pay attention to them. It is the same as in battle. How can a military leader be confident of success in the operation if he does not know the mood of his subordinates, if he is not confident that the people know their jobs well?

As for being excessively burdened, the abundance of numerous so-called petty matters, they must be more boldly transferred to various services which should work on them directly. This is exactly what the art of management involves.

Comrade Loog, director of the Tallinn Chemical and Pharmaceutical Plant, for example, spends considerable time in contact with people. He has worked as a propagandist for many years and the agitation collective worked under his immediate direction during the elections. Aare Iokhannesovich is able to listen to words coming from the worker environment. Figuratively speaking, he is at home in the brigades. All this cannot fail to be reflected in the results of the enterprise's work. It invariably wins a prize for its sector in all-Union socialist competition.

Comrade Moroz, director of the Tallinn Machine Plant imeni I. Larustin, and his colleagues Comrade Kyaer of the Norma Plant and Comrade Mel'nik of the RET

Association are able to arouse enthusiasm in people and establish a creative atmosphere in the collective.

Comrade Kallasa, chairman of the Vambola Kolkhoz, Comrade Kallaste, director of the Vinni Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum, and Comrade Meister, director of the Adavere Sovkhoz, enjoy great respect from agricultural workers.

And it should be noted that we are well aware of the results of the economic activity of the collectives headed by these comrades. This is a living embodiment of the unity of ideological and management work.

Party committees must listen more frequently to reports and communications by management personnel on their personal participation in ideological-political indoctrination of the population, unified political days, open letter days, question-and-answer evenings, receptions for citizens, review of letters and statements by working people, and statements in the press, on television, and on radio. Such reports followed by exacting, business-like discussion will help managers comprehend the results of their work better, see shortcomings, and recognize the evaluation of their comrades and of public opinion.

We must do everything we can to encourage meetings of ministry and department managers with labor collectives and members of low-ranking production subdivisions at subordinate enterprises and at farms. Communication with labor collectives, consideration of their opinions and wishes, consultation with working people, and prompt responses to questions raised by them should be a deep, pressing need of every manager.

Work with letters and oral communications by citizens to party committees and Soviet and trade union bodies is especially important. The main thing to which we must direct all our efforts here is increasing responsibility for prompt, careful review of each letter, request, and complaint. For the rayon or city committee of the party, the local Soviet, or any institution to which people appeal, work with letters, receiving working people, and a sensitive, attentive attitude toward their needs are an important political matter, a matter of paramount responsibility.

It is not accidental that the Central Committee of our party has repeatedly in its decrees called attention to the need to take an attentive attitude toward the letters and statements of working people, to give concrete help rather than empty promises, and to analyze the information contained in the statements and letters in order to draw practical conclusions for correcting the particular shortcomings. After all, a seemingly specific complaint often represents an issue of state importance. But even in those cases where people appeal concerning purely personal matters, they should find an attentive, sensitive, and well-wishing attitude.

It must be said that we have done a good deal here recently. Party committees and Soviet bodies have begun reviewing letters, oral statements, and requests of the working people more attentively and promptly. Conditions have been established to receive citizens during non-working time and on weekends. Most cities and rayon centers have established uniform hours during which all management personnel receive working people. This makes it possible to decide the questions raised by the people on a more operational basis.

Many party committees organize the receiving of citizens right at the enterprises, farms, worker dormitories, and residences of the population. This practice should be continued. Some party committees are setting up commissions composed of members of the rayon or city committee to review complaints and statements, and they are establishing information-reference services for questions of municipal, everyday, transportation, and other types of services to the population. In addition, they are opening public receiving rooms. Of course, all this improves work with letters and statements by citizens.

However, there are still many shortcomings on this level. In some party committees, executive committees, and institutions the requirements for thorough, objective, and prompt examination of complaints are often violated. There are still many formalistic responses, which are essentially false reports. And they are precisely what gives rise to repeated letters and forces people to return to official offices again and again.

Of course, every letter-writer is not necessarily right. And not every request can be carried out immediately, even if it is a fair one. But people must be convinced, it must be explained to them, so that they understand why their request cannot be satisfied promptly and when it will be carried out.

It is poorly supported refusals that give rise to repeated complaints and long bureaucratic processes and disorganize people. We must see the person behind each appeal, his concerns, difficulties, and sometimes his destiny. After all, very few people will sign up to be received by the manager just like that, without any serious reason.

Each repeated appeal to a higher-ranking body essentially means a defect in the work of a certain official, the result of his inattention, ineffectiveness, or red tape and bureaucratism. And people must be held strictly accountable for such defects; possibly they can even be removed from their positions. That is the only way to put the issue today. In addition to other qualities of the manager such as high standards, ability to maintain initiative, and sense of duty, he must also have sensitivity, ordinary human sensitivity. Without it, it is impossible to lead people. And this also, ultimately, is part of the work of any manager.

I would like to call attention to the following. Party committees still receive many more letters than Soviet and trade union organs, and many of these letters should have gone to them. Of course, this reflects the great prestige of the party, but it also illustrates that the leaders of the executive committees of local Soviets and trade union bodies still have not managed to fully establish an atmosphere of high personnel responsibility for reviewing appeals by working people. It is this, if you like, that gives rise to a certain kind of mistrust of these organizations and their ability to solve problems. This is a serious warning sign which we must give real thought to.

During the pre-election campaign which just ended, work with letters, statements, and oral appeals by citizens was given particularly great importance. That is correct, but it is important to remember that work with letters, suggestions, and statements by working people at party committees and local Soviets should

not slow down with the end of the campaign. In reality, it is just getting rolling. During the pre-election campaign we received an enormous number of criticism and suggestions. They must be used as fully as possible to identify existing reserves, criticize shortcomings, and work out constructive solutions.

The preparations for elections became a real inspection of the work of all our Soviets. As Comrade K. U. Chernenko said at a meeting with the voters of the Kuybyshevskiy Rayon in Moscow, the pre-election campaign is essentially a report by the Soviet Government to the working people. It is also a form of monitoring by the masses of the work of those who they authorize to manage the socialist state.

We posed the challenge for party committees and local Soviets of using this time, this pre-election campaign, to thoroughly review and analyze the activity of city and rayon Soviets and show the population and voters what the local Soviets and their executive committees are doing and how they do it to solve pressing social and economic problems of the cities and rayons in the republic.

During the pre-election campaign 34 deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 246 deputies of the republic Supreme Soviet, and more than 8,000 of local Soviets presented reports to the voters. Many employees of executive committees reported on the work of the executive committees of local Soviets. This was truly a collective report by local Soviets of Peoples Deputies to the voters.

The pre-election meetings of candidates for deputy to the national Supreme Soviet and members of the population were also business like, without any trace of formalism. As a rule management workers of the republic and the cities and rayons also took part in them. This made it possible to answer questions raised right on the spot, to explain them, to resolve problems on an operational basis if necessary, and to take the mandates, critical remarks, and suggestions of the voters under control.

Today, when the election campaign is ended, it is important not to forget or overlook a single truly useful criticism or suggestion and to carefully monitor work to carry them out. As noted at the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, it is important to strive to see that our words never diverge from our deeds and that formalism does not substitute for the essence of the matter. This is, if you like, one of the most important reserves for improving our socialist democracy in all elements of state and public life.

Success in solving the vast and complex problems which we face depends directly on raising the level of political leadership and improving the style and methods of work of party committees. These matters were presented vividly at the February Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's statement at one of the last meetings of the Politburo. The Central Committee of our party, demanding that party, state, and economic bodies be concrete and business-like in their work, emphasizes that the main thing in leadership is, as Vladimir Il'ich Lenin taught, the ability to organize work in practice.

One of the important issues today to which the Central Committee is directing our attention is precisely delineating the functions of party committees from the tasks of state and economic bodies and eliminating duplication in their work.

Why conceal it? By no means have all workers at rayon and city party committees been able to rid themselves of this. In their effort to resolve particular problems more quickly, certain comrades step into the place of economic managers and take over their functions instead of being more demanding with them. Of course there are cases where we cannot get by without operational intervention, when we must help economic managers. But we still often run into cases of petty overseeing and substitution for managers. This is a harmful practice and we must firmly rid ourselves of it.

The manager, whether he is a kolkhoz chairman, enterprise director, chief of a livestock unit, or shop head, will himself stop showing initiative in such cases, become used to instructions from above, and not dare to make decisions independently. And when the people see this they will stop respecting this manager.

I would like to recall once again today that the strength of the party committee, its fighting ability, and its success in solving many problems will depend precisely and above all on how skillful and enterprising the activity of the managers of Soviet and public organizations within the limits of their authority is and whether the party committee correctly guides and coordinates their activity.

The paramount thing in the work of party committees and party organizations should be questions of personal responsibility of cadres, party principle, self-criticism, and the ability to establish effective controls and checks on performance and reinforce the business-like attitude of communists which was achieved during the recent report-election campaign.

At the plenums of city and rayon party committees and party meetings which are soon to be held it is essential to thoroughly and deeply review the materials of the February Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, analyze the results of work in the first two months of this year with self-criticism, and give a party evaluation of shortcomings and omissions that still occur. In short, the goals of this Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee should be the main content of the everyday work of each party organization. All our ideological activists and mass information media must be actively involved in propagandizing the materials of the Plenum.

The newspapers and radio and television broadcasts must show the creative searching of labor collectives more vividly and meaningfully, give all possible support to initiative by working people, and discuss work to fulfill counter-plans and socialist obligations.

At the conclusion of my speech I cannot help but mention the results of the just-ended elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet. This was a major political event in our life. The course of the elections and the results that were received are a concentrated expression of all our long years of work. This is certainly a case where one can really feel the effectiveness of our efforts.

What were the results of the voting in the republic? We received them yesterday. And they are good results.

What does this tell us? Above all it illustrates the high level of consciousness and patriotism of our people, their support for the general line of the party, and the unity of the people with the party. They also illustrate that the efforts party organizations, Soviet organs, and trade unions and the Komsomol to carry on political indoctrination, and organizational work among the masses are producing results. Regular meetings between managers and labor collectives and regular political information days, work by the mass information and propaganda media and frank discussion with the people about our achievements and our difficulties are having effect.

And of course, those positive changes which have occurred in our economy were also reflected.

Today, when the elections are already behind us, we must draw correct conclusions. It is important to consolidate our successes and maintain the excellent working attitude, the great public and labor activism of the people which was so vividly and clearly manifested, and directed to solving the new problems that face us and to developing economic initiative and creativity in the local areas.

Comrades! The February Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee will go into party history as an important milestone. Communists and all working people of our republic see the results of the Plenum and the principles and conclusions contained in the speech of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade K.U. Chernenko as a fighting program of action. And there is no doubt that the republic party organization will make every effort to fulfill and overfulfill the 1984 plan and socialist obligations and will insure that party decisions are successfully carried out. Permit me on your behalf to assure the Leninist Central Committee of this.

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REGIONAL

UZBEK FIRST SECRETARY ELECTION SPEECH STRESSES REPUBLIC ECONOMY

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Feb 84 pp 2,3

[Speech by Comrade I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, under the heading: "Following Lenin's Creative Course"]

[Text] Distinguished Comrades!

Dear Citizens of Tashkent!

First of all permit me to express to you from the bottom of my heart, to all the workers of the Oktyabr'skiy, Kirovskiy and Sabir Rakhimovskiy Rayons of the city of Tashkent, my most sincere gratitude and thankfulness for the great honor which you have given me by nominating me as a candidate deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

I attribute this great confidence wholly and completely to our Leninist Communist Party--the inspiration and organizer of all the victories of the Soviet people. The CPSU and its Central Committee, through its selfless service of the interests of the working people, the cause of peace and the ideals of communism, have won the fervent love and support of all the Soviet people.

The unity of the party and the people, and the monolithic solidarity of the working people around the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo were vividly displayed in the difficult and sorrowful days of farewell to Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

Accompanying this true Leninist, this outstanding figure of our party and our state on his final journey, the communists and all Soviet people once again asserted their determination to undeviatingly put into practice the creative plans for communist construction.

This unity and this determination was manifested with new force in the results of the Extraordinary Central Committee Plenum, which unanimously elected as CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

Communists and all Soviet people know Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko well as a prominent figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet State, a true and consistent Marxist-Leninist, who is making an enormous contribution to

perfecting political, ideological-theoretical and organizational work , and to working out and undeviatingly putting into practice the wise Leninist policy of the CPSU.

The speech of Comrade K.U. Chernenko before the CPSU Central Committee Plenum was greeted everywhere with great enthusiasm. It has become a program document of great political significance and great mobilizational influence. It convincingly displays the continuity of the domestic and foreign policy of the party, the unchangability of the course to perfecting developed socialism, and fulfilling the directive of the 26th Party Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums.

The unanimous support of the Soviet people for the policy of the Party, their solidarity around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, and the indissoluble friendship of the nations of the USSR are the main sources of our invincible power, and the guarantee of our future victory in communist construction.

Today the working class, the kolkhoz peasants and the people's intelligentsiya are mobilizing their efforts for unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan for 1984, and the assignments of the 11th Five Year Plan as a whole: the Food and Power Engineering Programs; the assignment for maintaining and increasing the achieved rate of economic growth; the positive trends; and the general mood for practical solutions to the tasks for economic and social development.

The party is approaching the forthcoming elections with an extensive and detailed program for peace and creativity, which is clearly embodied in the Appeal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to all the voters, to the citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Every time, the preparations and elections to the highest organ of state power of the nation signify a new frontier in the development of our society; the elections personify our achievements and plans in the sphere of economics, science and culture, and the further increase of the national welfare.

As was noted in the Appeal, the years which have passed since the last elections have been filled with the creative work of the Soviet people, with great achievements in economic and cultural construction. The results of the development of the country during this period are convincing proof of the correctness of the political line worked out at the 25th and 26th CPSU Central Committee Plenums, and the fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee on unconditionally putting the planned policy into practice.

During the past five years the Soviet economy, the basis for the might of the Motherland and the growth of the national welfare, has been raised to a new and higher level. The national income of the country has grown by 18.6 per cent; moreover, four-fifth of this growth has been achieved by virtue of increasing labor productivity. Fixed industrial assets have increased by 39 per cent.

Construction matters have improved; construction rates have increased, and quality of work has improved. More than one thousand large enterprises have been put into operation. Special attention is being devoted to construction of housing, schools, kindergartens and hospitals, and to provide amenities to the cities and villages.

A project of enormous scope and dimensions is being carried on everywhere for further increases in agriculture. In the last five years 186 billion rubles have been invested for its development--a great deal more than for the corresponding preceding period. As a result there have been increases in the volume of production and state purchases of grain, cotton, vegetables and fruits, and all kinds of agricultural products. Last year the rural workers, in spite of complex weather conditions, provided products in the amount of six billion rubles more than in the most favorable year, 1978. For the first time in recent years, the plans for state purchases of meat, milk, eggs and other animal products have been overfulfilled.

As you see, the nationwide struggle to implement the Food Program is bearing fruit.

Each Soviet person, and each family is experiencing the results of this enormous operation, which the party and government is conducting for further increasing the nation's welfare. Wages have been increased for workers, employes, and kolkhoz members; payments for pensions and subsidies have increased; and social consumption funds have grown. And nearly 50 million people have held house-warming parties. The sphere of trade and domestic services has expanded. And now, as you are aware, a complex program is being worked out for the development of the production of consumer goods and systems of service to the population. The health care system is being perfected and medical services are improving.

Special concern is being given to the upcoming generation--to the future of our splendid Motherland. At the present time a nationwide discussion is underway on a draft project from the CPSU Central Committee on the reform of general-educational and vocational schools. Millions of Soviet citizens, and the general public are conversing with interest on improving the training and education of the young people.

"Building a new world", stressed Comrade K.U. Chernenko, "Means being tirelessly concerned about the formation of the people of the new world, of their ideological and moral growth." It is well known that it was just from this point of view that the questions of ideological and mass political work were examined at the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum; in accordance with its instructions, the party is steadily striving to ensure that this work completely meets the requirements of the large and complex tasks for perfecting developed socialism.

The course is being carefully pursued for consistent improvement of the political system of Soviet society, for strengthening the unity of its social-class structure, and for universal development of socialist democracy. Special attention is being devoted to involving the broad mass of workers in the management of the affairs of the state and of society;

toward working out solutions on the most important questions of economic and social policy; on intensifying people's control; and on the growth of the activity of the trade unions, the Komsomol and other mass organizations. The Law on Labor Collectives is opening a new expanse for the Soviet people to display initiative in all production and social matters.

On this plane, the Councils of the People's Deputies--the organs of genuine popular authority--have a special role to play. Their activities embrace various aspects of political, economic and cultural life; they combine state and public principles, and they take an active role in the management of all socio-economic processes.

Everything in which the Soviet people take pride, the grandiose successes of the nation in economic, social and cultural development, are inseparably connected with the activity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Its policy is based on profound knowledge of the objective laws for the development of society, and complete consideration of the dynamics of all processes which are taking place. Profound devotion to Marxism-Leninism and uninterrupted contact with the people, these are the sources of the victory of our party.

The CPSU has no other interests beside the interests of the people, their welfare and happiness. In the words of the great V.I. Lenin, the Soviet people see in their native party "...The mind, the honor and the conscience of our epoch".

The peace-loving Leninist foreign policy course of the CPSU has earned the warm approval of the Soviet people. In today's complex, tense international situation our party and government are consistently and firmly defending the cause of peace; countering the aggressive plans of imperialism with restraint and vigilance; and are strengthening the might of the Motherland. This, our nation's line, is receiving extensive support from all progressive forces on the planet.

Comrades! The workers of the republic are making their own weighty contribution to all the creative affairs of the party and the people, and to all the grandiose achievements of our great Motherland.

Thanks to undeviatingly putting into practice the wise Leninist national policy of the party, to the fraternal aid of all the peoples in the land, and above all to the Great Russian people, Uzbekistan today is a region of developed modern industry, many sectors of highly-productive agriculture, and is a leader in science and culture. Its character is determined by its mighty power engineering, chemistry, metallurgy, machine-building, and electronic technology; that is, those sectors upon which scientific and technical progress depends most of all. And the light and food industry is undergoing intensive development, which permits more fully satisfying the growing needs of the population.

Our republic is the primary cotton-producing area of the country. We are doing a great deal for the undeviating increase in production of "white gold", and for improving its quality. Parallel with this, a great deal of

work is being carried out to assure growth in production and state purchases of grain, vegetables and fruits, and animal products. All activity of the agro-industrial complex is directed toward increasing Uzbekistan's contribution to realizing the Food Program.

We are justifiably proud of our achievements in the area of education, science and culture.

The great transformations which came to pass after the preceding elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet speak convincingly of the republic's competitive growth rates for development. I shall cite a few statistics.

In five years the republic's national income has grown by nearly 25 per cent. The volume of industrial production has increased by 26.6 per cent and last year for the first time exceeded 20 billion rubles, according to overall estimates.

New frontiers have also been gained in agricultural production. The volume of production in this branch has increased by more than 17 per cent. There is a steady increase in efficiency of agriculture and animal husbandry, in the level of mechanization and use of chemicals in agriculture; and a great deal of land reclamation and irrigation construction work is being carried out.

It gives me pleasure to report to you, that according to the statistics for 1983, 1,500 of the republic's agricultural workers who successfully fulfilled and overfulfilled their plans for sale of cotton, grain and other agricultural products to the state, will be awarded orders and medals.

Our republic, like the rest of our boundless land, is a huge construction project. During the last five years, along with the industrial giants and water conservation projects and the development of virgin lands, almost 30 million square meters of living space has been put into operation in Uzbekistan, along with more than 1,200 schools, kindergartens with space for more than 220,000 children, hospitals with a total capacity of 26,000 beds, and many other significant social and cultural-domestic objectives.

The wellbeing of the workers of Uzbekistan has grown; their trade and cultural-domestic services have grown, and the way of life of the populace has improved.

Testifying to our successes, is the fact that the Uzbek SSR was the winner in the All-Union Socialist Competition for Successful Completion of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983, and was awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee. This high award was also earned by three oblasts, four cities, 13 rayons and 47 working collectives in our republic.

Permit me, in the name of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, to warmly congratulate the winners of the competition, and wish them new successes in their labor for the good of our beloved Motherland.

The achievements of the workers of Uzbekistan in economic and cultural construction are the result of the consistent implementation of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU, the invincible friendship, fraternity, mutual aid and close cooperation of all the Soviet peoples, and their undeviating faith in the ideals of Marxism-Leninism.

The workers, kolkhoz members, and intelligentsiya of Uzbekistan are approaching the forthcoming elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet with warm approval of the party's policy, and with the firm determination to put all of its creative plans into practice.

This has been vividly displayed in the high socialist obligations accepted by the workers of the republic for the fourth year of the five-year plan. There are plans to increase industrial production volume by six per cent, and to increase production of consumer goods by seven per cent. It is planned to place the state Mark of Quality on 730 items, and to strive to earn the award of the pentagon of honor for 32 per cent of the total volume of industrial production.

As everywhere else in the nation, the working collectives of the republic responded widely to the appeal of the December CPSU Central Committee Plenum to increase labor productivity by one per cent and at the same time achieve a reduction in production costs of 0.5 per cent. It was decided to introduce overall mechanization and automation at 100 sectors, 92 shops and manufacturing areas, and to introduce 175 mechanized flow and automated lines, more than 60 manipulators and robots, and create 21 automatic control systems.

Construction workers have plans for an enormous amount of work. At the same time their primary task is to reduce the volume of incomplete construction projects, to put all planned objectives into operation, and to increase the quality of construction, especially of living quarters of which more than 6.4 million square meters will be put into operation.

Our cotton and grain farmers and stock breeders are working on an intensive program; they are doing everything in order to fulfill the Food Program; to provide high-quality food products to the workers, and raw materials to industry. A great deal will be done to improve trade and domestic services to the populace.

In fulfilling the planned tasks, the workers of the capital of our republic will play a great role--you, dear comrades, citizens of Tashkent. Many bright pages have been inscribed in the many centuries of history of our ancient and eternally-young city, which recently marked its 2,000th anniversary and was awarded the highest award of the Motherland--the Order of Lenin.

Today the workers of Tashkent are setting the tone in the struggle for putting into practice the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums.

The industrial potential of Tashkent represents the most up-to-date aviation technology; practically the entire complex of agricultural machinery and equipment connected with the cultivation and harvesting of cotton; electronic control systems for atomic power engineering; special machine tools; automated technological lines; unique cables and semiconductors.

A great deal is being done in the city to improve the production and to increase the quality of consumer goods. The growth rate of this sector of industry amounted to 18.4 per cent, which is six per cent greater than envisaged by the plan. Since the beginning of the five-year plan more than 50 additional enterprises have become involved in the manufacture of goods which are in popular demand. At the present time, for every ruble in the wage fund, one ruble and 33 kopecks worth of goods are produced for the people, and by the end of the five-year plan this indicator will reach one ruble and 50 kopecks.

Special attention is being given to the quality of goods manufactured for the people. Almost 800 kinds of articles are manufactured with the Mark of Quality, and the proportion of goods in the highest category amounts to 18.4 per cent.

A great deal is being done in the city to ensure that production meets current needs, that it corresponds to the level of the best models in the world. The golden hands of the working class, the talent and creative quest of the scientists and designers of Tashkent, have created and assimilated the production of 790 kinds of new machinery, equipment and instruments; 360 new kinds of fabrics, knitted goods, models of clothes and shoes, and more than 300 cultural-domestic and household articles.

Our city has grown and has become better, and the level of its public services and amenities has risen. During the years of the five-year plan, about 2.5 million square meters of living space has been built, as well as classroom space for 32,400 students; nearly 10,000 spaces in pre-school children's institutions; hospital space for 1,850 beds; polyclinics with a capacity for treating 3,000 outpatients; and many other objectives.

The Palace of Friendship of the People of the USSR imeni V.I. Lenin, the Hotel Moskva, the House of Motion Pictures, the Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics, and the educational complex of the road transportation institution, have become genuine masterpieces of architecture, beautifying our city. The citizens of the capital of Uzbekistan, and those of all the republics, are justifiably proud of the Tashkent subway system, which in terms of its standards of construction and the beauty of its decorations is considered one of the best in the nation. And construction of the radio and television transmitting station is being completed.

In every region of the city there are signs of new things. In the Kirovskiy Rayon modern buildings have been erected, and the Exposition of the Achievements of the National Economy of the Uzbek SSR has been redesigned.

In the Oktyabr'skiy Rayon, new apartment complexes have appeared, including, Ts-12, 14, 15, 26, 27, Beshagach and Aktepe. Nearing completion are construction projects for the Teachers' Palace, the Museum of Geology, and the Artistic Institute imeni Ben'kova.

In Sabir Rakhimovskiy Rayon, apartment complexes Ts-17 and 18 have been erected, as well as at Tansykbayev, at the Tashkent Medical Institute and Tashkent Polytechnical Institute; and microrayons Beruni, B-1 and B-3 are being developed.

Positive changes have come to pass in trade services to the populace. The retail trade turnover in the past years of the five-year plan has amounted to nearly five billion rubles, and sales at public catering establishments have grown by more than five per cent. The system for sale of food and manufactured products has improved.

In the years of the 11th Five Year Plan the total volume of domestic services rendered to the populace of the capital amounted to 153 million rubles. One hundred-twenty-five domestic services objectives have been put into operation. Progressive forms of service are being introduced at the domestic services enterprises, and in the working collectives they are filling orders at one's own house.

Subsidiary farms are being actively created for the working collectives. Since the beginning of the five-year plan they have produced for the workers' tables an additional 2,200 tons of meat, nearly 3,000 tons of milk and 2,200,000 eggs. Large subsidiary farms are being set up on the lands of Dzhizak and Syrdar'ya Oblasts. At the hog-fattening complex of the public catering administration the swine herd has been increased to 26,000 head.

This is a significant contribution. But the work must be carried on even further.

In recent years automatic telephone stations have been put into operation in the city, and more than 40,000 telephones have been installed in the apartments of the citizens of Tashkent.

A great deal of work has been done on fulfilling the mandates given by the voters of Tashkent-Oktyabr'skiy electoral district No. 117. The street imeni Furkata has been completely reconstructed; the new Almazar apartment complex has been erected, in which in only three years 130,000 square meters of living space has been turned over for use. Reconstruction is being completed on Akhunbabayev Square; Prospekt imeni 50th Anniversary of the Uzbek SSR is being repaved, and new stores are being opened here. An underground crossing has been built at Khdra Square, and construction work is underway on a major subway line from the Palace of Friendship of Nations to the circus; and the largest covered market in Central Asia is being set up.

There are 83 scientific-research institutions in operation in the city, as well as 18 higher educational institutions and more than 80 planning and designing organizations. The achievements of the scientists of the capital of Uzbekistan are appreciable in the areas of mathematics, mechanics, and biology. Working out the problems of the cotton complex has great national economic significance. In the last three years the scientific institutions and the planning and designing organizations have sent nearly 3,000 plan elaborations to the national economy.

More than 116,000 specialists have been trained in higher and secondary educational institutions, and 45,000 in vocational-technical schools. A radio-technical tekhnikum has been opened, as well as four vocational-technical schools and 30 children's preschool institutions.

All of these and other achievements have been accomplished by virtue of the selfless labor, the talent and the indefatigable creative quest of the citizens of Tashkent. Today we recite with thankfulness and pride the names of the finest of the best, whose labor is exemplary.

This is the team leader of the concrete workers of DSK-1 [Domostroitel'nyy Kombinat; House-building Combine], Ismail Kholmatovich Aripov; workers at the Aviation Manufacturing Association imeni Chkalova, Foreman Aleksey Ivanovich Lomakin and Lathe Operator-Fitter Nazrulla Mannapov; Lidiya Pavlovna Kazantseva, weaver at the Tashkent Textile Combine; Khamid Karabayev, team leader of No 11 Complex Construction Brigade of the Vysotstroy administration; and Dzhalil Razykov, foreman of the Sredazkabel' Manufacturing Association. These are people who have truly earned the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

Exemplifying shock work on the duty shifts of the 11th Five Year Plan were Shaira Khalmukhamedova, a knitter at the Malika Knitted Goods Manufacturing Association; Georgiy Vasil'yevich Meznikov, a driver of Motor Transport Enterprise No 127; Shakida Sirazhiddinova Nasyrova, section chief at the Uzbekistan Trade Association; Valentina Ivanovna Tarantorova, lathe operator at the Tashkent Furniture Association; and Dil'bar Abdulayevna Arifdzhanova, an artist at the porcelain plant.

Earning all honor and gratitude through their honest and creative attitude toward the cause were Mastura Zakirova, a physician at the children's hospital; Mazzhuda Sandovna Samatova, a teacher at School No 115; Sadyk Azimovich Azimov, director of a physics and technical institute; and thousands of other workers, engineering and technical workers, employees and scientists of our city.

We heartily congratulate our splendid innovators for the high achievements in their work, and we wish them further success, robust health, and great personal happiness. To them be honor and glory!

Speaking with justifiable pride on that which has been accomplished, at the same time we are completely aware of how much work remains to be done; of that which we have not yet finished; and of the difficulties which we must overcome.

It is primarily a question of the fact that a number of enterprises and associations have not been able to cope with the plans for growth in production volume, for sales of products, for increasing labor productivity, for introduction of new equipment and technology, and improving the quality of the articles.

Serious problems remain to be solved in construction. After all, in the city as a whole, in three years only 81 per cent of the plan for introduction of fixed assets was fulfilled. Decisive improvement is required in the

city's economy. Unfavorable criticism was justly deserved by the boiler plant workers, who supply the city with hot water and heat. The capacities of the Tashkent Thermal Energy Station and the regional boiler plants are completely exhausted. The government of the republic and the Tashkent gorispolkom are taking decisive measures to eliminate the shortage in the supply of thermal energy. Work is under way to improve the supply of water to the city, and specifically to introduce a circulating water-supply system at industrial enterprises. At the same time all of us, the patriotic citizens of Tashkent, must increasingly monitor our water consumption in the apartment complexes. There is still an acute problem in the further development of the city's transportation system, in regulating the movement of the buses, street cars and trolley-buses. Construction of the second line in the first phase of Metro construction is proceeding at an accelerated pace, and by the year 2000 the subway system will have reached a total length of 65 kilometers.

The volume of housing construction is growing. Whereas in the 9th Five Year Plan 3,900,000 square meters of living space was turned over for use, in the 11th this figure will increase to five or six million, and in the 12th Five Year Plan to 7,600,000 square meters. Large-scale measures are being planned and implemented for reconstruction, for public services and amenities, and for improving the architectural and artistic level of a number of squares, streets, apartment complexes and places of recreation for the workers.

It is completely obvious that realization of all the plans depends on our joint efforts, on everyone's labor. As did all the Soviet people, the workers of Tashkent responded warmly to the party's appeal to increase labor efficiency and quality of work, and have accepted high socialist obligations for 1984. It was decided to assure six per cent growth of labor productivity; to fulfill the city's plan ahead of schedule, by 25 December; and to realize above-plan production in the amount of 45 million rubles.

Special attention was devoted in the obligations to increasing labor productivity and to reduce production costs. This is task number one for all of us. Labor productivity is to be increased by 4.4 per cent, and by virtue of this factor 85 per cent growth in production will be provided. Reduction of labor intensiveness will provide not less than 5,000,000 rubles in additional profits.

Work on accelerating scientific-technical progress will be carried out at a rapid pace. Before the end of the five-year plan, the city's enterprises must carry out a larger volume of work on overall mechanization and automation of production; implement nearly 3,200 measures concerning new equipment; and continue active introduction of robots, manipulators, and progressive manufacturing processes.

By 1985, the proportion of articles produced with the State Mark of Quality will increase to 25 per cent.

The working collectives of the city have been called upon to make a concrete contribution to creating and assimilating new, highly-productive equipment; such as: universal planting machines and cultivators; cotton-picking

machines; and automated complex flow lines for cotton ginning plants. One of the most important tasks is assimilating the production of a one-hundred horsepower tractor adapted for work in the cotton fields--and as the decisive factor in its fulfillment, accelerated construction of a motor plant in the city. The first output here must be received by the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Uzbek SSR and the Communist Party of Uzbekistan.

As you see, Comrades, there is a great deal of complex, large-scale work ahead of us. We did not make a bad start in the fourth year of the five-year plan--volumes were increased and the pace of production is up.

But we can in no way say that we have mobilized all our reserves and that all our capabilities are being utilized. The most important thing is to further strengthen labor discipline and order. Here we have noted certain positive improvements. Work time lost last year was reduced by more than one fourth, as compared with 1982.

Decisively strengthen discipline, organization and order even more--this is how the party poses the question. No one who violates the norms of socialist morality may be given any allowances.

In this connection I would like to recall the words of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, which he spoke at the February Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party: "For us, the key, the principal question is the state of discipline and order. On this there can be only one view. Any kind of chattering and irresponsibility results not only in material losses to society; it also causes serious social and moral harm".

In these days as we meet with our candidate deputies, the workers are introducing proposals for further improving the operation of the national economy of our republic, and are expressing criticism on various aspects of the activity of state organs and social organizations; they are proposing measures for improving the overall development, and public services and amenities for populated areas; for the operation of passenger transportation, health-care institutions, trade, domestic and municipal services. In other words, it is a question of all spheres of our activities, upon which depend the mood, feelings, and the vital tone of the people. Fulfilling the mandate of the voters is an important part of the work of the Soviets and their deputies, and is one of the genuine manifestations of the authentic democracy of our system.

I would like to stress from this rostrum that the party and the soviet organs of the republic are displaying the most attentive attitude to the requests of the populace, and are increasing control over the work of all the organizations which provide services to the workers. All proposals and the mandates of the voters will be considered, and measures will be taken to implement them.

In conclusion, I would like to express my firm conviction that the workers of the Tashkent-Oktyab'rskiy Electoral District will, through their steady and energetic work, make a fitting contribution to the common cause of strengthening the might of our great Motherland, and will greet the 60th Anniversary of the Uzbek SSR and the Communist Party of Uzbekistan with new achievements.

On my own behalf, permit me to assure the voters of the district, that I will spare no efforts to earn your high trust; I will faithfully serve the cause of the party. Once again I thank you for the honor you have rendered to me, and I wish you good health, happiness, and further success in carrying out the work charted out by our glorious Leninist party.

(The speech by Comrade I. B. Usmankhodzhayev was received with attention and was interrupted with applause.)

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CSO: 1830/355

REGIONAL

VOSS ADDRESSES LATVIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PEENUM

Information Report

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 25 Feb 84 p 1

[LatINFORM report on the CP of Latvia Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] The Communist Party of Latvia Central Committee held a plenum in Riga on 24 February 1984. The plenum discussed the item "Results of the February CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Based on the Stipulations and Conclusions Contained in the Speech by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee Secretary."

A report was submitted by A. E. Voss, CPSU Central Committee member and CP of Latvia Central Committee first secretary.

The following took part in the discussions on the report: Ya. Ya. Vagris, Riga City Party Committee first secretary; A. P. Klautsen, Liyepaya City Party Committee first secretary; T. L. Dushkevich, Daugavpils City Party Committee first secretary; R. N. Bondareva, Valkskiy Party Raykom first secretary; K. I. Nyuksha, fitter, instrument maker at the REZ Production Association; Ya.-V. Ya. Endzelis, director of the Sovkhoz imeni 50-Letiya SSSR, Bauskiy Rayon; and Yu. N. Dmitriyev, first secretary of the Kraslavskiy Party Raykom.

An expanded decree was passed by the plenum on the item under discussion. The decree notes that the party members and working people of Soviet Latvia, like those of the entire country, unanimously approve the decision of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee Plenum on the election of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko--the outstanding leader of the communist party and Soviet state--the CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

The plenum emphasized that the party members and all workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia in the republic warmly support and approve the domestic and foreign policy of the party and the Soviet state and the stipulations and conclusions contained in Comrade K. U. Chernenko's plenum speech and perceive them as a vivid manifestation of continuity in the policy of the Leninist party and the implementation of the course charted at the 26th CPSU Congress. Comrade K. U. Chernenko's speech presents a clear program for practice action for the successful implementation of the resolutions of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and brings to light the most important sources of the inexhaustible strength and high reputation of the communist party.

The extraordinary February 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the speech delivered by Comrade K. U. Chernenko at the plenum proved with new emphasis the monolithic unity of our party and the indivisible unity of party and people.

The CP of Latvia Central Committee Plenum expressed its firm confidence that the party members and working people of Soviet Latvia, as those of the entire country, inspired by the historical resolutions of the extraordinary February 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and within the fraternal family of the Soviet peoples, will expand even further the nationwide socialist competition for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks for 1984 and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole and fulfill their patriotic duty in the struggle for strengthening the economic and defense might of our homeland.

The plenum discussed organizational problems and elected A. V. Betekhtin member of the CP of Latvia Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum relieved from his duties as CP of Latvia Central Committee Bureau member R. O. Verro, who is being transferred other work and will be outside the republic. For the same reasons the plenum relieved from his duties S. I. Postnikov, CP of Latvia Central Committee Bureau member.

The plenum ratified the appointment of G. N. Loskutov as head of the organizational-party work department of the CP of Latvia Central Committee; G. V. Bagnovets, head of the CP of Latvia Central Committee Construction and Urban Economy Department; A. V. Praude, head of the CP of Latvia Central Committee Economic Department; G. A. Golubev, head of the Agriculture and Food Industry Department, CP of Latvia Central Committee; and A. O. Eglit, head of the Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department, CP of Latvia Central Committee.

The plenum was attended by Z. N. Nuriyev, CPSU Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. S. Khozyainov, head of CPSU Central Committee sector.

Voss Speech

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 25 Feb 84 pp 1-2

[LatINFORM report on the speech]

[Text] Comrades!

As we know, the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee Plenum was held last 13 February, A. E. Voss said. The plenum took place during a crucial period, when our party and Soviet people and all progressive mankind suffered a heavy loss--the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, the outstanding leader of the Leninist Party, zealous patriot and tireless fighter for peace. Wherever Yu. V. Andropov worked as assigned by the party, he dedicated all his efforts and knowledge and tremendous practical experience to the implementation of the party's policy. He tirelessly asserted a creative and scientific approach to resolving problems of socioeconomic and cultural construction and

collective activities by the party organs. He was intolerant of anything alien to our outlook and way of life.

The time which Yu. V. Andropov spent as head of the CPSU Central Committee was short. Within that time, however, in pursuing the course set by the 26th Congress and enriching it creatively, the party ensured the confident progress of the country in all directions of economic and social progress. During that period the efforts of the party and the people were concentrated on accelerating the development of the economy, improving economic management, strengthening party, state and labor discipline, improving the material well-being and the communist upbringing of the Soviet people, strengthening the country's defense might and implementing the party's peace program.

Our party and the entire Soviet people welcomed with complete approval the announcement to the effect that the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee Plenum had unanimously elected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko is known in our country as an outstanding leader of the communist party and the Soviet state and a loyal fellow worker of such Leninist-type leaders as Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev and Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

Comrade K. U. Chernenko is a consistent Marxist-Leninist with rich experience in political, ideological-theoretical and organizational work. He has played an outstanding part in the development of major theoretical problems of improving the developed socialist society and the formulation of a long-term overall concept for CPSU ideological activities.

He has accomplished a great deal to develop and assert the Leninist style of party and state leadership.

In the course of his work in the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat, Comrade K. U. Chernenko most actively participated in shaping the strategic directions of our peaceable foreign policy.

Like all Soviet people, the party members and all working people of Soviet Latvia welcomed the resolutions of the February CPSU Central Committee Plenum with profound satisfaction, as weighty and convincing proof of the permanence and continuity of the policy of the Leninist party, the speaker went on to say. They are uniting even more closely around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and its tried battle staff--the Central Committee Politburo. They are proclaiming their warm support of the party's policy and their aspiration to implement it steadfastly.

The party members and all Soviet people welcomed enthusiastically Comrade K. U. Chernenko's speech at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which is a document of great political and mobilizing significance. At the plenum Comrade K. U. Chernenko reemphasized the inflexible party will systematically to ensure continuity in domestic and foreign policy and to continue to pursue the true Leninist course. Continuity, Comrade K. U. Chernenko said, is not

an abstract concept but a live, a realistic project. Its essence is to advance without stopping. To advance, relying on everything previously achieved, creatively enriching it and directing the collective thinking and energy of the party members, the working class, the entire people on unresolved key problems of the present and the future. He particularly emphasized that the line formulated at the 26th Party Congress, developed and concretized at the November 1982 and June and December 1983 CPSU Central Committee plenums, remains unchanged.

Comrade K. U. Chernenko's speech offers an efficient program for practical action for the successful implementation of the resolutions of the 26th Party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. It emphasizes the party's resolve to pursue persistently and purposefully the line of comprehensive production intensification, acceleration of scientific and technical progress, strengthening organization and discipline and ensuring the steady improvement of the material and spiritual standards of the people. The party will continue to strengthen the unbreakable alliance among the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia and the fraternal friendship among the peoples of the USSR. It will develop socialist democracy and educate the people in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism and loyalty to the great communist ideals.

In speaking of the continuity and accuracy of the chosen path, K. U. Chernenko emphasized that the mere wish of following it is insufficient. We must be able not only to set proper goals but persistently to strive for their achievement and to surmount all difficulties. We must realistically assess our accomplishments, neither exaggerating nor minimizing them. This approach alone will protect us from errors in politics and from the temptation to confuse wishes with reality. It will enable us clearly to see, as Lenin said, "what precisely we have completed and what we have not."

It was particularly stressed at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum that enhancing the level of party and state management of the economy and converting the latter to intensive development remain tasks of prime importance.

At the beginning of January, in discussing at the CP of Latvia Central Committee Plenum our tasks based on the resolutions of the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, we comprehensively assessed the situation in the area of the republic's socioeconomic development during the third year of the 12th Five-Year Plan.

The results of the year indicate that the republic took a firm step forward in implementing the resolutions of the 26th Party Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

Today I would like to note with great satisfaction that our republic, the city of Riga, Rizhskiy and Kraslavskiy rayons and 32 labor collectives were awarded the Red Challenge Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee for high results achieved in the all-union socialist competition and the successful implementation of the 1983 State Plan for the economic and social development of the USSR.

On behalf of the participants in the plenum, allow me to express our profound thanks and sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet government for this high assessment of our labor and to assure them that the party members and all working people in Soviet Latvia will continue to work persistently and with dedication for the implementation of the tasks set to the republic.

This high reward creates major obligations for us, the speaker emphasized. We must do all that is necessary to maintain the achieved pace and the general trend of the practical solution of problems; we must develop more energetically the positive trends and give them a stable nature. We must ensure the strict fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan for 1984 and the assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Let us point out that this year's start was not bad.

The CP of Latvia Central Committee Buro, which considered the results of the work in January, noted that the growth rates of industrial production in the republic have increased. The implementation of the socialist obligations for above-plan increases in labor productivity is being secured. As a whole, the wintering of the cattle and the preparations for the spring sowing are taking place in an organized fashion. State purchases of basic livestock products have increased. Certain successes have been achieved by enterprises and organizations in construction, transportation, communications, trade and population consumer services.

However, we are not entirely satisfied with these results. Major shortcomings and bottlenecks exist in a number of economic sectors, the elimination of which will require extensive work.

Inner reserves and opportunities for upgrading production efficiency and accelerating the conversion of the economy to the track of intensive development are hardly used to the fullest extent.

Some heads of ministries, departments, associations and enterprises failed to do everything possible to ensure the rhythmical and highly productive work of labor collectives.

The speaker drew attention to problems of plan discipline. The January results show that many enterprises failed to fulfill their plans for marketing and growth of labor productivity. The low growth rates in the volume of industrial output create particular concern. Average daily production increased by 0.7 percent only.

The monthly plans for the production of individual important commodities were not fulfilled in physical terms. The production of cultural-consumer and household items is increasing sluggishly. Such output at plans for technological equipment, railroad car manufacturing, chemical machine building, Elgavsel'mash, RAF and several other enterprises is still below the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee.

Contractual discipline remains low.

The practice of reducing planned assignments during the first months of the year has not been eliminated. The heads of republic ministries and departments and enterprises under union jurisdiction must bring proper order in this matter. The Gosplan must ensure a more effective control over the solution of such problems. We must engage in a more decisive struggle against the lowering of planned assignments.

Accelerating the growth rates of labor productivity on the basis of scientific and technical progress and the fastest possible mastery of new and the better utilization of existing production capacities must be objects of particular concern of party, soviet and economic bodies.

At the CPSU Central Committee Plenum Comrade K. U. Chernenko noted with satisfaction that the appeal of the December 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum of increasing labor productivity by 1 percent and additionally reducing production costs by 0.5 percent compared to the plan met with a broad response on the part of the labor collectives. This patriotic movement is increasingly gathering scope and strength in our republic as well. Such high goals have been set by virtually all working people collectives employed in material production.

However, it has already become clear that in a number of enterprises and construction projects and individual kolkhozes and sovkhozes these pledges have not been supported by necessary organizational measures. The party gorkoms and raykoms and the ministries and departments must correct the existing situation.

Greater attention should be paid to the formulation and adoption of counterplans by collectives.

As we know, major additions have been introduced in the counterplanning procedures. They allow the Soviet people to participate even more fully and energetically in production management and to be concerned with the successes of the entire enterprise and our entire economy.

The adoption of a counterplan is advantageous to the state, the enterprise and the individual worker.

This will greatly help the party organizations and the economic managers to implement the party's appeal for increasing labor productivity and lowering production costs above the plan.

In further discussing the question of higher labor productivity, A. E. Voss noted that the process of updating equipment and the reconstruction and technical retooling of enterprises is being developed sluggishly in the republic. Many enterprises are poorly resolving problems of labor mechanization, particularly in auxiliary production.

A number of national economic sectors are not properly struggling for the prompt implementation of the plans for technical progress. For example, the

ministries of construction materials industry, food industry, construction and others have been fulfilling their plans for the development of science and technology 80 to 90 percent for many years.

Resolving the problem of production intensification presumes the fuller utilization of installed machines, machine tools and equipment on a daily basis and raising the shift coefficient. Considerable possibilities exist in this respect.

The shift coefficient of metal processing equipment is only 1.40 and has remained virtually the same for a number of years.

As in the past capital returns are continuing to decline.

The CP of Latvia Central Committee considers that our republic must most energetically support the Muscovite initiative which is to convert the basic equipment to two-shift work this year. This requires above all the certification of each job in accordance with the rules of a scientific organization of labor, increased multiple machine tool servicing and more firmly writing off obsolete equipment.

In the light of the requirements of the February CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the further enhancement of the technical standard and quality of output is of decisive importance. What makes this task even more relevant in our republic is the fact that we fell behind the adopted socialist obligations for the production of goods with the state Emblem of Quality. Ministries, departments and party gorkoms and raykoms must take urgent measures to eliminate this lag by paying particular attention to the renovation of variety and to improving the quality of consumer goods.

A. E. Voss discussed extensively the implementation of the Food Program in the light of the requirements of the February CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the stipulations and conclusions contained in K. U. Chernenko's speech. As we know, as a result of the broad organizational-political and economic steps taken by the party, positive changes took place in the development of the agroindustrial complex and in upgrading the efficiency of its units. The activities of party, soviet and economic bodies in implementing the resolutions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum have become more concrete and efficient. During the past year the economy of the farms was strengthened. Today the republic does not have even a single losing kolkhoz or sovkhoz. Gross output has increased and so have crop yields. The plans for state purchases of all crop and animal husbandry products were overfulfilled.

However, during the first 3 years of the five-year plan the republic failed to fulfill its plans for the production of grain, sugar beets, potatoes and flax. This makes meeting population demand for foodstuffs and corresponding industrial commodities more difficult.

The lag allowed in the past and the need to ensure the strict implementation of this year's plan demand of the kolkhoz, sovхозes, interfarm enterprises and party, soviet and economic organs and ministries and departments the adoption

of the type of measures which will enable us to consolidate the positive trends in the development of agriculture and guarantee the unconditional obtaining of planned production and procurement volumes for grain and other farming products and possibly to surmount the lag. The party organizations must mobilize the party members and all workers in the agroindustrial complex and other areas of activity, the soviet and economic aktivs and the public organizations for the implementation of this important economic and political task.

The speaker then discussed problems related to the timely preparation for an organized implementation of spring field work as the foundations for developing a reliable base for the future crop.

He emphasized that the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the republic's Sel'khoztekhnika, the rayon party committees, the rayon executive committees and the rayon agroindustrial associations must do more purposeful work to implement the entire set of measures related to the spring sowing campaign within the best possible agrotechnical periods. It is important now for the center of all organizational and educational work to be shifted directly to the kolkhozes, sovkhoses, brigades and links.

A great deal remains to be done to improve matters in animal husbandry. We must increase livestock productivity and improve production quality. We have real opportunities for achieving this. However, we must comprehensively utilize unused reserves and possibilities. This applies above all to enhancing the level of labor organization in animal husbandry, improving zootechnical and veterinary work ensuring the efficient and thrifty utilization of fodder which must be delivered only in a processed condition and show daily concern for the needs of the livestock breeders and for upgrading their skills.

The further development of the economy, as the February CPSU Central Committee Plenum stipulated, A. E. Voss went on to say, is inconceivable without radical improvements in capital construction. Although some positive changes have taken place in this sector, today we cannot tolerate the fact that one-half of the construction organizations systematically fail to fulfill their plans. They violate deadlines for the delivery of projects to industry and agriculture and thwart the commissioning of housing, children's preschool establishments and trade and consumer service enterprises. The speaker analyzed the situation in all construction sectors and pointed out the need for the party committees and respective ministries and departments to pay greater attention to construction problems.

A number of unused reserves and bottlenecks remain in transportation, rail in particular, A. E. Voss said. He emphasized that the task of all transportation management bodies, ministries, departments and party gorkoms and raykoms is to accelerate the implementation of the steps earmarked by the CP of Latvia Central Committee and the republic's government for upgrading the efficiency of all transportation facilities.

A. E. Voss defined the main directions to be followed in the efforts to strengthen thrift in all economic sectors in the republic on the basis of the strict requirements set at the February CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

In his CPSU Central Committee Plenum speech, Comrade K. U. Chernenko dealt extensively with improving the level of organization and discipline and strengthening public order. Any slackness and negligence turns not only into material costs for society but causes major social and moral harm. We, the party members, and millions of Soviet people understand this quite well.

Our republic has already been able to accomplish something in this area. As a result, the speaker noted, last year unproductive working time losses declined by 14 percent in industry and 23 percent in construction. Cadre turnover was reduced somewhat.

However, hardly everything has been accomplished in this area. Unproductive working time losses remain high. They are considerably above the republic average in enterprises and organizations of the ministries of construction materials industry and land reclamation and water resources, a number of trust and organizations of the Ministry of Construction and Latvskolkhozstroy and the Stankonormal', firefighting equipment and other plants.

Problems related to order, organization, discipline and improvements in working conditions must be always considered by the party, soviet and trade union organs, the Komsomol organizations and economic managers. Here, as was pointed out at the February Plenum, a great deal depends on the labor collectives themselves. Today they have greater legal rights and the point is to exercise them more fully.

In his CPSU Central Committee plenum speech, Comrade K. U. Chernenko emphasized the need for further restructuring of management and the entire economic mechanism. The broad economic experiment taking place in the country on increasing the rights and responsibilities of enterprises, involving seven collectives in our republic, has been assigned a particular role in this area.

Although a great deal of preparatory steps were taken, we cannot be satisfied with the initial results of the experiment. Three of the seven enterprises failed to fulfill their January plans for basic indicators: the diesel motors, electric bulbs and mechanization facilities plants. The study which was recently made by the CP of Latvia Central Committee Buro indicated that the objectives and tasks of the experiment and the influence of its results on improving the material and social conditions of the members of the collective had not been clear to every working person in all the enterprises. The activeness and interest of the primary collectives in reaching high end labor results has not been ensured everywhere.

The CP of Latvia Central Committee Buro drew most seriously the attention of party and economic managers of the enterprises to such shortcomings. It made it incumbent on the party gorkoms and raykoms and the planning, financial and trade union bodies to assume strict control over the work of the

enterprises participating in the economic experiment and to give them the necessary assistance. All collectives and all national economic sectors must prepare themselves for work according to the new system.

Under contemporary conditions the brigade method of labor organization and incentive, which greatly contributes to upgrading work efficiency and enterprises and extensively involving the working people in production management assumes increasing importance, A. E. Voss went on to say. Today 60 percent of the workers in the republic's industry are members of brigades. However, here and there a formal approach and a campaign rush is allowed to take place in their organization. Consequently, the main result is not achieved, i.e., increased output, higher labor productivity, improved quality of output and strengthened labor discipline.

The party committees, ministries, departments and economic managers must substantially improve their efforts to apply aggressive forms of labor organization and wages in industry, construction and agriculture.

We know the tremendous attention which the CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo paid to problems of improving the work of the state apparatus and the style of party management. Today we have reason to say, the speaker noted, that the process of improving the workstyle and methods of the CP of Latvia Central Committee and the party gorkoms and raykoms has acquired an increasingly meaningful content of late. The main feature here is to link more closely organizational, ideological and political-educational work with the solution of key national economic problems, to focus more on strengthening discipline and order and to enhance cadre responsibility. The party committees today are showing great efficiency, concreteness and purposefulness. They are concentrating their efforts on work with people on site. The effectiveness of resolutions is increasing. The accountability and election meetings and conferences which were held in the republic proved the increased activeness and militancy of the primary party organizations, their aim to achieve specific accomplishments and their creative search for ways to strengthen the party's influence.

However, as was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, as yet not everything has been suitably organized in terms of the style of party management. It is a question above all of the need clearly to demarcate between the functions of the party committees and the tasks of state and economic organs and to eliminate duplication in their work. The stipulation expressed by Comrade K. U. Chernenko to the effect that dealing with the economy above all means dealing with the people managing the economy is of essential importance in the practical activities of party organs. The party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic cadres must properly understand that the establishment of a truly Leninist style of management is the most important prerequisite for the successful implementation of party policy. The party gorkoms and raykoms must comprehensively ensure the adoption of a creative approach to the resolution of problems, efficiency, party principle-mindedness, self-criticism, and high level of individual responsibility by the party members for their assignments.

Comrade K. U. Chernenko's statement that the communist party has the duty to strengthen its ties with the masses and always to check its course, decisions and actions above all against the thoughts of the working class, which has a tremendous sociopolitical and class feeling, makes great political sense. In this connection, the party's concern for developing in leading cadres the ability to rely on the collective mind and experience of the working people and sensitively to react to their demands is a practical task. It is important for the party committees and primary party organizations always to detect and support the creative initiative of the masses and to help to ensure the full exercise of the legally codified rights of labor collectives. It is equally important comprehensively to develop the labor and political upsurge which was triggered by the preparations for elections for the USSR Supreme Soviet.

A. E. Voss then discussed in detail problems of ideological work.

It is impossible to raise the economy to a qualitatively new level without developing the necessary social and ideological prerequisites to this effect. It is equally impossible to resolve the urgent problem of developing a socialist awareness without relying on the firm foundations of economic and social policy. The new edition of the party program, to the drafting of which the CPSU Central Committee ascribes tremendous importance, will offer an efficient long-term strategy for the solution of economic, social and ideological problems.

To build a new world means to be tirelessly concerned with molding the person of the new world and his ideological and moral growth. It is precisely from this viewpoint that the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which was addressed by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, considered problems of ideological and mass political work. In implementing the plenum's stipulations, during the past year the republic's party organizations took important steps to restructure ideological work and to perfect its forms and methods.

However, while we note the positive changes in our ideological and mass political work, we cannot ignore the fact that it is still suffering from serious shortcomings and omissions. We are sluggishly eliminating formalism in party training and economic education. As in the past, a number of party organizations follow the erroneous "gross" approach in assessing the position of ideological work, as they consider the quantity rather than the quality of their work. In turn, this has an adverse effect on their efficiency. The steps taken in the republic to strengthen labor discipline, apply the new collective forms of labor organization, develop the socialist competition and fulfill the republic's comprehensive target programs demand greater attention on the part of ideological workers.

A great deal remains to be done to improve educational work with young people. In this connection, the speaker drew attention to the extensive opportunities provided by the forthcoming reform of general educational and vocational schools in terms of the communist education of the youth. He emphasized that the CPSU Central Committee draft on this subject, prepared under the direct guidance of K. U. Chernenko, met with universal approval

among the working people in the republic as a programmatic document of tremendous governmental importance, which codifies the achievements of the Soviet school and indicates the way to its further development.

Comrades, we must eliminate excessive shortcomings in ideological work more firmly and see to it, as demanded by the February CPSU Central Committee Plenum, that it is entirely consistent with the nature of the major and complex problems related to perfecting developed socialism.

One of the most important tasks in party-political work today is the extensive interpretation of the materials of the February CPSU Central Committee Plenum, so that every working person in the republic may become familiar with their content. The plenum's results and the tasks of the party committee based on the stipulations and conclusions contained in Comrade K. U. Chernenko's speech must be discussed in the immediate future at plenums of party raykoms and gorkoms and at primary party organization meetings. Briefly stated, today's discussion at the CP of Latvia Central Committee Plenum must become the start of a major and important effort to implement the stipulations of the February CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

In formulating the plans for the further development of our country and strengthening its economic power, the communist party comprehensively takes into consideration the situation in the world, A. E. Voss further noted. The February CPSU Central Committee Plenum reasserted that the Soviet Union will continue to pursue a policy of peace, of a durable and just peace for all nations, big and small. It is entirely obvious that success in preserving and consolidating peace directly depends on our dedicated work, the fulfillment and overfulfillment of all plans earmarked by the party and the extent of the contribution of all labor collectives and working people in ensuring the economic and defense might of our homeland. All of us, all labor collectives must achieve substantial specific national economic results. It is precisely on this basis that the party will assess the maturity of cadres and the work of labor collectives, public organizations and all economic sectors.

Unquestionably, comrades, A. E. Voss concluded, the republic's party organizations, which are adopting the resolutions of the February Central Committee Plenum and Comrade K. U. Chernenko's speech as a specific program for practical action, will steadily strengthen their ranks and cohesion around the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU and its leading nucleus, the Central Committee Politburo.

Allow me, comrades, to assure our party's Central Committee and its Politburo that the party members and all working people in Soviet Latvia will do everything possible for the successful implementation of the resolutions of the 26th Party Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

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CSO: 1800/317

REGIONAL

MARCHUK, SLYUNKOV, GRISHKYAVICHUS ADDRESS AKTIV MEETING

Information Report

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 25 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Once again the Belorussian SSR was awarded the Red Challenge Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee for results achieved in the all-union socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the 1983 state plan for economic and social development of the country.

A republic meeting of the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol aktiv and members of labor collectives, on the occasion of the presentation of the high award to the Belorussian SSR and the conclusion of a socialist competition contract with the Lithuanian SSR, was held in Minsk on 24 February.

Elected to the presidium of the meeting were N. N. Slyun'kov, CP of Belorussia Central Committee first secretary, G. I. Marchuk, CPSU Central Committee member, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, I. Ye. Polyakov, BSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, V. I. Brovnikov, BSSR Council of Ministers chairman, G. G. Bartoshevich, CP of Belorussian Central Committee second secretary, N. I. Dementey, A. T. Kuz'min, V. A. Lepeshkin, V. G. Baluyev, Ye. F. Ivanovskiy, M. V. Kovalev, M. I. Lagir, N. N. Polosov, Yu. M. Khusainov and I. F. Yakushev, CP of Belorussia Central Committee bureau members, V. Ye. Lobanok and N. L. Snezhkova, CP of Belorussia Central Committee bureau candidate members, deputy chairmen of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, first secretaries of party obkoms and chairmen of oblast executive committees, industry and agriculture frontrankers and men of science and culture.

The presidium also included a delegation of the Lithuanian SSR headed by P. P. Grishkyavichus, CP of Lithuania Central Committee first secretary. Other members of the delegation included A. S. Barkauskas, Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, R. I. Songayla, Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers chairman, A. A. Ferensas, Lithuanian Republic Trade Unions Council chairman, P. V. Ignotas, Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee first secretary, Yu. Yu. Matulis, Hero of Socialist Labor and president of Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences, Hero of Socialist Labor Yu. S. Sikorskis, head of a fitting and assembly brigade at the Kaunas Machine-Building Production Association imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy, laureate of USSR State Prize Yu. K. Yuodvirshis, head of a stone extraction brigade of the Kaunas mobile

mechanized column, Hero of Socialist Labor V. I. Narbuntene, operator at the hog-breeding complex of Shirvinta Kolkhoz, Shirvintskiy Rayon, and Hero of Socialist Labor Z. S. Dokshas, director of the Sovkhoz imeni XXV S"yezda KPSS, Shilutskiy Rayon.

The meeting was opened by N. N. Slyunkov, CP of Belorussia Central Committee first secretary.

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

The floor was given to T. I. Marchuk, CPSU Central Committee member, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

Marchuk Speech

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 25 Feb 84 pp 1, 4

[Text] Dear comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee considered the results of the all-union socialist competition for the successful implementation of the 1983 State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR.

The Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic was proclaimed the winner and awarded the Red Challenge Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee for the high results achieved in the all-union socialist competition for the successful implementation of the 1983 State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR.

This is an outstanding result of the dedicated creative efforts of the workers, kolkhoz members, engineers, scientists and all working people in Belorussia. It is the result of the tremendous mass political and organizational efforts of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations in the republic.

On the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee, allow me to offer you my warm and hearty congratulations and, through you, to all working people of the Belorussian SSR for the deserved award and wish you further successes in the work, new major labor accomplishments, good health and personal happiness.

The great successes achieved by the Belorussian Republic in the struggle for the implementation of the 1983 national economic plan, which were highly rated in terms of the all-union socialist competition, please all working people of Belorussia and the entire Soviet people.

This assessment is an expression of the recognition given by the party and the government of the achievements of the working people of the Belorussian

SSR and of your great contribution, dear comrades, to the implementation of the 1983 plan, the plan for the third year of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Comrades:

Recently all of us went through a sad period in connection with the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. As always during periods of hard trials, however, the Soviet people are rallying more closely around the Leninist party, the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo.

The decisions of the February CPSU Central Committee Plenum, at which Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the outstanding leader of the communist party and the Soviet state, was elected CPSU Central Committee general secretary, met with the universal approval of the party members and the Soviet people.

Our people are fully resolved to struggle with dedication for the implementation of the party's line and the successful solution of the major and complex problems of building communism which were at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The decisions of the February CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the speech delivered at the plenum by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee secretary, particularly emphasize the task of further strengthening the economic and defense power of the USSR, improving the well-being of the Soviet people, strengthening peace and pursuing a Leninist domestic and foreign policy. The task was set to continue and, through collective efforts, to advance initiated projects further in order to ensure the powerful acceleration of the development of the national economy and to surmount the difficulties which the country encountered at the turn of the 1980s.

"Continuity," Comrade Chernenko said, "is not an abstract concept but a live, real matter the essence of which, above all, is to go tirelessly forward on the basis of all previous achievements, creatively enriching it, concentrating the collective thinking and energy of the party members, the working class and the entire people on the unresolved key problems of the present and the future. This demands a great deal of us."

The systematically implemented line of advancing socialist economic management and upgrading cadre organization, discipline, efficiency and responsibility, systematically implemented in accordance with the stipulations of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, is yielding positive results and contributing to improving the work of the national economy. It enables us to improve the situation in a number of sectors within a relatively short time.

The pace of economic development has increased. Quality indicators have improved. The production of industrial and agricultural commodities has increased and the work of the railroad transportation system has become stabler.

The national income, which exceeded 530 billion rubles in 1983 and outstripped the 1982 level by 14.5 billion rubles (3.1 percent) increased substantially. The overall volume of industrial output increased by 4 percent

as compared to 2.9 percent since 1982. All union republics and industrial ministries not only fulfilled but substantially overfulfilled their 1983 planned assignments for industrial output.

It is particularly important to note the increased role of intensive economic development factors. Labor productivity in industry increased by 3.5 percent compared to 2.9 percent as planned. It accounted for 88 percent of the increased output.

Despite adverse weather conditions in a number of republics and oblasts, in 1983 the agricultural workers increased the farm output. The growth of agricultural production totaled 4.6 billion rubles or 3.6 percent. Purchases of grain, sugar beets, cattle, poultry, milk, eggs and many other products increased.

Substantial measures were implemented in 1983 aimed at enhancing the well-being of the people. Wages of workers, employees and kolkhoz members were raised.

There was an increase in retail trade and in the volume of population services. A tremendous program for housing and cultural construction was implemented. The network of public education, health care and culture establishments was widened.

However, bottlenecks remain in a number of national economic areas along with substantial shortcomings the elimination of which will require extensive work.

In summing up the results of the work accomplished in 1983 and the planned tasks, in its decree the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum particularly emphasized that it is important now to maintain the pace which was reached and the overall trend toward the practical solution of problems. The standards of party and state management of the economy must be increased steadily; the positive trends in the growth of efficiency must be developed more energetically and made durable.

We are faced with responsible tasks related to the further intensification of overall public production, acceleration of scientific and technical progress, improvement of the economic mechanism and enhancement of national economic efficiency.

Comrades:

I am particularly pleased today to note the major contribution of the Belorussian working people to the development of the unified national economic complex of the country.

The republic's labor collectives fulfilled their annual plan for the marketing of industrial output and the production of the majority of most important items ahead of schedule, on 28 December 1983. The plan for the marketing of industrial goods was fulfilled 102 percent. Industrial commodities worth more than 500 million rubles, including 260 million rubles' worth of consumer

goods, were produced above the plan. The planned assignments for the extraction and primary processing of petroleum, the production of electric power, synthetic resins and plastics, chemical staples and fibers, metal-cutting machine tools, trucks, tractors, and silage and fodder harvesting self-propelling combines and many other important commodities were overfulfilled.

Let us particularly emphasize that labor productivity in the republic's industry increased in 1983 by 3.8 percent compared to 2.5 percent as planned.

The republic accomplished a great deal in the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. Sectors determining technical progress, such as machine building, metal processing and the chemical and petrochemical industries, are developing at a higher pace.

In 1983 the republic's associations, enterprises and organizations carried out some 500 projects stipulated by the plan for the development of science and technology. The production of new types of machines, machine tools, instruments and materials with improved qualities was mastered. Some labor-intensive processes and operations were mechanized and automated. The BelavtoMAZ Production Association overfulfilled its planned assignment for the production of 110-ton BelAZ dump trucks. The Gomsel'mash Production Association increased its production of KSK-100 harvesting self-propelling combines by nearly 30 percent compared to 1982.

The Atlant Production Association in Minsk overfulfilled its assignment for the production of a new model of Minsk-22 two-section refrigerators.

The republic's agricultural workers achieved major successes.

Compared to 1982 agricultural output increased by 9.4 percent. The gross grain harvest increased by 5 percent; potatoes, by more than one-third; meat and milk production in public farms increased by 6 percent. The plans for the sale of grain, potatoes, sugar beets, flax, cattle, poultry, milk, eggs and wool to the state were fulfilled.

The capital construction plan was fulfilled fully. An extensive program for industrial, housing and cultural-consumer construction was implemented.

Steps are being taken to improve the material and cultural living standards of the people.

The socialist competition for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 11th Five-Year Plan, currently encompassing nearly 95 percent of the working people in the republic, has been an important factor in such achievements. More than 2.5 million people are participating in the movement for a communist attitude toward labor.

At the 27th Minsk City Party Conference, Nikolay Nikitovich Slyun'kov, CP of Belorussia Central Committee first secretary, emphasized the most important task of the republic: to ensure as early as 1984 that the entire increase in the volume of output is the result of higher labor productivity for Minsk and, in the future, for the republic. This is a task of great importance.

We are directed toward this objective by the resolutions of the 26th Party Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. This is one of the main directions in the work to ensure the implementation of the 1984 plan.

Comrades:

In speaking of the achievements of the Belorussian Republic, I would like particularly to note frontrankers and production innovators, such as Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich Shulyak, a forge-dye worker at the Minsk Automotive Vehicles Plant, who is a hero of socialist labor, Ivan Grigor'yevich Sinitskiy, head of a mechanized potato-growing link at the Zagal'skiy Sovkhoz, Lyubanskiy Rayon, Minsk Oblast, Hero of Socialist Labor Tamara Vladimirovna Chublik, bearer of the Labor Glory Orders and the laureate of the USSR State Prize, machine milker and the Korelichy Breeding Plant, Grodno Oblast, and Hero of Socialist Labor Vasiliy Danilovich Makhnovich, head of a comprehensive brigade at Construction Trust No 8.

Comrades:

As we know, scientific and technical progress is the main source of public production intensification. The broad and fast practical utilization of the achievements of science and technology is the main reserve for upgrading efficiency and quality.

Let me particularly emphasize the role of the Belorussian Academy of Sciences and higher educational establishments. An extensive scientific potential has been gathered here.

Major results were achieved in the fields of mathematics, optics, spectroscopy, quantum electronics, solid-state physics, thermal physics, power industry, study of materials, technical cybernetics, machine building, synthesis and catalysis, biochemistry and genetics.

The scientists in the Belorussian Academy of Sciences and higher educational establishments are working actively and creatively together with associations and enterprises on resolving most important problems of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. This is yielding major positive results.

The economic results of the practical utilization of scientific developments has increased in recent years.

I recently visited some Belorussian enterprises. I was tremendously impressed by the Minsk Tractors Plant. Here literally the entire output is of superior quality. Extensive work is being done to automate and mechanize production and the application of systems for automated design, flexible retunable automated production facilities and high efficiency technological equipment. This plant is a model of contemporary enterprise. We are very pleased that it is located in Minsk, in the center of a powerful area: a republic with a developed machine-building, electronic and radio industry and highly organized agriculture.

We also visited the BelAZ. This is a totally one-of-a-kind enterprise in our country. The extraction of natural resources, in Siberia above all, demands new powerful equipment. Until recently no such equipment was produced in our country. Every dump truck we purchased from the United States or Japan cost a million or even 1.3 million rubles. The party set the Belorussian Republic and the BelAZ the specific assignment of developing a series of such trucks so that we may have our domestically produced equipment.

Nowhere else in the world are there the type of ore quarries and powerful coal basins which we must develop. That is precisely why we need a domestic line of superpowerful equipment, the development of which will be continued with the help of your designers.

Quite recently I met with the voters of Brest Oblast. I visited a number of industrial enterprises and, in particular, the Brest Electrical Engineering Plant, the electric bulbs plant and the gas equipment plant.

I was greatly impressed by the achievements of the collectives of these enterprises, their enthusiasm, practicality, organization, activeness and attention to problems related to accelerating scientific and technical progress. These enterprises are doing extensive work in the areas of improving the organization of production, labor automation and mechanization and use of highly productive equipment; they are taking steps to improve production quality. Naturally, this does not mean that everything has already been accomplished. A number of problems related to the elimination of manual labor, increasing labor productivity and improving production conditions remain and greater efforts are needed to resolve them.

I was particularly pleased with the work done in Brest Oblast for the development of agricultural production and its conversion, animal husbandry in particular, to an industrial track.

I met with many outstanding agricultural production managers. One of them is Hero of Socialist Labor Vladimir Leont'yevich Bedulya, a kolkhoz chairman who knows his work to perfection. He is an excellent organizer and an enthusiast in kolkhoz production who has mastered the contemporary achievements of agricultural science and technology. Many such people can be found in Brest Oblast.

Comrades:

Today I would like to point out with particular satisfaction that the Belorussian working people began the year 1984 well. The January plan for marketing industrial commodities was fulfilled 102.3 percent. Industrial output increased 6.9 percent rather than 4.1 percent as planned. Labor productivity in industry increased by 6 percent compared to 3.3 percent as planned. Naturally, a great deal more remains to be done to fulfill the planned assignments and meet the high socialist pledges assumed for 1984, making use of all available reserves to this effect.

Allow me to express my confidence that the Belorussian working people, led by the republic party organization, will continue to march in the vanguard of

the All-Union Socialist Competition and will do everything possible for the successful implementation of the assignments set at the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and contained in the speech which K. U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, delivered at the February Central Committee Plenum.

Dear comrades:

I have been entrusted with the great honor of presenting the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the winner of the all-union socialist competition among union republics, the Red Challenge Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee for the successful implementation of the 1983 State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR.

Allow me to present the Red Challenge Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee.

Allow me once again warmly to congratulate the comrades present here and all working people of the Belorussian SSR on the occasion of this high award and to wish them further successes in their work and in the implementation of their socialist obligations for 1984.

Under the warm applause of the participants, G. I. Marchuk presented the Red Challenge Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee. It was accepted by Comrades N. N. Slyun'kov, I. Ye. Polyakov, V. I. Brovnikov, N. N. Polozov, N. N. Mazay, Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee first secretary, Hero of Socialist Labor N. A. Borisevich, president of the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences, Hero of Socialist Labor Ye. D. Pisareva, assembly worker at the Minsk Production Association for computer equipment, Hero of Socialist Labor A. P. Starovoytov, honored Belorussian SSR construction worker and deputy to the BSSR Supreme Soviet, brigade leader at Construction Trust No 12 in Mogilev, Hero of Socialist Labor P. K. Kovalev, fitter at the Gomsel'mash Plant, and Z. P. Yaroshevich, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and machine-milking operator at the Rodina Yakuba Kolasa Kolkhoz in Stolbtsovskiy Rayon.

The ceremony was followed by a speech delivered by N. N. Slyun'kov, CP of Belorussian Central Committee first secretary.

Slyun'kov Speech

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 25 Feb 84 pp 4-5

[Text] Comrades:

Honored Guriy Ivanovich:

Our good Lithuanian friends:

Today the working people of Belorussia are celebrating an exciting event. We have been presented with the Red Challenge Banner of the CPSU Central

Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee, which was awarded the republic for the high results it achieved in the all-union socialist competition and successful implementation of the 1983 State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR. This high award, which was presented to us by Comrade Guriy Ivanovich Marchuk, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman, and his warm congratulations and good wishes fill our hearts with a feeling of deep gratitude. This award triggers in us a warm aspiration and the duty to work even better, steadily to enhance the level of party and state management of the economy and the socialist competition and to develop public production in the republic at a higher pace.

Allow me on your behalf, on behalf of the party members and all working people in the republic, to express to the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government our warm gratitude for this high assessment of our labor.

On this day of note to us we warmly and heartily welcome the delegation of the fraternal Lithuanian SSR, headed by Pyatras Pyatrovich Grishkyavichus, who came to us to conclude a socialist competition contract, and congratulate our good neighbors and long partners in the socialist competition for the high successes they have achieved in labor and for the Red Challenge Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee awarded to the Lithuanian SSR!

The competition which has existed between Belorussia and Lithuania for many years has become a great constructive force. We can say with full confidence that it contributes exceedingly well to the ever-new successes achieved by the two neighboring republics in resolving the socioeconomic problems set by the party. This is a good school for economic management under the conditions of the conversion of the economy to an intensive track. The active exchange of experience between our republics, mutual aid and labor competitiveness multiply our opportunities for implementing the assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan and the Food Program.

A new contract for socialist competition between the working people of the Belorussian and Lithuanian SSRs will be concluded today. We are profoundly convinced that it will become additional proof of our strengthening good-neighborly friendship and that its implementation will bring our republic good practical results and charge our cooperation with new constructive energy.

Comrades:

Like all Soviet people, the Belorussian working people approve and support fully and completely the line and practical activities of the party's Leninist Central Committee. Armed with a clear and efficient program of action, which was drafted at the 26th Party Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the party members and all working people in the republic's cities and villages are fully resolved to multiply their contribution to the solution of the country's national problems. The implementation of the primary tasks of increasing above-plan labor productivity by 1 percent and

additionally reducing production costs by 0.5 percent has become a matter of honor and a patriotic duty for every production collective.

As was the case throughout the country, in our republic the third year of the five-year plan was an important stage in the implementation of specific measures aimed at improving the economic mechanism and strengthening state, labor and planning discipline. An atmosphere of high exigency and organization and a universal thrust toward new accomplishments are comprehensively asserting themselves in the republic. Existing difficulties are being persistently surmounted.

The stressed work being done is yielding positive results. This is also confirmed by the fact that, based on the results of the all-union socialist competition for 1983, Grodno and Minsk oblasts, 12 rayons, two cities and 82 labor collectives in the republic were proclaimed winners and awarded the Red Challenge Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee. Dozens of collectives earned the Red Challenge Banners of the CP of Belorussia Central Committee, BSSR Council of Ministers, Belorussian trade unions and Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee.

Allow me, on behalf of the CP of Belorussia Central Committee and the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and government, to congratulate the shock frontrankers of 1983 and to express our profound gratitude for their honest and conscientious work and to wish them new successes in implementing the assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan!

The experience of the frontrankers is our tremendous wealth, comrades, and a most important reserve for further upgrading work efficiency and quality. One of the primary and main tasks of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs and economic managers and mass information and propaganda media is to ensure its extensive dissemination and application and to make it comprehensively available.

As we accept today this high award presented by the homeland and as we assess the results of our work from the position of the strict requirements formulated by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, in his speech at the February CPSU Central Committee Plenum, we must acknowledge that we could have done more and better. Let us frankly say that there were slips in many of our units. It is difficult to explain, not to say to justify, that over the past 3 years we have failed to fulfill the plan for consumer services and trade. The trade plan for 1983 was not fulfilled. The Ministry of Consumer Services and the Belorussian Cooperative Union began their work for January 1984 by not fulfilling their plans. Last year no single republic oblast coped with the assignment on producing goods bearing the Emblem of Quality.

Many industrial enterprises failed to reach the planned level for the production and marketing of goods, the fulfillment of contractual deliveries and reaching other most important economic indicators. Last year 64 production associations and enterprises did not fulfill their plans for volume of output

and labor productivity. We fell short of producing goods worth 185 million rubles. This has triggered the justified concern of the republic's communist party central committee and government.

Some managers have forgotten the rule that "production costs are a mirror of enterprise work." That is why significant overexpenditures of materials and funds and unnecessary labor outlays are frequently allowed to occur. This makes the goods produced excessively expensive and their production unprofitable or even losing. Many errors remain in labor planning and organization; cases of negligence and lack of discipline exist. All of this, comrades, must be decisively eliminated.

I believe that the labor collectives, the rights and obligations of which have been significantly increased, must make their weighty statements in the struggle for upgrading discipline and labor productivity.

Our primary duty must be to ensure the strict implementation of plans and socialist obligations this year, the year of elections for the USSR Supreme Soviet. This will greatly predetermine the successful completion of the current five-year plan and the more efficient work during the 12th Five-Year Plan which, as defined by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, must mark the beginning of deep qualitative changes in production and become a five-year plan of a decisive upturn in the intensification of all of our national economic sectors.

We have a good base for the systematic solution of these problems. As a whole, the republic's industry fulfilled its planned assignments for the first month of the current year. It seems to me, however, that now we must pay attention to the serious shortcomings which were allowed to occur at the very beginning of the year, the more so since many of them are not new but are a carryover from last year.

Are we satisfied with the implementation of the main task--the all-round enhancement of economic efficiency--and is everything the way we want it? No. The achieved results are below our real possibilities. Labor productivity is increasing at a sluggish pace. Diminished capital returns are another negative factor.

What are the reasons affecting this process? They are numerous. Above all, however, we must improve our organizational work.

The acceleration of scientific and technical progress is a task of prime importance. Its successful implementation depends on the efficiency with which the achievements of science and progressive technology, highly productive equipment and the progressive experience in the organization of the work will be put to practical use and the efficiency with which these innovations will be used at full capacity and with maximal returns. That is why the struggle for upgrading the shift coefficient of the equipment, shortening the time for reaching production capacity and increasing capital returns must become one of the main trends of the socialist competition among labor collectives.

Increasing thrift remains a grave problem. It is true that this five-year plan the material intensiveness of output dropped in our republic by 3 percent, which led to saving nearly 1 billion rubles' worth of material outlays. Nevertheless, the work in this area remains unsatisfactorily organized. A strict regimen of savings has not become an inviolable rule everywhere. Last year a number of associations and enterprises did not meet their assignments for the conservation of rolled metals, fuel and electric power, and some of them allowed even overexpenditures of rolled ferrous metals. One of the main reasons for this situation is the slow change in the mentality and economic thinking of economic managers. What are the production difficulties usually heard about? Scarcity of metal and energy. Naturally, we must procure both metal and energy. However, they must be used economically. The question now is the following: to increase the production of finished goods from available resources. This is a realistic task, comrades.

What are the possibilities in this respect? Above all, the use of wasteless and energy- and resource-conserving technologies.

Of late there has been a great deal of talk about the utilization of secondary resources, energy in particular. In both the fraternal Lithuanian SSR and in our republic good experience exists in this matter. I am referring to the production associations--Polimir in Novopolotsk and Azot in Grodno. However, this experience is being sluggishly adopted in Minsk and other cities. Yet under the conditions of the scarcity of electric power it must not be underestimated. A great many shortcomings and even negligence exist in the use of fuel in the republic.

As you can see, many conservation possibilities exist in our republic. Their use means accelerating economic growth without additional outlays. This largely determines the improved well-being of the individual working person.

The republic's agricultural workers must do a great deal of stressed work if they are honorably to meet the responsible assignments of increasing the production and procurement of crop and animal husbandry goods, compensate for the shortfalls and strictly implement the five-year plan in all its indicators during the remaining 2 years.

Let us note that our neighbors have achieved higher results in a number of items. Therefore, we must tighten up and make use of all existing possibilities to this effect. The main thing now is to increase with highest possible returns the volumes of animal husbandry output and make thrifty use of existing feed resources. We believe that in this area as well we can learn something from our competition partners. We must also ensure qualitative preparations for spring field operations and thus lay a firm foundation for the harvest during the fourth year of the five-year plan.

The workers in transportation, trade, the communal economy and consumer services must work more organizedly and efficiently this year. In a word, each sector and every labor collective and working person must work with full dedication of their forces in order successfully to meet the 1984 socialist obligations.

Many of our shortcomings which were justifiably pointed out by Comrade G. I. Marchuk, have not been eliminated yet because not all economic managers take into consideration the changed circumstances and the new practical requirements.

Our cadres must firmly master and strictly observe the stipulations of the February CPSU Central Committee Plenum. This means to display greater independence on all levels, daringly engage in searches and, if necessary, take justifiable risks for the sake of upgrading economic efficiency and improving the well-being of the people. Seeking the advice of the working people and closely listening to the words of the workers must become the prime duty and profound inner need of every organizer and educator of the masses. Complete and planned systematic ways and means of management of the most important priority areas of national economic development must exist on all management levels.

In conclusion, on your behalf and in the name of the workers, kolkhoz members and people's intelligentsia of Belorussia, allow me once again warmly to thank the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government for the high award presented to us today and assure them that the republic's working people will continue sacredly to fulfill their prime international and patriotic duty: comprehensively to strengthen the economic and defense power of our fatherland and to struggle even more persistently for the implementation of the resolutions of the 26th Party Congress and the tasks set by Comrade K. U. Chernenko at the February 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

P. P. Grishkyavichus, CP of Lithuania Central Committee first secretary, has the floor.

Grishkyavichus' Speech

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 25 Feb 84 p 5

[Text] Dear comrades and friends:

Allow me, above all, to present to you, and through you, to the entire fraternal Belorussian people the warm and hearty greetings of our delegation and all working people of Soviet Lithuania.

Our new meeting today is twice as pleasing. We are happy to share with you your joy and enthusiasm on the occasion of the presentation to the working people of Soviet Belorussia the Red Challenge Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee. On behalf of the party members and all working people of Soviet Lithuania, I congratulate you warmly, dear comrades, on the occasion of this honored and deserved award and the high assessment of your dedicated and fruitful efforts and substantial contribution to strengthening the power of our great multinational homeland.

We have already repeatedly realized that the long experience in creative cooperation between our republics well serves the noble cause of strengthening the international fraternity and Leninist friendship among Soviet

peoples, filling with life-bringing strength this inexhaustible source of power of our socialist state.

There is no sector of economic and social development today in which the labor competition between our republics has no visible manifestations or is not yielding excellent results. Having become traditional and extensive in terms of scope and dynamic in the development of its content, it is multiplying our efforts and helping us better to resolve the problems set by the party.

The working people in our republic follow your daring acts closely and with interest and are pleased with the high results of the implementation of the plans for last year and the first 3 years of the five-year plan by the working people of Belorussia. The high level of organization and the stubborn and persistent progress toward the set objectives are what the party members and working people of our republic look at most closely above all. The attention we pay to such splendid features of your activities is clearly justified once again by a comparison between some of the results of our work over the past 3 years of the five-year plan. You outstripped our working people in the growth rates of industrial and agricultural output and increases in labor productivity. We envy you in a comradely way the more substantial results you have achieved in improving the quality of output. Our scientific and engineering and technical personnel are learning from their Belorussian colleagues how to apply the achievements of scientific and technical progress and, in particular, the use of industrial robots and wasteless technologies.

We wish you with all our hearts to continue to multiply your successes in all areas of economic and social development.

I use this occasion to report that the working people of Soviet Lithuania as well are persistently working on the implementation of the program for socioeconomic development formulated at the 26th CPSU Congress. Implementing the resolutions of the November 1982 and June 1983 CPSU Central Committee plenums, last year they ensured the accelerated growth of public production and labor productivity. The industrial workers overfulfilled their annual plan for these indicators and outstripped the growth rates planned for the first 3 years of the five-year plan. The construction workers as well successfully coped with the main indicators of the annual plan.

Noteworthy successes were achieved by the working people in the republic's agroindustrial complex in the implementation of the Food Program. The farmers fulfilled their assignments for the year and the first 3 years of the five-year plan for sales to the state of all types of crop-growing commodities. Last year the growth of animal husbandry productivity was accelerated. State purchases increased by 15 percent for cattle and poultry and 14 percent for milk. This enabled us to overfulfill our annual assignments on purchases of all types of animal husbandry products.

Naturally, we realize that not everything turned out the way we wanted and planned it. We are still lagging behind the assignments of the five-year plan

in some work sectors. This applies above all to the production of agricultural commodities, grain and potatoes in particular, and yields of basic farm crops.

Currently the attention of the party organization, all cadres and all labor collectives in the republic is directed on maintaining the pace we have reached and the overall thrust toward the practical solution of problems and actively to developing and making all positive trends permanent.

The decisions of the December 1983 and extraordinary February CPSU Central Committee plenums are a battle program for all of our further practical actions. The republic's party members and working people welcomed with unanimous approval the decision of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum on the unanimous election to the position of CPSU Central Committee general secretary Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the outstanding leader of our party and state, and his programmatic speech at the plenum.

Our obligations for this year are quite stressed. They are based on the struggle for above-plan increases in labor productivity and reductions in production costs, maintaining a strict regimen of economy and thrift and ensuring the maximal utilization of industrial and scientific and technical potential.

We deem it our duty to continue to study even more profoundly your rich experience and to apply it energetically. We are sincerely grateful for the fact that your experience is always open and accessible to our working people and that you are always ready to share it fraternally. We assure you that our working people as well will always share with equal generosity and selflessness anything which may be of interest and use to you.

In our republic as well a mass socialist competition has been mounted in honor of the elections for the USSR Supreme Soviet. Many labor collectives and thousands and thousands of working people pledged to fulfill their first quarterly plans by election day. A good start has been made in all sectors of the republic's national economy from the beginning of the year. The growth rates of output reached last year are being essentially maintained and in some sectors even increased.

Extensive and difficult work faces both of us. However, we can do it and we are confident that we shall be able successfully to fulfill the plans for the fourth year of the five-year plan.

Allow me, dear comrades, to wish you with all my heart the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans and socialist obligations for the fourth year of the five-year plan.

We wish you and the entire fraternal Belorussian people peaceful skies and great happiness and prosperity.

The floor was given to Ye. Ye. Sokolov, first secretary of the Brest Obkom, CP of Belorussia. All of us feel a great upsurge and enthusiasm, he said, on

the occasion of such a high assessment of the achievements of the republic in economic and social development to which the working people in Brest Oblast contributed as well. Industry overfulfilled its assignments for the volume of output and increased labor productivity. Consumer goods worth 93 million rubles were produced above the plan. All kolkhozes and sovkhoses ended the year profitably. As a whole, the construction workers successfully coped with their annual program.

The agricultural collectives are preparing for the spring. All seeds have been upgraded to the first quality level. We are completing repairs of the equipment and hitched tools. The plows, cultivators and seeders are already prepared for the fields. We are now laying a firm foundation for averaging 20 quintals of grain crops, 200 quintals for potatoes and 270 quintals of sugar beets per hectare. We intend to sell the state more than 700,000 tons of milk and more than 200,000 tons of cattle and poultry.

However, problems exist which hinder our progress. We know the persistence with which the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum called for the implementation of contractual obligations. However, already this January there have been interruptions in the work of the Luninets Plant for Electric Motors and the Brest Plant for Light Bulbs because of a lack of raw and other materials. By the end of the February the Brest Plant for Agricultural Machinery had received only 56 percent of the steel sheets needed for the first 2 months of the year. The collectives of the Ministry of Light Industry are not receiving everything they need for their output.

The entire increase in the volume of output achieved by the collective was the result of higher labor productivity without any increases in material outlays, said I. I. Kuleshov, general director of the Minskiy Traktorny Zavod imeni V. I. Lenin Production Association. During the first 3 years of the Five-Year Plan marketable output worth 11.9 million rubles was produced above the plan, including 1,125 tractors, 1.6 million rubles' worth of spare parts and 1.5 million rubles' worth of consumer goods. All models of the produced tractors were issued the state Emblem of Quality; for 61 consecutive quarters the tractor builders have been the winners among the sectorial enterprises.

However, this pace must be accelerated. This very year we must manufacture the first industrial tractors of the MTZ-100/102 model, developing 100 horsepower; we must increase by nearly 50 percent the production of consumer goods, including the manufacturing of more than 3,000 small MTZ-05 tractors.

The association's collective adopted socialist pledges for the above-plan increase in labor productivity by 1 percent and for reducing production costs by 0.5 percent. This is the equivalent of additional output worth 6.5 million rubles. These obligations as well are being successfully implemented.

All scientific institutions and organizations of the BSSR Academy of Sciences fulfilled their last year's plans and socialist obligations, said A. S. Makhnach, BSSR Academy of Sciences vice-president. Studies were completed on many topics in the fields of the natural, technical and social sciences.

About 100 assignments were completed as stipulated in scientific and technical programs. New substantial results of major scientific and practical significance were obtained. About 300 projects were applied in the national economy. The overall economic effect of the utilized results of research projects totaled 122 million rubles.

The Academy of Sciences is doing a great deal to intensify basic research and to accelerate and expand the scale of the practical utilization of the results of scientific research. The topic research plans were reviewed, the time for the completion of many projects was shortened, irrelevant topics were deleted from the plans and steps were taken to develop the most important trends of scientific and technical progress and to upgrade labor productivity and public production efficiency.

In order to resolve these problems, the Academy of Sciences has intensified its research on automating technological preparations for production based on computer use. High-efficiency economical technological processes and equipment will be developed and applied in metal processing, the production of semiconductor instruments, in processing agricultural commodities and in construction. New and efficient methods have been developed for selection, introduction and early diagnosis of potential productivity of farm crops. New methods for the microbiological synthesis of fodder preparations and others have been applied.

The stable fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations has become the absolute rule of the people of Vitebsk, noted V. V. Mikhel'son, Vitebsk city party committee first secretary. This was confirmed by the fact that the Red Challenge Banner of the CPSU, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee was awarded to the city for the sixth consecutive year.

During the current five-year plan alone, goods worth 70 million rubles were produced above the plan, consumer goods mainly. The volume of industrial output increased by 13.8 percent higher than the planned figure. The entire increase in the volume of output in 1983 was achieved through higher labor productivity. The construction program is being implemented ahead of schedule and the completion of all planned projects has been secured.

Four hundred and twelve production frontrankers fulfilled their personal five-year assignments. They include heroes of socialist labor M. S. Titov, a milling worker at the Plant imeni Komintern and M. V. Anibrayeva, seamstress at the Znamya Industrializatsii Factory.

Currently meetings are taking place at enterprises and organizations at which, in answer to the red challenge banners awarded to the republic and the city, the labor collectives are assuming additional and greater obligations and focusing on unresolved problems and shortcomings. Everything possible is being done to ensure the ahead-of-schedule implementation of the current annual plan and the five-year plan as a whole.

The Belorussian petroleum workers contributed their efforts to the great victory of the republic, said V. M. Kharkov, foreman at the Rechitsaneft'

Petroleum and Gas Extraction Administration of the Belorusneft' Production Association. Together with the entire collective, Petroleum Field No 2, in which his brigade is at work, overfulfilled its socialist obligations. Nearly 6,500 tons of petroleum were extracted above the plan and a substantial amount of electric power and fuel was saved. At its annual meeting the brigade resolved to increase labor productivity by 1 percent above the plan. Three well-servicing links were set up to improve the organization of the work. The initial result was the following: 90 additional tons of petroleum were extracted in January. The same rhythm was maintained in February as well.

"Our farm was one of the winners in the All-Union Socialist Competition," said Ya. V. Baturo, head of the hog-breeding farm at the Kolkhoz imeni V. I. Lenin in Shchuchinskiy Rayon. "The plans for the first 3 years of the five-year plan for the production and sale of all types of agricultural commodities to the state were fulfilled successfully.

"These results include a share of the modest efforts of the workers of the hog-breeding farm which I have been managing for more than 10 years. The farm's collective is small but united. This helps us successfully to fulfill assignments and socialist obligations. The brigade contracting order has helped us greatly. The high rating of the efforts of the republic's working people creates in us a feeling of sincere gratitude and the desire to work even better for the good of the homeland. In implementing the resolution of the February 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the kolkhoz's collective reviewed its socialist obligations. This year the farmers will struggle for averaging 35 quintals of grain, 250 quintals of potatoes and 450 quintals of sugar beets per hectare. An average of 185 quintals of meat and 830 quintals of milk will be produced per 100 hectares of farmland."

The speakers unanimously stated that the republic's working people, inspired by the fatherly attention of the communist party and the Soviet government, will develop even further the socialist competition for the successful implementation of the assignments for 1984 and the entire five-year plan. They will make a substantial contribution to the implementation of the Food Program and will welcome worthily the elections for the USSR Supreme Soviet and the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Belorussia from the German-fascist aggressors.

The aktiv unanimously approved the contract for socialist competition between the working people of the Belorussian and Lithuanian SSRs in 1984. On behalf of the working people it was signed by the heads of the Communist Party of Belorussia and the republic's government and the heads of the CP of Lithuania and the government of the Lithuanian SSR and representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia of the two fraternal republics.

The participants in the meeting adopted with great enthusiasm a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee.

REGIONAL

BODYUL, GRISHYAVICHUS SPEAK AT LITHUANIAN BANNER PRESENTATION

Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 28 Feb 84 pp 1-2

[EL'TA abridged report]

[Excerpts] A meeting on the occasion of the awarding of the Red Challenge Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee to the Lithuanian SSR for high results achieved in the all-union socialist competition and for the successful implementation of the 1983 State Plan for economic and social development took place in the hall of the state philharmonic in Vilnyus on 27 February. The meeting was attended by CP of Lithuania Central Committee members and candidate members, members of the CP of Lithuania auditing commission, first secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms of the CP of Lithuania, chairmen of executive committees of city and rayon soviets of people's deputies, chiefs of agricultural administrations, first secretaries of Lithuanian Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms, heads of ministries and departments and production frontrankers. The meeting of the party-economic aktiv was attended by comrades P. P. Grishkyavichus, V. S. Astrauskas, A. S. Barkauskas, A. K. Brazauskas, N. K. Dybenko, A. K. Kayryalis, V. K. Mikuchyauskas, V. V. Sakalauskas, R. I. Songayla, A. A. Ferensas, L. K. Shepetis, P. V. Ignotas, V. Yu. Kardamavichyus, Yu. Yu. Petkyavichyus and P. P. Shileykis and the deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers.

Also participating in the meeting was I. I. Bodyul, CPSU Central Committee member and USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman.

The participants elected an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo with great enthusiasm.

The floor was given to Comrade I. I. Bodyul.

Speech by Comrade I. I. Bodyul

The tremendous socioeconomic progress achieved by our homeland is ensured by the constructive toil of all union republics and the creative talent of all nations and ethnic groups voluntarily united within the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Lithuanian SSR, which is making a substantial contribution to the development of the country's productive forces and the production of material

goods which raise the living standards of the working people, can be justifiably proud of this high honor.

The Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic was one of the nine republics to be proclaimed the winner and awarded the Red Challenge Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee for the high achievements reached in 1983 in the all-union socialist competition and the successful implementation of the plan for economic and social development.

Two cities--Kaunas and Panevezhis--four rayons, 25 industrial enterprises and construction, transportation and trade organizations and 16 kolkhozes, sovkhoses and agroindustrial associations were awarded this high prize.

Thousands of working people in plants, factories and farms are working for the glory of the republic. Communists and Komsomols, experienced veterans and young people, are in the vanguard.

The CP of Lithuania, which is implementing the CPSU strategic line purposefully and persistently, aimed at upgrading public production efficiency, improving all quality indicators and ensuring the stable development of the economy and the successful solution of social problems, is the tried leader and organizer of the Lithuanian people.

Allow me, dear comrades, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet government, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee warmly to congratulate you and, through you, all working people in the republic for the high and deserved prize with which your great labor exploit is acknowledged.

Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, is sending you his warm congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of this victory.

Konstantin Ustinovich is an outstanding ideologue of our party, a talented organizer of the Leninist style, a principle-minded and exigent leader, a person exceptionally responsive and sympathetic to the needs and interests of the working people.

The Soviet people are well familiar with Konstantin Ustinovich and unanimously approve the decision of the extraordinary February Central Committee Plenum at which he was elected head of our party's Central Committee.

Comrades! The Lithuanian people ended last year with a feeling of duty fulfilled. They fulfilled and overfulfilled their planned assignments and socialist obligations.

The republic's entire economic system is being perfected; the level of management is improving; intersectorial production and economic relations are expanding and intensifying; the more proportional and balanced development of all national economic sectors is being secured. Labor discipline is strengthening and responsibility for the implementation of plans and obligations is

increasing on all levels. The development of the republic entirely in accordance with the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress is the most important result of these and other organizational-political and economic measures.

During the first 3 years of the five-year plan industrial output increased by 13 percent, which is higher than the planned figure.

Scientific and technical progress is the main guideline in public production. Over the past year 159 automated and assembly lines were developed and installed and nearly 100 shops and sectors were comprehensively mechanized.

Labor productivity is growing faster on the basis of improved technical standards. In the past 3 years it increased by 10.3 percent in industry as compared to 8.2 percent as planned.

High production indicators were reached in terms of lowering outlays of material, raw material and fuel and energy resources. A total of 370 million kilowatt hours of electric power, 24,000 tons of rolled ferrous metals, 23,000 tons of gasoline and many other important types of material and fuel resources were saved during the year.

The five-year assignments for the production of consumer goods were overfulfilled. Last year more goods were supplied to the market than stipulated in the main plan and the additional assignment.

The republic's agroindustrial complex is making a significant contribution to resolving the food problem. The planned indicators for purchasing meat, milk and other animal husbandry products were exceeded. The plans for the purchasing of crop products were fulfilled.

The republic is fulfilling its plans for the delivery of goods to the all-union fund with a high feeling of duty and responsibility.

The food industry sectors are successfully developing in close production cooperation with agriculture. The flag bearers of these sectors are the Kapsukas Dairy Products Canning Combine, the Klaypeda Bread Combine, the Kaunas Confectionery Factory and others.

The sectors producing industrial consumer goods are successfully developing as well. The light industry enterprises produced more than 90,000 square meters of cotton fabrics, 240,000 square meters of linen fabrics, 200,000 units of knitted underwear and many other commodities in greater demand by the population above the planned figures.

The republic's local industry is engaged in an exceptionally important socio-economic experiment aimed at ensuring the radical qualitative improvement of production and economic relations in the sector, the entire system for planning, management and fund forming, labor and wage norming and resolving other problems in a new fashion, based on high efficiency.

The Lithuanian SSR suitably rates the role of trade and other service areas in resolving social problems and is taking major steps to develop them. A

great many new features are being applied in these areas in terms of the organization, management and improving the quality and standards of population services.

Lithuania is in third place among the union republics in per capita volume of retail trade and consumer services.

The republic achieved certain positive results in capital construction. The plan for commissioning industrial capacities, housing, general education schools and health care and cultural and consumer projects was fulfilled. The Kaunas house-building combine was awarded the Red Challenge Banner for work results achieved in 1983.

It is said that winners should not be criticized. Indeed, in this lofty and solemn moment I am unwilling to mention existing shortcomings. You are aware of them. You are exposing and eliminating them on a principled basis.

Allow me to express as a good wish some considerations related to republic and union bodies.

We speak of plan fulfillments and do not always realize their cost. We do not analyze all economic components. We do not identify and make full use of possibilities of reducing outlays, lowering production costs and increasing profitability and labor productivity.

We are allowing an imbalance between increased population income and commodity resources, thus creating trade shortages.

The difficulties in supplying the national economy with metal, fuel and other raw materials and material resources call for looking more profoundly at the ways for the implementation of the plans, at the way the economy is developing and whether or not the necessary unity is being maintained between quality and quantity in such a way that we may produce and manufacture what the state and the people need.

Accomplishments should be assessed on the basis of end results and the implementation of obligations for supplying goods on time and fully in accordance with standards and contractual obligations, rather than on the basis of steps taken or orders issued, as is sometimes the case.

It is precisely such a specific and practical type of work which will enable us, as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko pointed out at the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum, successfully to maintain the pace we have reached, the general trend toward the practical solution of problems and the more active development of positive trends which must be made stable.

Comrades! The Red Challenge Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee is being presented to the republic on the eve of the elections for the USSR Supreme Soviet, which your people are welcoming with high labor and political activeness, monolithically united around the Leninist party.

The elections are bringing to light new creative forces contained within the conscious and ideological convictions of the Soviet people and their loyalty to the Marxist-Leninist banner.

The high enthusiasm, persistence and efficiency with which the working people and the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations in the republic are implementing the stipulations of the CPSU Central Committee make us confident that the plans and obligations for the fourth year of the five-year plan will be successfully implemented. The Lithuanian SSR will reach new standards of socioeconomic progress.

Allow me once again to congratulate you warmly on the occasion of this high award and wish you further successes in implementing your tasks, good health and prosperity.

Accompanied by the applause of those present at the meeting, I. I. Bodyul presented the Red Challenge Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee to the representatives of the republic.

The floor was given to P. P. Grishkyavichus, CPSU Central Committee member and CP of Lithuania Central Committee first secretary.

Speech by Comrade P. P. Grishkyavichus

Dear comrades!

We have just accepted this precious reward: the Red Challenge Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee.

Allow me on your behalf, on behalf of all working people in the republic, to express our warm and hearty gratitude to the Leninist Central Committee of our party and the country's government for this high appreciation of the results of the labor and creative efforts of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia of Soviet Lithuania during the third year of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The party members and working people of Soviet Lithuania unanimously approved the resolutions of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum on the election of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko to the position of CPSU Central Committee general secretary. Comrade K. U. Chernenko's plenum speech was accepted by us as a program for practical action for the implementation of the resolutions of the 26th Party Congress.

We consider the high award which was presented to us today a high assessment of the dedicated and fruitful efforts of our leading collectives and the large detachment of shock workers during the 11th Five-Year Plan. We warmly congratulate the working people of the cities of Kaunas and Panevezhis, Panevezhiskiy, Plungeskiy, Skuodasskiy and Shalchininkskiy rayons and the working people of the 41 best collectives in all national economic sectors,

whose labor contribution also earned them the Red Challenge banners; the names of 19 of them were inscribed in the All-Union Honor Board of the USSR Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy.

The victory of our leading collectives in the all-union socialist competition was the result of the many noteworthy features marking their activities. Above all this includes their high labor and political activeness, organization, discipline and a truly communist attitude toward labor. They include their innovative attitude toward the organization of labor and production and strengthen ties with science and a liking for progressive experience; an economical and thrifty approach to the utilization of existing production and scientific and technical potential and material, raw material and financial resources.

It is precisely because such excellent qualities have become more widespread in both the country and in our republic, thanks to the wise leadership of our party and its Leninist Central Committee, that we were able last year to achieve a substantial acceleration in the pace of social production development and positive changes in improving its efficiency.

The industrial workers fulfilled their 1983 plans for commodity marketing and production of most important items ahead of schedule, on 27 December. Goods worth in excess of 184 million rubles were produced above the plan. Labor productivity increased by 3.3 percent and accounted for 80 percent of the increase in industrial output. All ministries and departments fulfilled their marketing plans. The highest volume of output was achieved by the enterprises of the ministries of light, meat and milk, food and furniture and timber processing industries.

Greater attention was paid to enhancing the technical standards of production and improving production quality. The state Emblem of Quality was awarded to 1,367 items. The share of superior quality goods exceeded 43 percent of the entire volume of commodity output subject to certification.

The faster increase in the production of consumer goods was secured. Consumer goods worth 58 million rubles were produced over and above the annual plan and the additional assignment; this includes 43 million rubles' worth of consumer goods produced by the light industry enterprises.

The construction workers worked well. They built major fuel and energy projects such as the second section of the Mazheykyay Petroleum Refinery, the first power turbines for the Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant and the Vilnyus TETs-3 and many other industrial projects. The annual plan for housing construction was overfulfilled; all planned general education schools, hospitals, polyclinics and children's preschool institutions were commissioned.

A major step forward was taken in the development of agriculture. Overall agricultural output for the public sector farms increased by 9 percent compared with the previous year. For the first time the socialist obligations for the production of rough and fresh fodder were fulfilled. This enabled us to achieve a substantial increase in animal husbandry productivity. As a

result, as we know, the 1983 state assignments for purchases of all varieties of agricultural commodities were overfulfilled. All farms were profitable during the year. The net income of kolkhozes and sovkhoz profits was higher by a factor of 3.7 compared to the previous year.

The positive changes which took place in the development of the national economy enabled us to ensure the further growth of the population's well-being. Last year the real per capita income in the republic rose by 2.8 percent. Retail trade increased by 2.7 percent and consumer services by 5.3 percent. Availability of industrial goods and the most valuable food products, meat and dairy goods and vegetables in particular, improved.

New successes were achieved last year in the development of science, public education and culture.

The main task now, as Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, clearly stipulated at the February Plenum, is "without stopping to go forth, to march on the basis of everything already reached, enriching it creatively and concentrating the collective mind and energy of the party members, the working class and the entire people on unresolved problems and on the key problems of the present and the future." In the area of socioeconomic development, it is particularly important for us now to maintain the pace achieved and the overall trend toward the practical solution of problems. We must develop even more energetically all the positive trends which were clearly manifested last year and to give them stability.

Under the influence of the resolutions of the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, all in all our start of the fourth year of the five-year plan has been good. The industrial workers fulfilled their January plan for all basic indicators. Compared to last January the volume of commodity output increased by 6.5 percent and marketing by 5.5 percent. Labor productivity increased by 5.7 percent and accounted for 89 percent of the increased output. The contracting construction organizations using state capital investments increased their commissioning of productive capital by 7 percent and housing by 31 percent. The personnel of livestock farms and complexes increased sales of cattle and poultry to the state by 34 percent, milk by 8 percent and eggs by 3 percent compared to the same period in 1983.

Although we properly rate such positive results, we cannot ignore the still-existing major shortcomings and bottlenecks. Although state discipline was unquestionably strengthened, 29 associations and enterprises, or nearly 7 percent of their overall number failed to fulfill their January plan for marketing industrial output. Twenty-two industrial collectives failed to fulfill their contractual obligations for the delivery of goods to consumers. A number of rural rayons continue to lag in terms of daily milk production.

These and other facts prove that not all collectives are ensuring the proper level of production and labor organization, overall organization and discipline, high labor activeness and efficient use of internal reserves and possibilities. Therefore, we have not ensured organization and order in every

collective, although this is our key, our main problem. We cannot slacken in this area but must persistently continue our efforts and concentrate our attention precisely on lagging collectives.

Organization, conscientiousness and the labor activeness of the working people are indivisible concepts. The socialist competition was and remains one of the most important methods for upgrading the labor activeness and organization and fulfilling and overfulfilling state plans. It must be aimed at overfulfilling state plans and upgrading production efficiency. The task formulated at the December CPSU Central Committee Plenum of achieving an above-plan increase in labor productivity by 1 percent and an additional drop in production costs by 0.5 percent is a specific expression of this requirement.

It is obvious that we shall not be able to increase labor productivity, not to mention above-plan productivity, without additional energetic efforts to retool production facilities with the help of new and more productive equipment and without a better organization of production and labor. In this case the application of brigade methods of labor organization and incentive are of the greatest importance. The brigade method is already being applied by 65 percent of the workers in the republic's industry. Nearly two-thirds of all construction and installation work is being done on the basis of the brigade contracting method. We must admit, however, that we have not used the possibilities of this progressive method everywhere and to the fullest extent. It is being sluggishly applied in agriculture and a formal or noncomprehensive approach to its application still takes place.

The further development of production without involving additional personnel is a most important task. We were able to achieve significant improvements by limiting the size of the staff in recent years. Many of our economic cadres adopted a statesmanlike approach to this problem and energized their search for means of increasing labor productivity. However, some sectors and many enterprises are still showing little concern for reducing underproductive and heavy manual work. We must energize our efforts in this direction.

The question of the conservation of all resources has assumed a central role in the organization of the socialist competition after it was given priority by the party. We shall not be able to achieve any substantial drop in production costs without daily concern for the economic use of energy, raw materials, materials and financial resources and without comprehensively reducing the material and labor intensiveness of output. However, by far not all of our collectives have properly developed a method for the struggle for such economy and thrift as personal and collective savings accounts.

Today we must also acknowledge the fact that we have still not been able to develop in all our economic cadres a taste for innovation, progressive experience and scientific accomplishments. Some enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhoses have held leading positions for a number of years and acquired rich experience in economic management. Others, although operating under the same conditions and frequently side by side with frontrankers, continue to stagnate or show very sluggish progress. This is frequently because their managers and specialists are indifferent to the experience of their neighbors and,

frankly speaking, to their assignments. In this respect again the party committees and primary party organizations must make strict demands of the managers of such collectives.

We recently assumed socialist obligations and signed a new socialist competition contract with the working people of the Belorussian SSR for 1984. It is our duty and a matter of honor to spare no effort and energy for their successful implementation.

Allow me assure the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government that, in answer to the high assessment of their work last year, the party members and all working people in the republic will do everything possible to ensure the successful implementation of plans and socialist obligations for the fourth year of the five-year plan.

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CSO: 1800/319

REGIONAL

KAZAKH INTERNAL AFFAIRS ORGANS DISCUSS IDEOLOGICAL WORK

GF071534 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 0110 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] The tasks of the political organs of the Kazakh SSR Internal Affairs Ministry in light of the demands of the February (1984) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the advice and instructions of Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the questions of maintaining public order and strengthening socialist law were discussed at the meeting of the political organs of the republic's Internal Affairs Ministry held in Alma-Ata on 6 April.

Platayev, Kazakh SSR minister of internal affairs; Kalmatayev, chairman of the political department of the republic's Internal Affairs Ministry; and other speakers spoke about the necessity of further strengthening the ideological-educational work, augmenting the responsibility of the cadres and consolidating conscientious discipline. The importance of augmenting the activity of the party and komsomol organizations and the mutual correlation between the services were emphasized. The political organs are required to further the effective activity of all the subunits of the internal affairs organs.

Participating in the work of the meeting were Shalov, chief of the administrative organs department of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; other responsible party, Soviet and komsomol workers; and leaders of a number of the republic's ministries and departments.

On the same day, the chiefs of the political departments of the oblast administrations of the Internal Affairs Ministry were received by the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee. They held discussions with Miroshkin, second secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

CSO: 1830/421

REGIONAL

UZBEK INFORMATION, FOREIGN CONTACTS DEPARTMENT HEAD HITS BOURGEOIS LIES

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 1 Mar 84 p 3

[Article by A. Kasymov, deputy chief of the Information and Foreign Relations Department of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee and candidate of historical sciences: "Similar to Ice on the Sun"]

[Text] I clearly remember this meeting that happened a long time ago. Because a meeting with fellow countrymen in a distant land always excites, stirs up imagination. I was a member of a delegation of scientists and artists to the United States in those days. One day, it was late in the evening already, we were approached by several Americans after a performance by the Bakhor ensemble.

With a noticeable accent they started a conversation in the Uzbek language. These were people of second and third generations, whose grandfathers and fathers had for various reasons left their homeland sometime ago. We invited them to our hotel room. We had a leisurely conversation over a traditional cup of green tea. These American Uzbeks, who have never visited the land of their ancestors, were interested in literally everything about the life of our country.

They asked many questions: naive and friendly ones as well as inquisitive and provocative ones. The way the question was asked at times, cast a shadow on the Soviet way of life. At the same time, the conversation clearly indicated that our new acquaintances do not have reliable knowledge and true information about how we live, work and take vacation.

It is known that the Leninist solution of the nationalities question in the USSR arouses great interest abroad. In talking on this subject with any person, one rightfully experiences a feeling of pride in our fatherland--the Soviet Union. The feeling of unified socialist motherland is developed strongly in all of us. A wonderful feeling!

We are rightfully proud of being Soviet citizens. We speak and write with pride about the truly gigantic accomplishments, which are reflected, like in a mirror, in the history of our multinational state. They are visible in the life of every family, every person and every republic. The Soviet Uzbekistan, a former backward remote area of tsarist Russia, has also achieved great successes in the fraternal union.

At present, the Uzbek SSR has more than 100 sectors of modern production and over 1,500 large industrial enterprises, which are equipped with the latest technology and equipment. Striking changes have occurred as a result of the cultural revolution. Before the October victory, those educated accounted for only 2 percent of total population, but now it is a republic of complete literacy. We did not have a single higher educational institution in our region before. The Uzbek SSR now has 43 VUZs, which are attended by more than 285,000 students.

It is not surprising that our achievements--a graphic example of the advantage of real socialism--arouse gnashing of the teeth among reactionaries of every stripe and paid specialists on the Soviet Union. Western ideologists strive to set off nationalist consciousness against internationalism, to give it an anticommunist and antisoviet orientation and to inflame chauvinist feelings in many peoples.

Quite often articles that strive to inflame vile feelings are published in the respectable English scientific journal ASIAN AFFAIRS (Aziatskiye dela), with which I had an occasion to get acquainted. B. Lubin, the author of one of them and professor of the Oxford University, who resided for several months in Tashkent, not bothering herself with a search for realistic arguments and facts, wrote that under the influence of Russian language and culture the Soviet Uzbeks, especially the urban population, are allegedly losing their national language and their centuries-old culture and national traditions. Another similarly ill-disposed person toward our country, one David Montgomery notes with a thoughtful air in one of the issues of the ASIAN AFFAIRS that the study of Russian language in Uzbekistan is forced upon the local indigenous population against its wishes.

This is a clumsy lie, even if it is covered up by pseudoscientific reasoning. It is easily refuted by the facts of our life. As indicated by objective data of the census, among the peoples, who were formerly subjected to oppression by Russian tsarism, the number of persons who regard the language of their nationality as their native tongue is not diminishing but growing. Thus, the Uzbek language, according to the 1939 census, was regarded as native by 97.8 percent of Uzbeks, and according to the 1979 census by 98.5 percent. Incidentally, residing in all republics of our country are many people of different nationalities for whom the language of the basic nationality has become their native tongue. There are nearly 100,000 such people in Uzbekistan.

Yes, in Uzbekistan as well as throughout our multinational Soviet state, the striving of the non-Russian people to master the Russian language is steadily growing. But this is a particularly voluntary matter. It is known that throughout our enormous country the Russian language has become an indispensable means of intra-national intercourse, a language of friendship and fraternity. Today, in the friendly family of residents of Soviet Uzbekistan there are representatives of 120 nations and nationalities. Can one imagine a mutual exchange of spiritual values and achievements of distinctive national cultures without the means of Russian language? How is the economy to be developed without it and how are the unified friendly international collectives of construction projects, enterprises, kolkhoz and sovkhozes to be organized?

The Russian language is indispensable in the drawing together of all Soviet people and in strengthening their fraternal friendship and unity. During an all-union census, everyone voluntarily reports the necessary information about himself and identifies his nationality and native language. According to the data of the 1979 census, 153.5 million people identified Russian as their native language and 61.3 million people of the country stated that they easily use the Russian language as their second native tongue.

Which of the republics today does not honor great Russian writers and poets such as Pushkin, Lermontov, Tolstoy, Chekhov, Dostoyevskiy and Gor'kiy? The knowledge of Russian enables us not only to acquaint ourselves with the genuine wealth of Russian and multinational Soviet culture, but also to become a part of the greatest spiritual values of the world treasure house.

Bourgeois propagandists deliberately keep quite about the facts and phenomena of our life of the international order. We know of many remarkable manifestations of the international spirit and feeling of the fraternal friendship of peoples! The family of Zukhra and Gulyam Abdurakhmanov is well-known in Tashkent. These opera singers have raised six children, including three whom they had taken into their family to be raised during the years of the Patriotic War. They were the girls Anya and Katya from the Ukraine and the boy Vanya from Russia who were left without parents. Zukhra Abdurakhmanova herself also lost her parents during the years of the civil war, she was raised in a children's home in Moscow and graduated from an opera studio there. Her daughter, Dil'bar Abdurakhmanova, is currently the chief conductor of the Academic Bol'shoi Theater imeni Navoi and the people's artist of the USSR.

All adopted children of the Abdurakhmanovs as well as their own children have received education. The Abdurakhmanovs now have 18 grandchildren, including six grandchildren from their adopted children.

Of course, the bourgeois propagandists do not write about such facts, they make no attempt to comprehend them. They scream about "Russification" by using all methods, including fabrications on the condition of Islam and Muslims in the USSR. In the same article, B. Lubin writes that atheistic propaganda and "disapproval on the part of authorities" of the functions of religious cults evoke dissatisfaction of a considerable part of local population, especially of believers. New rituals, which are created and developed by us, are supposedly lacking.

Slander again in a scientific type packaging. In reality the believers in Uzbekistan as well as in other republics freely perform their religious rituals. At the same time, new customs and rituals that organically become a part of everyday life of the people reflect the great achievements of nations and nationalities of the country in communist construction. The wonderful tradition of mutual labor assistance--khashar--is particularly widespread. This is convincingly testified to, for example, by the restoration of Tashkent after the catastrophic earthquake of 1966 by representatives of all union republics.

Quite recently, during a visit to the Uzbek land, L. Messer, a member of a tourist group from Seattle, which is the American sister-city of Tashkent, expressed his attitude toward our life in the following manner: "I have already visited Tashkent in 1982 and know much about it. Today, I and my fellow countrymen look with pleasure at a city which has made a great step forward during the years of Soviet power. Thank you for the warm welcome, and for your persistent struggle for peace."

Anticommunist falsehoods are like ice on the sun, they melt on contact with socialist reality.

9817

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REGIONAL

CREDIBILITY OF LITHUANIAN EMIGRE PAPER ATTACKED

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 8 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by A. Kavalyauskas, "More Zeal Than Sense"]

[Text] The emigre reactionary press, blindly imitating its more respectable colleagues in its lies and slander against socialism, is irrepressibly losing its readership. Having lost any sense of measure in its curses and ignoring the mandate of even minimum accuracy of yellow journalism, it is hastily grabbing at any insinuations and slanderous fabrications so as to announce that it is itself again...

Let us take, for example, the reactionary sheet NAUYENOS published in Chicago. Calling itself the continuation of the tradition of the first Lithuanian newspaper in America and the guardian of the principles of liberalism, this newspaper, having become a tribune for right-wing socialists, has gradually become the reserve of ossified conservatives espousing double-dyed bourgeois nationalism and chauvinism.

Of course, NAUYENOS did not fall so low overnight. There was a time when the newspaper made its pages available to those who thought differently. However, already in the 30's the efforts to examine "in a socialist manner" certain social phenomena in the old homeland as well as across the ocean only served to show how deformed the concept of socialism had become for the chief editors and publishers. And what are its pearls of wisdom worth today, which state that "there are most socialists in the Democratic party, but they are also present in the Republican party, as well as among Roman-Catholic priests. However, they are most prevalent among office workers and, of course, among people from Hollywood." With such a vivid imagination it is probably not difficult to get to Capitol Hill, and even to jump the fence of the White House.

The colleagues at NAUYENOS like to startle their readers from time to time with the contention that their brainchild is a "newspaper of the working man". How does this "working" organ protect the interests of the workers? Quite simply. The faster galloping inflation and unemployment develop in the capitalist world, the more this world is praised. The harder it becomes for the working man, especially the one balancing on the brink of poverty, or the low-paid pensioner, of which there are many among our former countrymen, the more the newspaper delights in Reaganomics. And as far as internal policy problems are concerned, its interpretations surprise even representatives of

the liberal-minded bourgeoisie. The pages of NAUYENOS fervently praise the "humane" neutron bomb and concepts of "limited nuclear warfare." The most banal chauvenism is propagandized as the most humane virtue.

"These are people with a rather broad imagination, to whom logical thinking is not inherent." This is how the far from progressive press views the colleagues and editors of NAUYENOS. Their writing is termed "the standard of stupid fanaticism."

Evidently, those who are nearby can see better what is what. Yet, how can we not notice, for example, such a sensational piece of news as "the start of the war between Germany and the East", which was happily reported in 1981. This report finally angered the more balanced friends of NAUYENOS. One of them -- the more liberal monthly AKIRACHYAY -- expressed itself directly on this subject: "This is already a manifestation of the downfall of the press, a downfall which is expressed in the fact that the writers have no more respect whatsoever for the readers and write as if the reader were a half-civilized, illiterate person for whom anything you give him is fine."

Here we must correct the "monthly publication of the free word." For the readers such nonsense is worthless. They do not subscribe to NAUYENOS and do not buy it. Here are the eloquent facts on this subject. While in 1968 the circulation of the newspaper was 28,000 copies, in 1976 it had dropped to 20,000. In 1980 it was slightly over 2,000 copies, and was even lower at the start of the current year. One need not be well acquainted with American life to understand what a ten-time reduction in circulation within the course of several years indicates.

Now let us see what the clerical newspaper DRAUGAS has to say about the reasons for the drop in circulation. "In reality, NAUYENOS has long been a lackey of those in power in Washington. Some representative (Democrat or Republican) may throw it a crumb, and NAUYENOS tries to prove itself. It doesn't matter whether a 'liberal' or a 'conservative' sits in the White House."

We might add that such fervor is characteristic not only of this one emigre reactionary sheet. Other reactionary emigre publications are also bending over backwards trying to win the favor of the "masters of life" in the present-day USA. And favor can only be bestowed for unpardonable slander against socialism and the Soviet way of life. This is why the various emigre sheets try so hard, aiming not at their own readers, but at the newly proclaimed "crusaders."

12322

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REGIONAL

ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA EFFORTS TIED TO CHURCH

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 13 Feb 84 p 3

[Excerpt from new book by A. A. Afanas'yev, "Wormwood in Foreign Fields" soon to be published by 'Molodaya Gvardiya': "An Alliance of the Profane"]

[Text] The chiefs of various anti-soviet propagandist centers in the West are vainly scurrying about in search of an audience in the socialist countries. They are trying to find allies in this effort, placing great hopes on the church and its organizations. This ungodly game is recounted in the book by A. A. Afanas'yev, "Wormwood in Foreign Fields," which is soon to be published by "Molodaya Gvardiya". We present an excerpt from this book to the readers.

A person who by a twist of fate finds himself away from his native land always feels unsure in the foreign country. Not knowing the country, its culture and customs, often its language, nostalgia for the homeland he left behind, rather dim prospects for the near and distant future -- all these factors comprise the inferiority complex which overcomes the emigrant. The gaze of many of these emigrants, even those who were non-believers before departure from their native land, involuntarily turns to religion. The emigrant -- be he Protestant or Catholic, Orthodox or Muslim -- wants to join the fold of "his" church, which reminds him of his homeland. And here the emigre clerics await him with open arms. Many of them do not worship the deity, but rather anti-communism, poisoning the souls of their countrymen abroad with slander against our Homeland.

Reactionary emigre political intriguers always play at religion. Such centers as the Vatican, Brooklyn Center for Jehovah's Witnesses, the so-called "Evangelization in the Communist Countries," "Light in the East," "Russian Church Abroad" and others are especially "zealous" in these efforts. All of them coordinate their actions to one degree or another with the organs of bourgeois propaganda.

Not only the multitudes of faithful people in the countries where the emigres reside, but even the atheistically oriented portion of the population usually have a favorable attitude toward the political activity of emigres if it is

cloaked in religious dress. The cosmopolitan character of Christianity or Islam helps emigrants to more quickly overcome a certain national alienation with support of the local religious communities. On the other hand, the religious guise allows emigre leaders to constantly attack the world of real socialism under the banner of "freedom of conscience."

The "persecution of the faithful," the "martyr church," "political atheism" -- this is the mandatory set of "arguments" used by emigre clerics regardless of their religious affiliation. In recent years they have intensified their efforts at placing crowns of thorns on all sorts of "fighters for faith," "penitents," "innocent sufferers for their religious convictions," "defenders of rights," etc.

An important place in the subversive activity of the clerical anti-soviet emigres is relegated to the Catholic Church. We will note that from the very beginning after the victory of the Great October, the Vatican saw in Bolshevik Russia only anarchy, and anarchy, of course, cannot maintain itself. Consequently, there was hope for the rapid victory by the "forces of order," i.e., the counterrevolution.

It is interesting to note one other characteristic peculiarity in the expectations of the papal circle. A victory by czarist Russia at that time seemed to the Vatican to be a greater evil than a victory by "anarchist" bolshevism. After all, in the case of restoration of autocracy -- they could bid good-bye to any hopes for annexation of the Russian Orthodox Church to the fold of the Roman Catholic. However, it is so much easier to incline the so-called "persecuted" Russian Orthodox Church, which is in opposition to the new authority, toward unity. Such was the strategy of the Vatican.

The Catholic Church began to urgently clamor around the Russian emigrants, painting before them the advantages of church unity, never parting with the thought that the time may come when "the doors will swing open", and at that time there must be a large number of trained ministers ready for the missionary "deeds" in the East. The Vatican worked tirelessly amidst Russians abroad -- in Vienna, Harbin, Kaunas, and Berlin. However, the door, as they say, was slammed shut on 29 July 1927. On that day, the patriarch guardian of the Russian Orthodox Church, Metropolitan Sergiy (of Starogorod) signed the "Message to Pastors and the Congregation", calling on orthodox ministers to re-evaluate their attitude toward the Soviet state. Representatives of the clergy who had not accepted socialism were asked to leave church affairs. For the others, it was recommended that they strictly follow a principle of loyalty to Soviet authority in their activities. The hopes of the Vatican for cooperation with Russian Orthodoxy in the struggle against Soviet authority were thus shattered.

After this, the Roman curia immediately adopted an openly anti-soviet platform. The Russian religious academy "Kollegium Russkum" was founded (the Vatican's main anti-soviet institution) "for the purpose of preparing for the moment when we may participate in the rebirth of the Russian people." It practically became the center of the Russian-Catholic Church. Many Russian emigrants, "offended" at Metropolitan Sergey's announcement of loyalty, began to adopt Catholicism.

On 2 February 1930, the pope announced the "crusade against the Soviet Union." The counterrevolutionary emigres were ecstatic. Russian church services resounded for the first time in St. Peter's Basilica during the papal expiatory mass, and white Russian emigrants applauded the pope with particular zeal.

After World War II, the Vatican assisted in every way possible the development of anti-communist activity by organizations created by emigrants from the socialist countries. For example, the "Lithuanian diplomatic representation" at the Vatican began to be mentioned in the documents of the Rome curia. Fascist escapees began to be presented in numerous papal messages and preachings as victims of the "godless" regimes. Of course, these fabrications were immediately snatched up -- what a witness! -- by the entire nationalistic emigre press.

In 1955 a certain Herman Hest founded the international emigre "Center for Catholic Studies." The center's publications production to this day facilitates the kindling of anti-communist ideas and nationalistic passions.

As early as 1952, the activists of the Lithuanian emigre clerics prepared a program for the rebirth of Catholicism in Lithuania. It was presented in the "Directives of the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Episcopate for Catholics" published in Rome. The strategy of "emancipation" by the ultra-right circles of the Lithuanian clerical emigres requires that the Catholic Church in Lithuania be transformed from an organization which satisfies the religious needs of the faithful into a political force subverting the socialist society from within.

The political intriguers require of religion that the Lithuanian Catholic clergy take a position which is hostile to socialism. They malignantly call those church activists who are loyal to the Soviet state "forced collaborationists" and "conformists." When the representatives of the Lithuanian Catholic Church appeared at the II Vatican Council, they were hostilely met by the emigre clerics. And why not! After all, their appearance at the world Catholic forum shattered the worn out myth about the "persecuted church" in socialist Lithuania.

In recent years, the hostile emigre clerics are trying even harder to malign even the activity of the religious associations in our country. Stopping at nothing, they are, for example, trying to prove that the church movement in the USSR for peace is being "inspired by the Kremlin." The political dead men from the anti-soviet emigre camp have truly black souls and dark intentions, covered in a religious guise.

12322
CSO: 1800/339

REGIONAL

BALTIC EMIGRE ACTIVITIES IN STOCKHOLM ATTACKED

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 5 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by V. Lyaushka, "Stockholm's Uninvited Guests"]

[Text] Certain anonymous "representatives" of the Baltic states announced their concern during the Stockholm Conference in the capital of Sweden regarding the reported increasing "russification" of the schools and excessive military training of students in the republics of the Soviet Pre-Baltic region. No answers were forthcoming to the questions of what grounds there were for such declarations and, most important, whom these allegations were made by.

The anonymity of such falsifications is no accident. According to the plans of their compilers, this anonymity serves their purpose. If something were to happen, as they say, they "won't get it hot", and yet the deed has been done.

In the past two-three months there have been a multitude of such "rumors" circulating in the air-waves. And it has not been only in the air-waves. The emigre rabble, with the permission of official Washington circles, is given access to the vast Western press. We must note, however, that Washington nevertheless gives a discount for its press: it is less tolerant of such pretenders than, say, the British, West German, Austrian, etc., since it is burdened with its own miscarriages of broad politics.

Nevertheless, the Austrian PRESSE dated 11 January repeats almost word for word without any shade of embarrassment the topic which we mentioned. We get the impression that certain persons "X" from beyond the ocean stopped in Vienna on the way to Stockholm, as well as stopping in London, since the BBC also took the cheap bait... Everyone, as they say, gets a crumb, and all are satisfied.

One other detail. The anonymous announcements from the capital of Sweden were forthcoming before the opening of the conference on 18 January. Some mentioned simply the "russification" of schools in the Soviet Pre-Baltic region and others claimed to "have information" about the development of new rockets in the European part of the USSR or something else "almost" probable.

In today's ultimately heated international situation, such speculation is made in hopes of dropping a seed of doubt into the hearts of people who are concerned

about the imperialistic policy of the USA and in an effort to give the West European anti-war movement an anti-soviet slant. And the most repulsive is the fact that this is being done at the hands of the youth and the students.

In this connection, it would not be out of place to report that the "youth" theme was already exaggerated in the summer of last year by the reactionary pre-baltic emigres. (Obviously, we are not trying to say that this had never been done before). Let us focus attention on only one fact. When the anniversary of one youth organization from the times of bourgeois Lithuania was being celebrated last year in Canada, a greeting message from R. Reagan was read. The current fuss over the Stockholm conference shows with all clarity who the inspiration behind this regular anti-soviet sabbath really is.

The question arises: why was the capital of Sweden, which gave its name to the representative conference, selected as the meeting site by reactionary emigres? The fact is that the named "representatives" have no possibility of sneaking into bilateral political talks. Here, however, 35 countries are present in the face of their delegations and political questions of a more general, humanitarian character are being solved. So the "pusher"-provocateurs of various suit scurry about under the guise of "journalists" and others, supplying radio announcers and the West European press who are eager to hear gossip with anti-soviet fabrications. And with the mandatory stamp of "Stockholm." Otherwise some people might think that the "cause" had died in the streets of Chicago, in the sad emigre quagmire.

Today the world is hopefully watching the events taking place in the Stockholm conference hall. This is greatly facilitated by the position of the USSR and other socialist countries, who have announced at the conference the need to follow the lead of the Soviet Union and take an oath of not being the first to employ nuclear weapons. There are other realistic proposals as well. As usual, the Soviet Union and the socialist countries did not come to the Stockholm talks empty-handed.

The atmosphere around Stockholm, as we have had time to see, is also not empty. After the "preparatory" volley on the eve of the conference, the reactionary emigres have busied themselves with their everyday affairs.

The experience of the Helsinki Conference in 1975 and the subsequent ones in Belgrad and Madrid, where such diversionists also operated, shows that their efforts are ultimately in vain. However, on a background of an exacerbated international situation, such "playing politics" may create certain difficulties, and primarily -- in achieving commonly acceptable measures of trust, and in questions of cultural and information exchange between the East and West.

In the words of the poet, the organs of mass information in the West are currently ever more becoming "the weapon of mass annihilation." These words could not be more applicable to the shameful fuss of the reactionary emigres in Stockholm during these days.

12322

CSO: 1800/339

REGIONAL

ARMENIAN ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION MEETS ON WATER POLLUTION

GF082010 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 28 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] The Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission of Environmental Protection and Rational Use of Natural Resources held a routine session. It reviewed the question of strengthening the protection of small rivers from pollution and the consumption and rational use of their water reserves.

It was noted that the republic's ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations, the economic activity of which is affecting the condition of the small rivers and the cleanliness of the water, have established and implemented a number of measures in recent years to restore the abundance of water and set up construction for the protection of water. The sewage collector linked to the Yerevan City aereation station, which made it possible to join it to the polluted waters of the Razdhan River and end the pollution of the river water, has been commissioned. The construction of the Marmarik River collector has been completed and the construction of a number of structures for the biological cleansing of polluted water is underway to end the polluting of the Bambak, Teperd, Akhuryan, Gavaraget, and Kaskh rivers.

Regardless of the implemented measures a number of industrial and water industrial enterprises and organizations are causing considerable harm to the small rivers by dispensing untreated water into them. The commission urged a number of ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations to secure the rapid construction of structures for cleansing the polluted water and the implementation of measures for protecting the water. The republican society for the protection of the environment should organize the active participation of the population, Komsomol, and Pioneers organizations in the implementation of measures for the preservation of the rivers and the improvement of their condition.

The results of the 1983 state plans for the commissioning of capital investments for environmental protection installations and capabilities were also reviewed. It was noted that the construction and commissioning of 43 kms long sewage collectors, 18 kms of which is in Yerevan city, has been completed. In the Razdhan cement factory and Yerevan city soviet enterprises, installations for ending and neutralizing industrial residues have been commissioned.

However, it was noted at the session that the construction condition of the environmental protection installations still remains insufficient. The use of allocated capital investment and meeting the schedules for the commissioning

of the water preservation capabilities are inadequate. Taken as a whole, the 1983 capital investments plan for that purpose has been fulfilled by a mere 68.5 percent in the republic.

The commission also reviewed the condition of the initial cleansing of polluted water by the Kirovakan city enterprises and the measures for its improvement. It urged that measures be instituted to close down a number of production departments in the A. Miyasnikyan chemical factory, including the calcium and carbide department by 1985. The city executive committee has been urged to set up strict supervision of the construction of the second stage of structures for cleansing polluted water and to secure their commissioning on schedule. The session established the plan for measures to be implemented toward the reduction of air pollution caused by the gases emitted by motor vehicles.

CSO: 1838/9

REGIONAL

BOOK ON NATIONALITIES QUESTION FLAWED

[Editorial Report] Moscow VESTNIK MOSKOVSKOGO UNIVERSITETA in Russian Series 11 No 2 (Mar-Apr) 1984 carries on pages 79-80 a 1,000-word review by D. L. Zlatopol'skiy on the book "SSR-edinoe Sovetskoye mnogonatsional'noye gosudarstvo" (Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1982). The book correctly emphasizes the tenet of the Communist Party that the solution of the nationality question includes the right of the nationalities to self-determination, meaning the right to express the sovereign will of each nation as to what form of statehood it will have, whether or not to remain as part of a given state, or to secede and create its own independent national state or to choose another form of statehood.

The authors, A. A. Agzamkhodzhaev and Sh Z. Urazayev, did not, however, deal adequately with the prominent roles in the formation process of the federation played by the various forms of national statehood: the union republic, the autonomous republic, the autonomous oblast and the national okrug (the new constitution calls the latter the "autonomous okrug").

In the work it is asserted that 'the autonomous oblast has the attributes of statehood' while at the same time Soviet autonomy as a whole is regarded as one of the forms of national statehood. Moreover, as is known, autonomy does not represent one, but three forms of national statehood of the USSR's peoples: the autonomous republic, the autonomous oblast, and the autonomous okrug. But only one of these--the autonomous republic--is a state. This is clearly expressed in the 1977 constitution as well as in earlier versions of the Basic Law of the Soviet Union.

Each of the forms of national statehood--from the union republic to national okrug--arose because the right of nationalities to self-determination was in each instance expressed in different form, depending on several concrete historical, economic, political conditions. This meant, above all, the different degrees of economic, political and cultural development of the many nations and nationalities of the Soviet Union.

Many of the USSR's nationalities did not pass through the capitalist stage of development before the October Revolution: Bashkiriya, Kirgiziya, Kazakhstan, the greater part of Azerbaijan, certain peoples of the Northern Caucasus, Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan. It is therefore natural that the free will of each nationality in choosing its form of national statehood was, in each concrete case, closely linked with the objective conditions in which it found itself.

If the authors of the book had not attempted such a fragmented solution to the question of the various forms of autonomy, they could have avoided some of the pitfalls one finds in the book.

The authors' addressing of the question of the principles of federation is correct. But the cursory mentioning by them of Lenin's role in the creation of the principles of federation is regrettable.

The remarks on the formation of the sovereign Soviet republics in Central Asia and their admission into the USSR are thorough and are based on original archive materials, much of which is published for the first time. There is no doubt that this useful book will be received with interest by political scientists, historians and a wide circle of readers interested in the theoretical problems of Soviet statehood.

CSO: 1830/422

REGIONAL

NEW BOOK DETAILS UZBEKISTAN'S RELIGIOUS TENOR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 10 (October) 1983 carries on pages 93-94 an 800-word article reviewing N. Saidov's book "The System of Scientific-Atheistic Education in Conditions of Developed Socialism" published by the Tashkent publisher "Fan." The book contains, among other things, the results of the comprehensive sociological investigation conducted by the Institute of Philosophy and Law of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences with the aid of a large group of scholars, lecturers, agitators, and other organizers of scientific atheist propaganda work. "The book permits one to get an objective picture of the degree of religiousness of the republic's populace and of how this religiousness is distributed among various groups. In addition, the investigation has helped to understand the process and the effectiveness of atheistic training, to indicate achievements and omissions...and concrete ways to improve such training." The review was written by Candidate of Historical Sciences K. Pirmatov and Candidate of Philosophical Sciences S. Tadzhiyev.

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CSO: 1830/408

REGIONAL

ALTAY KRAYKOM CHIEF ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

[Editorial Report] Omsk ZEMLYA SIBIRSKAYA DAL'NEVOSTOCHNAYA in Russian No 3, March 1984 (signed to press 29 February 1984) publishes on pages 6-11 a 2,500-word article entitled "Altay Horizons" by N. F. Aksenov, first secretary of Altay Kraykom. Aksenov writes about the development and accomplishments of agriculture in Altay Kray from the mid-1950's to the present.

CSO: 1800/366

END