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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

VAYNO SPEECH AT TENTH PLENUM OF ESTONIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 10 Apr 83 pp 1-2

[ETA report: "Speech by K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, at the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee 10th Plenum"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Comrades. The questions raised at the discussions in today's plenum are not only of great socioeconomic but also political significance. They touch in a most direct way upon the interests of all strata of the population.

Although we have examined the two question separately and although they cover different spheres of the republic's national economy, it can nevertheless be said that today's entire discussion has taken place, as it were, along the same channel. The fact is that the Food Program and the production of consumer goods have, figuratively speaking, a common denominator--the purposeful approach to further improvements in the well-being of the people.

The main reports and discussion provided a sufficiently precise picture of the state of affairs, and work completed was critically considered and ways of correcting shortcomings were proposed. Now, deeds must follow our words.

Why, then, comrades, the urgency of the problem?

First, a certain lack of coordination between the population's monetary income and the availability of goods is making itself painfully felt. There is a rule of economics as old as the world that wages growth should not outstrip labor productivity. And in principle everyone agrees with this rule and knows quite well what its violation threatens. But in practice it is violated. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary comrade Yu.V. Andropov talked about this in his speech to machine tool workers in Moscow.

Increases in wages without an accompanying growth in labor productivity and increases in consumer goods lead to disproportions. And the joy of having extra money in one's pocket is short-lived since the necessary goods are unavailable.

Second, improving well-being presupposes constant expansion of the range of and improvements in both industrial and agricultural products, that is, the maximum possible approximation of supply and demand at any given stage.

Accordingly, questions of the production of consumer goods and increasing their output should always be at the center of attention in our party, soviet and economic organs.

The members of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau recently visited an exhibition of consumer goods that industry in the republic is proposing to produce next year. The exhibition was large and it left a generally fair impression.

But what did we see? Somehow it all was all familiar and ordinary. And when we asked the leaders of some of the ministries and enterprises what proportion of output is being renewed each year, we heard in reply that the average is 10-12 percent. We think that this is very little.

Many beautiful and well-made articles were shown at the exhibition. They will indisputably beautify our everyday life and bring joy to the purchasers. But in many cases the trade representatives remarked quite emphatically that these kinds of good are in short supply and more of them should be made. And with respect to a whole range of goods that have now been in production for many consecutive years, the opinion was quite different: there is no demand for them. Misgivings were expressed that the trade organizations are not able to sell the volume of output offered.

What, then, is going on? There is a run on some goods, but not many are being made, while the buyer has no special interest in others and but they will stubbornly continue to produce them. Of course, the solution to this contradiction is not as simple as it seems at first glance. In fact, sometimes the necessary raw materials are in short supply, and there is lack of up-to-date technological equipment. These are objective difficulties and they must be taken into account. But very often in arguments among industrial managers you also hear the following: some goods are unprofitable to produce, their profitability is low.

The impression is created that individual comrades fail completely to understand, or do not want to understand, the demands of the times associated with growing consumer demand. If we continue to adopt this attitude toward the fulfillment of our obligations, the renewal of the products list and satisfying orders from trade, then we shall not only fail to carry out our duty to society but also place trade, and indeed industry itself, in a very difficult position. It is not fortuitous that in recent times the plan for commodity turnover in the republic has not been fulfilled. You do not have to be an economist to understand that this poses a threat for the future. References to inadequate profitability in the production of certain consumer goods are excuses in the arguments of, say, a rank-and-file planner in an enterprise. Our prices for goods are indeed still not perfect, and they vary and offer varying profitability. But the managers of state enterprises are obliged to think more broadly and to act in a party spirit and a statesmanlike way and not to strive "at any price" to carve out profit for the enterprise.

The trading organizations should be more persistent and demanding in setting up production of the necessary goods, invoke their sanctions more fully when

contracts are broken, and report instances of an unstatesmanlike approach to the organs of people's control and superior organizations and the party committees. That is, trade workers must also improve themselves in many things and show greater initiative.

Managers in light industry, the food industry and local industry, and indeed in trade, must draw the most serious conclusions from today's discussion in the plenum. The party gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations and the departments of the central committee must enhance the responsibility of economic personnel and increase the demands made of them to improve the quality of goods and the range of goods and improve trade in consumer goods. In all this it is very important to arouse and support initiative and to be bolder in making various experiments; that is, there should be constant quest.

This is our duty and our primary obligation as communists. As has been stated today, great reserves for the production of consumer goods are available at enterprises in machine toolmaking and other sectors of heavy industry. The successful utilization of these possibilities depends on the initiative of the party organizations and our economic cadres.

Starting from this year, for republics, ministries and administrations, and associations and enterprises of all-union subordination, a new indicator has been established for the output volume of consumer goods, namely the production of these goods per ruble of the wages fund. This indicator will provide a precise landmark for enterprise collectives in the heavy industrial sectors: to bring the final count of consumer goods produced up to a volume equal to the entire wages fund.

Of course, when defining these tasks there must be a differential approach and a comprehensive consideration of the specific nature and capabilities of the labor collectives and of the level of consumer goods output reached.

If we take a look at the products list for consumer goods produced by enterprises in machine toolmaking and instrument building in our republic, we can find many very simple, nonstandard articles that are manufactured in small batches with a high expenditure of labor. Of course, such articles are essential to consumers, but from the viewpoint of the efficient use of production potential at these enterprise it would be more expedient to lay emphasis on the production of technically complicated articles. And the simplest kinds of consumer goods are completely available to the enterprises of the Estonian SSR Ministry of Local Industry, the kolkhozes and interkolkhoz organizations and the Estonian Republic Union of Consumers' Societies.

It is no simple matter for industry of all-union subordination to specialize in the output of consumer goods whose technical level would accord with that of its main output. But it is essential to do this work, persistently and constantly. Evidently, using the experience gained in Belorussia and Latvia, our planning organs and trade should set about dividing up the products list for cultural and everyday goods among the sectors of heavy industry and local industry, taking into account the complexity of production.

Here, however, there should be no going to extremes, as they say, or having merely a formal attitude toward the task. Thus, the "Prompribor" association has for a number of years been making official requests to have certain nonstandard articles removed from its list of manufactured goods and passed to other enterprises; this list includes articles such as locks, vegetable slicers, covers for jars, meat grinders and meat safes. Instead of these articles the association management is suggesting that it set up production of certain electrical and electronic products.

In principle, the question is being posed correctly. And it would seem that everyone would vote for this proposal with both hands, without turning a hair. But as it turns out, only 26 kopecks per ruble of the wages fund is used to produce consumer goods at the "Prompribor" association. And only 15 people are engaged in the manufacture of these nonstandard items. And are the meat safes and vegetable slicers, which are essential for many people, really jamming up the roads and interfering with the assimilation of standard products? The argument is most doubtful. It is somehow not convincing. Would it not be better for the management of this esteemed enterprise to show its sense of principle in some other way: produce both the standard and the nonstandard products? It would get a big "thankyou" from the purchaser.

The time is certainly ripe for the republic council of ministers to set up under the ESSR Gosplan an interdepartmental commission to organize the production of consumer goods, which would consider and resolve on an operational basis all questions connected with the specialization of associations and enterprises and the expansion of cooperation within the republic in the manufacture of these goods, and would regulate relations between industry and trade.

To note fine initiatives and to assess them in good time: this is what is required of us. There are businesslike and enterprising people filled with initiative in every collective. Energetic party support, and sometimes merely a word of encouragement, imparts the desired impetus to a fine initiative. Nor should it be forgotten that the innovation always goes through its birth pangs and in the initial period particularly, needs solicitous attention, and often also protection.

For example, all praise is due the organization of the production of wood blocks at the Tallinn plywood and furniture combine. Sawdust, wood shavings, wood chips and even wood dust, none of which had any use before, are all used in this. And as a result we have a fine, cheap fuel. The initiative of the enterprise and the republic Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry has been supported by the union ministry.

An interesting economic experiment is now being worked out in the republic Ministry of Light Industry. It is aimed at forming a more efficient system for supplying enterprises and marketing output. A close amalgamation of efforts is envisaged between the "Estlegsnabsbyt" wholesale and retail trade organizations and the industrial enterprises. The idea of the experiment is to enhance the responsibility of all links in the chain: supply-production-trade. It is aimed at achieving higher final results.

According to preliminary outlines, by galvanizing the activity of all those participating in the experiment and liquidating losses at the "interfaces" it is possible to insure an additional R50 million of consumer goods output and extend the range.

The Ministry of Light Industry is taking a bold step. It is being supported in Gosplan and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Ministry of Light Industry. Authoritative specialists from the CEMA countries have also spoken out in its favor; they were in Tallinn recently where a meeting on questions of improving the economic mechanism was held on the base of the ESSR Ministry of Light Industry.

In general, comrades, the production of consumer goods here has available many additional possibilities that the republic party organization should use and thus make an extra contribution to the country's commodity resources.

Comrades. The ESSR Food Program for the period through 1990 has just been approved at the plenum. It must be said that the republic Gosplan, ministries and administrations and regional party and economic organs put in much serious work on this document. The intermediate drafts for the program were discussed repeatedly in the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, the republic council of ministers and the USSR Gosplan. In the draft that was presented, consideration had been given to comments on it and many extra points were included.

In the main the republic's Food Program is balanced in terms of capital investments and the resources of material-technical support. However, each of us must clearly understand that its successful implementation is guaranteed only given the thrifty, businesslike use of allocated funds and, finally, a creative approach to the utilization of available internal reserves.

The Food Program is becoming a main directive document defining the development of the republic's agrarian-industrial complex over the next 7 years on which we shall collate our work. Up to now, however, we still lag behind the set indicators. We have several rayon leaders who have already convinced themselves that the planned growth rates do not match our possibilities and who think that the plans should be amended by lowering them against the five-year targets, as was done this year for purchases of livestock farming products. But that amendment should be regarded as an exception, connected with the consequences of 1981, which was a very difficult year for us. It must be understood, comrades, that we are responsible to the country for managing our affairs throughout the entire five-year plan in such a way as to insure that it is fulfilled. Meanwhile, compared to the five-year plan, within the republic preferential purchases are being made only of grain, vegetables and eggs. We are still behind the plan for the first 2 years for purchases of cattle and poultry.

This situation must be corrected. The main weight of organizing this work falls on the party raykoms and the rayon agrarian-industrial associations. Now, after the adoption of the republic Food Program, a detailed analysis must be made of the coordination between the rayon food programs and the

comprehensive plans for measures at farms; and the need to liquidate the lagging that has been permitted must be taken into consideration.

I would like particularly to deal with upcoming work connected with the introduction of the collective contract in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production.

This question was recently discussed in the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and then a representative, all-union meeting took place in Belgorod, at which CPSU Central Committee secretary comrade M.S. Gorbachev spoke.

Why is it that today the CPSU Central Committee attaches such great significance to the collective contract, and the brigade organization of labor in general?

It is because it promotes greater efficiency in agricultural labor and strengthens labor and production discipline. The collective contract is aimed at achieving high final results and--something that is especially important at this stage--without additional capital investments.

In a number of the fraternal republics, over many years considerable experience has been gained in work using the collective contract brigades, farm sections and mechanized links. Practice shows that the labor collectives that see themselves as an independent economic cell regularly obtain from a unit area 20-30 percent more output than the others.

Unfortunately, up to now our own experience in this field is meager. Today we can name no more than a dozen or so places where collective contracts are in force.

For example, at the "Kommunist" sovkhoz in Valgaskiy rayon, a fodder procurement detachment led by communist Kheyno Saar is operating successfully.

The experience of the cost-accounting contract at the so-called "family farms" has well recommended itself.

Everything, it would seem, is clear: the effect is there for all to see. Then why, up to now, has the collective contract not been extensively employed among us? All the prerequisites for it are to hand: the opportunity to repeat earlier experience, skilled personnel, the essential equipment. The explanation lies mainly in an underestimation of the importance of a new progressive form of cost accounting and being accustomed to the old organization of labor that has come about over the years.

Moreover, at many of the republic's farms, there has been a recent extraordinary interest in material incentive for fulfilling individual agrotechnical operations and sizable bonuses are paid for the successful completion of the harvest, interrow work, crop picking, applying fertilizers and other one-time operations. As a result, the total sum is substantial, and often it is unconnected with the final result--the harvest. It is therefore no subtlety that when it is suggested to a vehicle operator on piecework rates that he join a brigade and work under a collective contract, he reasons thus: the final accounting under the contract will be only at the end of the year and we not not know

until then how much will be available for the brigade purse, while at present I receive my money for each operation immediately and in full.

So we have many problems and complexities here. And together with the economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations, the party organizations at farms and the party raykoms must carry out much painstaking explanatory and organizational work in order to overcome the existing psychological barriers and build a broad highway for the collective contract in agricultural production. On this plane we also await the qualified recommendations of scientists and economists, taking into account the conditions and features of individual sectors of agricultural production and individual rayons and even farms.

I would like to caution against a hasty and formal attitude toward this new matter. What is required is mandatory observance of the principle of voluntary participation and giving the brigades the right to resolve their own internal questions. We have instances in which the innovation has not been thought through to its conclusion or has been unregulated economically or not brought to the attention of each member of a collective; and the innovation has failed and the very idea discredited.

There is no need to pursue quantity immediately. Small is beautiful. If a collective working on a unified contract has already been created, care must be taken to make it a real beacon and propagandist of the innovation. In brief, there is no call for haste; but also it is not for communists to spend overlong on bestirring themselves or on making references to objective difficulties. Perhaps we should set ourselves the target of having at least one such brigade at every farm this year.

Thus, comrades, in agriculture we have come close to a definite boundary, and the agenda contains basically different approaches to the organization of labor. One of the keys to improving production efficiency, and perhaps the chief and most reliable, is the introduction of effective cost accounting in all links of agriculture. And primarily the collective contract in the primary labor collectives. We have to create the best conditions for stimulating good quality, productive labor, a sense of initiative and enterprise, thrift and economy, and a conscientious labor discipline and order.

Comrades. The next large and important question that I would like to address is improvements in the management field in agriculture in the spirit of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum.

During the last decade much has been done in the republic to improve and further develop the way in which the management of the national economy and its individual elements is organized. Dozens of associations and combines have been set up, many enterprises and kolkhozes and sovkhoses have been amalgamated, the interfarm organizations have appeared, and the computer data services have been spread extensively. All this has promoted improved efficiency in social production.

The economic potential of the countryside has grown rapidly and the numbers of management links have been increased many times over. Production

specialization and cooperation have taken place. Naturally, all of this has also required improvements in management.

One-and-a-half years ago, the agrarian-industrial associations were set up in all the republic's rayons to replace the agricultural management boards; qualitatively different principles form the basis of their activity. And now, as you already know, a central management and coordination organ has now been formed at the republic level within the system of the agrarian-industrial complex, namely the ESSR Agroprom.

The idea of Agroprom has been maturing for a long time, and it has more than once been talked about by the farm managers, economists and party workers. The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and the council of ministers approached the formulation of this idea very carefully, comprehensively weighing all the "pros" before making this serious decision.

Our proposal to set up an unified organ to manage agriculture in the republic was reviewed and approved by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. Many all-union ministries and administrations have supported us.

What then, was wrong with the earlier management structure? Primarily, narrow departmentalism. While acquiring position and a certain weight, the organizations formed at different times to service agriculture had no sense of responsibility for the final results of agricultural production. They had their own indicators, the notorious "gross volume," in whose pursuit abnormal forms were sometimes used, often cutting across the interests of kolkhozes and sovkhoses, that is, the direct producers. How paradoxical it is that because of the existing structure even the ministry of agriculture itself was far removed from the fields and farms, the fulfillment of state tasks for procurement, and insuring an uninterrupted supply of consumer foodstuffs.

This separateness led to a situation in which, as their leaders justifiably complained, at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses there were many different bosses and not one of them was a real boss in whose hands was concentrated full authority backed by economic levers.

Now the republic Agroprom has been set up, a unified management and coordination center. It combines the functions of the Ministry of Agriculture, the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, and the State Committee for Land Reclamation and Water Resources. That is, its authority extends across the entire sphere of agricultural production. In addition, through its presidium and council, Agroprom has been given the rights of coordinator and controller of the activity of all republic ministries and administrations included in the Agrarian-industrial complex; and the Agroprom chairman, as a first deputy chairman of the ESSR Council of Ministers, bears the direct responsibility for the work of these ministries and administrations.

And here the question may be emphatically asked: why, in this case, does Agroprom not include the republic's entire agrarian-industrial complex, including the financial-management activity of the procurement and processing

sectors and the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry? Ideally, this would probably be the correct thing to do. But we must be realists; we must not run before we can walk. The present agrarian-industrial complex is a collection of complex sectors of the national economy, so bulky and cumbersome a thing that to entrust its management entirely to a single organ would today be very risky, and in any case beyond the power of a single organ. And, when concentrating its main attention, efforts and funds on improving production efficiency in agriculture, which as we know is already an extraordinarily complicated and difficult matter, how can Agroprom also deal successfully with complex matters such as procurements, storage, processing and other very specific sectors that require large capital investments, skilled personnel, complex equipment and much else? Agroprom has been set up, and it is a far from simple mechanism. Let it first find its feet, grow strong, and have time to show what it can do. And then it will be able to take further steps.

This also applies equally to the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry. This organization is still relatively young and is still in the stage of formation. We are dealing with a quite specific and complicated matter. Today it is a major independent sector of agriculture, not only producing but also processing and marketing fruit and vegetable products. It also includes specialized transportation facilities. The state has allocated large funds to develop the sector. This organization also has close interpublic ties for the delivery of vegetables and fruit, and for us this is not an unimportant matter.

Last year all the farms of the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry overfulfilled their plans for the sale of produce, and within the system plans were also fulfilled for retail trade turnover, potato and vegetable procurement and the output of industrial products. Positive shifts have already been seen in the supplies of vegetables and fruit for cities and settlements; the shortages have been constantly and tangibly felt for many years. Of course, the position is still far from ideal, and we understand this. But there is every justification for looking with optimism to the future. Thus, is it worth taking an as yet uncompleted restructuring and replacing it with another? This is why today the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry has not been included directly in Agroprom.

I would like to say something else about the reorganization that has been carried out. In their desire to put the entire agrarian-industrial complex under one roof, some farm managers and leaders of rayon organs see mainly not the solution to questions of more operational and smoother operations by all those participating in production and the processing of agricultural output but a source for redistributing the profits of the industrial enterprises. This, let us state directly, is an illusion, an erroneous view. Of course the processing enterprises make a profit. But it is a planned profit. And profits are assigned not to the enterprises, or the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, not to the sector, not even to the ministry, but to the state budget. And they are allocated by the Ministry of Finance on instructions from the union government. They are used as a funding source for our public health, education and many other of the country's needs. And incidentally, a considerable proportion of this money goes into agriculture through higher buying prices.

The creation of Agroprom places a large measure of responsibility on the republic party organization. It is a new business and it should not be forgotten that the entire country will be following our experiment with great interest.

The structure of the Agrarian-Industrial Association has been organized set so that in general it will operate precisely and on an operational basis. The main administrations and administrations have combined some of the functions formerly carried out in parallel by both the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture. The apparatus of the amalgamation is less bulky. It has 80 less people than the three administrations that have been disbanded. The number of primary managers has been reduced from 15 to 9. Thus, in creating the association an important goal has been pursued--to make the new management organ different in terms of substance, and monolithic and capable of functioning. In the future, the best things in the republic Agroprom organ will be extended to the rayon associations.

Agroprom has to do much work to extend the sphere of action for cost accounting, strengthen the role of economic methods in management, improve planning, and enhance the efficiency of agricultural production.

One very important matter is that of the style of the organization's work. The further development rates of agriculture in the republic and the fate of the Food Program will depend largely on how urgent questions are resolved at top management level.

On this plane, it is not redundant to caution against certain errors. The reorganization that is taking place is not merely a change of sign or a rearrangement of the armchairs; it is a serious internal restructuring of all operations.

There is a danger that attempts will be made to mechanically transfer to the newly created structure the present composition of the functional services without the necessary analysis of their suitability in the new conditions, along with the old shortcomings, without careful work on the interrelationships and interactions of the new management system.

Orientation on the final result, and this is precisely the aim of the entire restructuring that has been undertaken, envisages that the new management structure is not merely the simple sum of earlier functions. It is necessary to insure a combination, a "fusion," so to speak, of the different parts of the new organization into a single whole. Here, fundamental importance attaches to establishing mutual understanding between officials and workers in the new management apparatus who come from different organizations, and to setting up horizontal and vertical links.

It is not the task of the Agrarian-Industrial Association to send out instructions to the rayons on how to "plough and sow and reap and mow." The specialists in the rayon associations and farms, and we have adequate numbers of these specialists, are skilled people who know better than they do in Tallinn what to do on the fields and farmsteads and when to do it.

From Agroprom we expect, first of all, decisions on those numerous questions that are being raised by the rayon associations: the timely delivery of fertilizers, spares, fuel and other resources; the implementation of a unified technical policy, solutions to the complex problems occurring at the "interface" between sectors on the timely and complete realization of funds for machinery and building materials, and also questions whose solution depends on other republic and all-union organs.

The question of management efficiency on the part of Agroprom is particularly serious and urgent since not only must the appropriate demands for its style of work be worked out today, but there must also be help in creating a businesslike style among the rayon agrarian-industrial associations that make up the decisive wing of management in agriculture. The rayon agrarian-industrial associations are directly linked to the kolkhozes and sovkhazes and to production. It is therefore right to make high demands of them, the more so since many associations still lack initiative and boldness and specificity in dealing with matters. Instead of a deep subject analysis of the situation at the farms and focusing attention on the laggards and spreading leading experience at the local level, a multitude of meetings are held on general questions, in the old way.

As a rule, all the managers and chief specialists assemble at these meetings, including those from farms where things are going well. These meetings have little to offer the latter; people are just taken away from their work. And neither are they much use for the laggards; as a rule, they need solutions to and help in specific questions.

The final result should be the main criterion in analyzing any question. When the position remains unaltered it means that meetings and conferences have lost their efficacy. The only thing that is obvious is the illusion of work. Unfortunately, this happens frequently.

More use will be served if a group of specialists from the apparatus and authoritative practical people are sent to the lagging farms every week or two, and a serious economic analysis is made of the situation and methods for dealing with lagging farms planned in a calm atmosphere; and a determination made of what the agrarian-industrial association should do and what the farm itself should do. Perhaps it would be proper to have something like a consultative brigade in all the rayons, together with ad hoc groups working on goal-oriented problems. This would be of real assistance to the kolkhozes and sovkhazes.

It is essential to seek out and introduce into practical work new forms of cooperation and mutual help for farms, links with patrons, the maneuvering of labor and material-technical resources. In the countryside there are many internal reserves for production growth. It is the task of the rayon associations to reveal them and enable them to be brought into play.

A major restructuring from top to bottom is taking place throughout the entire agrarian-industrial complex. We have started this at the republic level and the establishment of management at the rayon level continues; life dictates

the need to introduce new management forms at the kolkhoz and sovkhos level, in the brigades and the farm sections.

All this places on our cadres a mandatory obligation to be imbued with a businesslike style and to do their work specifically, with intelligence and initiative.

The party raykoms must be the guides in this great matter, teach people to work in the new style, raise the responsibility of cadres, and help them to be equal to today's tasks.

A few words on discipline. For in the final analysis, everything that we are talking today comes down to bringing order in all things, great and small. It must penetrate into the consciousness that one-time campaigns will not succeed in doing this, and even less in maintaining it.

If we understand discipline in the broad sense, and this is how we should see it, then long and painstaking work lies ahead. Up to now we have barely scratched the surface of a major problem--labor discipline. However, it is here that we must start. The initial results are already being felt. More complete use is being made of working time and many management questions are being solved on an operational basis.

But we must go further. Through administrative methods it is possible to achieve a situation in which people arrive at work on time. But in order to make them work well, productively and responsibly, much remains to be done.

At each enterprise, at each kolkhoz and sovkhos, in each establishment, the mechanism of moral and material incentive should be set up in such a way that it would be disadvantageous and bring shame before the collective to work negligently or irresponsibly.

How can this be done?

There are no universal recipes. Everywhere the work is different, the conditions different. The details must be worked out at the local level. But if we speak in general terms, there are tried and tested forms. They are really well-organized competition, the brigade form of labor, work in accordance with collective contracts. But all these forms should be brought into play.

This year, 1983, is the first year that the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums have started to be really embodied in our business. The first quarter of the year has just ended. What is there to say about the results?

Industry, agriculture and construction have worked not at all badly. In industry the plan for output sales was fulfilled 102.1 percent, and compared with the first quarter of last year the growth rate was 6.1 percent. This is higher than envisaged by the five-year plan. Above-plan output worth R24.7 million has been achieved through labor productivity growth.

It is a long time since we have had these kinds of rates and indicators.

In construction, the commissioning of new fixed capital was fulfilled 108 percent, including in housing 109 percent. The plan for construction and assembly work was fulfilled 106 percent. It is especially pleasing that the contract organizations fulfilled the plan 103 percent through their own efforts and provided 5 percent more output than last year.

Finally, agriculture. The present overwintering is taking place well. First and foremost we must mention the increased productiveness of the milking herd. Five of the last six months of the overwintering have been record-breaking in terms of milk yield per cow, and the total increase is 280 kilograms compared with milk output in the previous stall period. Daily weight increases for fattened hogs and cattle have been higher than last year.

It should be noted that creation of the essential reserves of fodder last year and the skillful organization of production at farms during the winter period have insured output growth and the fulfillment of plans for sales of output to the state. For the first time in many years the republic has fulfilled the meat and milk purchase plans for the first quarter, 103 percent and 107 percent respectively. The quarterly plans for milk purchases have been fulfilled by all rayons, and for meat by 11 rayons.

Substantial aid from the state has played a major role here. For the first half of this year we have been allocated 90,000 tons of concentrated feeds above the plan.

We now have good work done in advance to achieve this year an overfulfillment of socialist pledges for milk yield per cow and to return to the high level of productiveness that we achieved 6 years ago in 1977.

The spring sowing draws near. In a week-and-a-half the sowing machines will go out onto the fields at the farms. Although the general level of preparedness for the spring sowing may be characterized as good, individual checks of the disposition of labor, fuel supplies and the reinforcement of vehicle operators are still required. We must carry out the spring field work in an organized way and complete the sowing of grains and potatoes in no more than 2 weeks, and the entire sowing within 20-25 working days.

Many great matters lie ahead. The main thought in the upcoming work is in imparting new impetus on all directions of economic building. This has been well described in comrade Yu.V. Andropov's report at the ceremonial meeting in Moscow devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR and in his article "The Teaching of Karl Marx and Certain Questions of the Building of Socialism in the USSR," published in the third edition of KOMMUNIST. In particular, it is noted that "today the paramount task is to think through and consistently implement measures capable of providing greater scope for the action of the colossal creative forces inherent in our economy."

This has also been the subject of our talk here in the plenum. It has reflected an understanding of the seriousness of the tasks that we face and an ability

to evaluate critically the work that has been done, and a burning desire to achieve with optimism and faith the targets set for solving new urgent questions. On this plane, I think, the plenum has fulfilled its task.

In conclusion, permit me on behalf of the plenum participants to assure the CPSU Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo and the central committee general secretary comrade Yu.V. Andropov personally that the Estonian party organization and all the workers of the republic will spare no effort or knowledge in working efficiently and will successfully complete the third year of the five-year plan.

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CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

VAYNO ADDRESS TO CONGRESS OF WOMEN

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 15 Apr 83 pp 1-2

[ETA report: "The Speech of Estonian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary K.G. Vayno at the Congress of Women of the Estonian SSR"]

[Text]. Honored delegates. Dear guests. Comrades. Permit me first of all to convey to the congress of women of the Estonian SSR warm and sincere greetings from the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic supreme soviet presidium and council of ministers, and to wish you successful and fruitful work.

Women have sent as delegates to their congress the leading female workers from the plants and construction sites, remarkable female workers of the fields and farms, the best representatives of the people's intelligentsia. Today there is probably no sector of the national economy in the republic where women are not working, where they are not displaying their abilities and talents to the full. They rightly occupy many key positions in the economy and culture. Some 47 of them have been awarded the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor for their selfless labor, and almost 90,000 women have been awarded orders and medals. And this perhaps is the best adornment that any women have ever carried.

All our achievements, everything in which we take justified pride, have been gained largely thanks to women. And so permit me from this high rostrum, to say to you and through you to all the female workers in the republic, an enormous thankyou, from the bottom of my heart, for your inspired labor for the good of the people and on behalf of the burgeoning of our motherland.

But Soviet women are not only remarkable workers. Without their active participation, today's public life would be simply inconceivable. And it is quite natural that there are present in this hall deputies from all the organs of soviet power, from the rural organs to the country's supreme soviet. It would perhaps be apropos to recall here that the number of women in the state дума of bourgeois Estonia could be counted on the fingers of one hand, and in the last дума there were no women at all. But now, women make up more than one-third of the republic supreme soviet and they deal on an equal footing with men with questions of state importance. The congress delegates also include many party, trade union and Komsomol workers and activists in various public organizations. Each in her place, you are engaged in a great common

cause, make a substantial contribution to fulfillment of the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan, and participate actively in public life. And a big thankyou to you for this.

We are pleased to welcome at this congress veteran organizers of work among women. They stood at the very sources of that difficult and complex work that radically altered the destinies of hundreds of thousands of women in our young republic and asserted their human dignity and true equality. Conditions for the comprehensive development of women and the rise in the level of their education and culture are now insured through the fullness of state power. The position of a woman today, and her participation in all matters great and small, in the republic and in the country, and her high sense of civic spirit and the breadth of her interests are the living embodiment of those noble goals that were set at the beginning of the path. And for all this we bow low before you, honored veterans!

Decades separate us from the first congresses of women, which took place in the Forties. During this time the role of the woman has grown immeasurably and she has become a significant force, accelerating the material, social and spiritual progress of society. Today, the task is not to assert women's rights, stir women to self-consciousness, and attract the masses of women into active participation in the building of socialism. This task was resolved long ago and irrevocably. Now another question sounds out: how best and most skillfully, in the interests of the development of the entire republic to use that enormous creative, constructive potential that women have at their disposal? to increase their contribution to the education of the new man? This is what is important today, this is why after a long interval it was decided to convene a congress of the women of the Estonian SSR.

Our congress, therefore, is not only a holiday at which it is customary to deliver pleasant speeches. It is first and foremost a working congress that will discuss large and serious problems.

Let us take the sphere of labor, in which the economic and social role of women in the life of society is being asserted. Here, on an equal footing with men, women have secured their constitutional rights to receive an education and training for a profession, for equal pay for equal labor, for advancement in service. And it must be said that women are making good use of their rights.

According to the figures from the last census, in our republic 94.6 percent of women of working age are working or studying. This is a very high index. Women make up more than one-half of all workers and employees and the major part--almost 63 percent--of workers engaged in intellectual labor. It is noteworthy that in recent times there has been a marked erosion of the boundaries between the so-called "male" and "female" professions and even sectors. Thus, in industry, in terms of the numbers of working women, machine toolmaking is overtaking light industry--the traditional field of female employment.

On the whole these processes can be considered positive. However, we must also look at the other side of the coin. In his time, V.I. Lenin cautioned

against an oversimplified understanding of equality. What we are talking about, Vladimir Ilich said, when addressing workers in Moscow, "is making women equal in labor productivity, the scope of work, its duration, labor conditions and so forth." Thus, for a socialist society the decisive factor is both the number of women involved in production and the nature of their work.

A whole list of party and state documents could be cited, aimed at improving labor and everyday conditions for women, along with the measures adopted to implement these documents. In particular, the reconstruction and installation of new and improved equipment are underway at the "Krengol'mskaya manufaktura," the Pyarnu flax combine, and "Baltiyskaya manufaktura" where most of the workers are women. In the new shops the work will be more productive and easier.

Unfortunately, on this plane there are many unresolved questions. For example, many women in our republic work on the night shifts. And the leaders of the ministries, especially the ministries of light industry and industrial construction materials, and of the "Estonslanets," "Slantsekhim" and "Estonbumprom" production associations, where the percentage of workers on the night shift is particularly high among women, must address this problem seriously and in a planned way.

The problem of reducing heavy manual labor is a very urgent problem, the more so since it affects predominantly women. Of course, it is impossible to solve everything all in a moment. But when the situation remains unchanged for years and when no persistence or initiative is displayed it is quite inexcusable.

Much has been done within the republic to remove women from dangerous and harmful work. But at some enterprises this question remains acute, because, they say, there are not enough men for the job. More attention should be given to enabling women to acquire the mass skills that through the historical division of labor have been predominantly female and will probably remain so for a long time to come.

In the cities we have shortages of weavers and spinners, nurses, salespeople and seamstresses; in the countryside there are no skilled milkmaids or pig tenders, calfherds or poultry handlers to be found. The prestige of these occupations should be enhanced and they should be taught in school. This is something on which no energy should be spared!

We men are still in your debt because we are doing little to lighten that double burden that you bear in production and in the home. The task is to achieve a real change here. There must be a change because the total work load on women is more than on men. In short, the essence of this problem is expressed by the formula: equal rights for unequal burdens.

Undoubtedly, at your congress there will be talk of this. And calls will probably ring out for the men to help more in the home, to assume some of the care in bringing up children. All this is correct. Meanwhile, the sociologists assert that men are slowly but surely taking on their shoulders the common family burden. But much can also be done at the enterprises and

establishments. In this connection I would like to raise the question of more flexible conditions, which are still being introduced too slowly and too timidly.

Practice shows that part-time working arrangements for women with young children has a not insignificant economic and social effect. Thus, last year at a number of the republic's light industry enterprises there were no cases of quitting because of the need to look after children among women working on this basis. Another important fact is that many women who have not worked for some time because they have been raising children return to their collective if they are given an opportunity to work part-time; and this enables these women to work in the same occupation for which they had trained earlier and to retain their skills and labor habits.

It is understandable that part-time working also causes complications, especially at industrial enterprises. But these complications can be dealt with and the benefit is undisputed. So the task is to extend the practice of part-time working in the future.

The same kind of attentive attitude should be shown toward the more extensive use of staggered working hours, especially in labor collectives where many women work.

For our republic this is in general nothing new. Moreover, the people at Kokhtla-Yarve were pioneers in the use of staggered working hours. Nevertheless, it has still not been broadly disseminated. Worse, even a decrease has been noted. Evidently in this a not insignificant role is played by an attachment to the ingrained forms and the fear of innovation and the conservative thinking of individual managers. All this can and should be overcome. In this connection I would like to draw attention to the ethical aspect of this problem.

In order to clarify my meaning I would like to make a small digression here. As you well know, a broad movement has now been developed within the country to strengthen discipline. The party is trying to make it a deep movement and it cautions against reducing the struggle to strengthen discipline merely to keeping track of how many minutes people are late for work. In this regard, staggered working hours are seen as an effective means of strengthening self-discipline. And if we are talking about using staggered working hours for women, there should be no apprehensions or doubts. For it is well known that one outstanding feature of women has always been their high sense of discipline and their responsible attitude toward labor. And so, staggered working hours must be introduced more boldly and more broadly; the interests of the matter and the need to take effective steps to improve working conditions and domestic and leisure conditions for women demand this.

There is probably no need to talk to this audience about the importance of family leisure. But the way things stand, it seems, to put it mildly, unimportant. Even the few leisure centers that we have are far from meeting the essential requirements.

But there are examples of good plans. The comrades at the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education approach with a deep understanding and

with concern the creation of good domestic conditions for young families; I am thinking of the construction of family student hostels. The first such hostel was built last year for the Tartu State University. Some 80 student families are now living in it, comfortably and harmoniously. Next year construction will start on a family hostel for students at the Tallinn Polytechnical Institute.

Since 1981 one of the detachments of the student construction volunteer militia has been formed from married students. They spend the summer labor semester with their children. This means that sore subjects can be resolved. All that is needed is initiative and a readiness to put a good idea into practice.

It is in no way fortuitous that I have cited these particular examples and brought them to your attention. It is a question not simply and not only of creating normal conditions for women for study, labor and leisure, but also of strengthening the family, the primary unit of society.

When considering the relationship between the family and society, the eminent Soviet pedagogue Anton Semenovitch Makarenko wrote that "the family brings a full life, the family brings happiness, but in the features of life in a socialist society each family is primarily a major matter of state significance." This should not be forgotten! It is essential to improve the moral education of young people and provide them with more knowledge about family life and help them at those difficult times when the family can still save them. The problem is complex and multifaceted, and it should be approached with all seriousness.

Ethical problems should also be at the center of attention for women. For a frank talk woman to woman can sometimes be more effective than dozens of lectures on the harm of alcohol and smoking. These problems must all be seriously addressed by party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and state organs.

Women should be happy! This is a public not a personal question. Because when women are happy, everyone is happy. Much still remains to be done to make the happiness of women durable and lasting. But for this, really, we must work.

There is probably a certain symbolism in the fact that the congress of women is taking place in spring, when the stirred earth begins its new cycle of life. And this should remind us of the eternal truth that everything great and beautiful in this world has its origins in woman, that mankind's immortality rests on boundless maternal love. The wondrous, incomparable joy of motherhood and the care for the home, whence the country's young citizens step forth into the world, are combined in women. They rear their sons and daughters to be honest, conscientious, labor-loving. They want to see them as ardent lovers of their motherland, strong in spirit and body. They want them to be happy. And certainly they want them to have more than they did. And this is natural. May the fine, unselfish hearts of the mothers never grow cold! I would like these lofty words to sound out not only on the occasion of today's ceremonials; they come from the heart, from a sense of gratitude and appreciation.

The congress of women that has now started is undoubtedly a great and notable event in the public life of our republic. In this connection the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee has sent to you, the congress delegates, and to all the women of Soviet Estonia the greetings message published in today's press. It contains a party assessment of the enormous role of working women and mothers. It expresses sincere gratitude to women for their beautiful spiritual qualities, for their untiring labor in passing on the moral values of Soviet society to the rising generation.

The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic council of ministers have entrusted me with the task of testifying once again from this rostrum to this high assessment of the labor of women, and of expressing to you sincere gratitude and profound respect; and this I do with great satisfaction. Along with the greetings, please accept my best wishes for great success in your work, and permit me to express the conviction that the working women of Soviet Estonia will spare no effort, knowledge or energy in order to successfully fulfill the tasks set for the Soviet people by the 26th CPSU Congress.

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CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

TRADE UNION PLENUM CRITICAL OF MANY ENTERPRISES

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 24 Apr 83 pp 1,3

[ETA report: "The Trade Unions and Labor Discipline"]

[Text] On 23 April the Fifth Plenum of the Estonian republic Trade Unions Council took place in Tallinn. It discussed the work of trade union organizations in strengthening labor discipline and further improving working conditions in production. Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau member and chairman of the Estonian republic Trade Unions Council, N. Yuganson, presented the report.

It was stressed at the plenum that at the present stage, when the scales and tempo of social production have been immeasurably expanded and the value of every hour, every minute of working time has been increased, the trade unions face a task of exceptional importance: to create the kind of conditions--economic and organizational--that would provide incentive for good quality and highly productive labor and the strict observance of the requirements and rules of labor routines at every working place. One example of this kind of approach can be seen in the work of the trade union committee and the administration at the sewn goods production association imeni V. Klementi--an enterprise of communist labor. Constant concern for improving technology and labor organization and and improving labor conditions and everyday and leisure conditions is yielding good results: personnel turnover and losses of working time associated with violations of labor discipline at the enterprise are only one-third the average for the republic and the sector. The struggle for discipline is being successfully waged at the "Krengol'mskaya manufaktura" combine, the "Il'marine" plant and the "Norma" association.

At the same time, it was noted at the plenum, it must be acknowledged that many trade union organs and committees are still participating only feebly in bringing model order at the local level and are failing to make full use of their rights and opportunities for decisively strengthening discipline, reducing losses and making better use of working time in production.

Leaders and trade union committees in the republic ministries of procurement, the food industry and the meat and dairy industry are giving insufficient

attention to questions of improving labor organization and working and everyday conditions for the workers, which last year led to an increase in personnel turnover, losses of working time, absenteeism and other violations of labor and production discipline at enterprises in these sectors.

Serious criticism was leveled at trade union organizations that reconcile themselves to lack of rhythm in production and bad labor organization giving rise to rush work, overtime work and shift stoppages. The efforts of the standing production conference should be directed toward liquidating and preventing these negative phenomena, and progressive collective forms of organizing and providing incentive for work must be introduced more extensively, and control must be strengthened over the fulfillment of collective agreements. In this regard instructive experience has been gained at a number of enterprises in our republic, in particular at the Tallinn housing construction combine where the standing production conference provides real help for the administration in solving many production and social problems. At the plenum brigade leader at the housing construction combine, Ye. Komarov, described how this work is organized.

Now, under conditions of republic, sector and intraplant socialist competition, substantial additions have been made aimed at strengthening labor discipline, making more efficient use of working time and reducing personnel turnover. As was stated at the plenum, their aim is to make the slogan "Honor and Glory for Labor!" a specific and active form in the struggle against wage leveling and violations of labor and production discipline and mismanagement, and to make it promote the creation at each enterprise of an atmosphere of creative, highly productive labor and initiative.

The brigade form of labor organization and incentive is called upon to play a major role here. Questions connected with its introduction at industrial enterprises and in agricultural production were reflected both in the report and in the speeches of the plenum participants. It was noted that more than two-thirds of all workers who are members of brigades are now working on a single-job schedule. The experience of enterprises like the "RET" and "Slantsekhim" associations, the Tallinn machine toolmaking plant imeni I. Lauristin and the "Il'marine" plant, where the brigade contract is used very extensively, shows its great effectiveness. Nevertheless, the advantages of the brigade form are not being used to the full in the republic and at some enterprises it is employed without adequate preparation, just in a formal manner. At most of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses the collective contract is being introduced at impermissibly slow rates.

One urgent task for the trade union committees is to activate work on disseminating the experience of enterprises in Rostov and Vladimir oblasts, where on the initiative of the workers the obsolete working norms which no longer insure a close link between wages and the final results of labor are being reviewed. In his speech O. Dobrokhotov, first deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR State Committee for Labor, noted with anxiety that within the republic, of late there has been a weakening of attention to the introduction of more progressive, technically sound norms, which, on the one hand leads to lower labor productivity growth rates, and on the other, places honest workers in the same conditions as dishonest workers when the wages and bonuses are calculated.

The level of worker education, particularly economics education, affects in a most direct way the inculcation of a creative, conscientious attitude toward labor and the strengthening of discipline. It should actively promote the formation of economic thinking among the workers and broad and interested participation in production management and the all-around strengthening of labor discipline and model order. This also determines the role of the schools of communist labor that have been set up everywhere, in which some 114,000 students are now enrolled. We have plenty of examples of how effectively they influence the fulfillment of production tasks by labor collectives. The secretariat of the Estonian republic trade unions council has approved the experience of the schools of communist labor at the "RET" and "Tallinavtotrans" associations where all students are leaders in socialist competition to improve production efficiency and economy and thrift and are showing an example of a truly communist attitude toward labor. It was stated at the plenum, however, that there are still many examples of another kind, when the studies are of an abstract and formal nature and are unconnected with everyday management practice. It is not everywhere that the trade union committees and their public methodological councils for economic education are concerning themselves with the practical avenues of the teaching process or paying sufficient attention to improving the skills of the propaganda cadres for the schools of communist labor.

The plenum participants discussed a broad range of questions connected with the education of the young working successors. It is precisely in this contingent that personnel turnover is especially high, and it is the young workers who permit violations of labor discipline. We cannot reconcile ourselves to the fact that at many enterprises the trade union committees have neglected work on the development of training. Thus, in agriculture, construction, communications and the everyday services sphere only about 50 percent of workers are involved in training. Serious shortcomings exist in the selection of the trainers themselves, whose overall educational level in many instances is low. The question of organizing training for them remains unresolved in a number of ministries and administrations.

Interest was shown in the report presented at the plenum by dispatcher Ya. Kil'P, the chairman of the preceptors' council at the "Norma" association; he talked about how urgent problems with young people are resolved at the enterprise.

In the struggle for firm labor discipline poor use is being made of the educational force of the working collectives. Work on worker education, especially young workers, and instilling in them a sense of pride in their profession and collective is rarely carried out, and when it is it is often only formal in character. These problems are often considered and resolved only superficially, without serious preparation. At the plenum, S. Voronenko, a female worker at the Tallinn veneer and furniture combine, talked about how to correct the situation and along which avenues to conduct the search.

In his speech E. Lill, chairman of the trade union committee at the "Silikat" association, touched on urgent questions of the comrades' courts. The plenum participants called for an end to the liberal attitude toward those who abuse

the right to labor guaranteed by the USSR Constitution, and for a decisive struggle to be waged against them by the public. For this, the trade union committees must make more complete use of the rights afforded them.

The plenum also discussed the task of further improving work with letters and statements and the organization of receptions for workers in the republic's trade union organs.

An organizational problem was considered. In connection with her retirement, the secretary of the Estonian republic Trade Unions Council, A. Volostnykh, was relieved of her duties. Ya. Tiigi, a former chairman of the communication workers trade union, was elected as the new secretary.

Estonian Communist Party Central Committee second secretary A. Kudryavtsev participated in the work of the plenum. V. Renzer, Estonian Communist Party Central Committee department chief, also participated in the work of the plenum.

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CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

INFORMATION REPORT ON ESTONIAN CONGRESS OF WOMEN

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 15 Apr 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "A Congress of the Women of the Estonian SSR. An Information Report"]

[Text] A congress of women of the Estonian SSR started its work 14 April in Tallinn in the "Estoniya" hall.

The congress was opened by party veteran O. Lauristin.

The leading organs for the congress were elected. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo was elected with great enthusiasm as an honorary presidium.

K. Vayno, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly greeted, delivered a speech.

A. Aben, chief of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Department of Science and Educational Institutions, chairwoman of the Estonian republic council for work among women, delivered a report entitled "The Role of Women in the Economic and Sociocultural Development of the Estonian SSR and Implementation of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress."

A. Biryukova, secretary of the AUCCTU, then delivered a speech.

The following spoke during the discussions: K. Nyu, chief animal technician at the "Orissaare" kolkhoz, Kingiseppskiy rayon; V. Marmuleva, dressmaker at the Sillamyaeskiy everyday services production administration; the writer E. Niyt-Kross; V. Kaminskaya, a teacher at the Pyarnu No 2 secondary school imeni L. Koydul; E. Sakkool', a brigade leader at the livestock sovkhoz imeni R. Pyal'son; E. Mets, section inspector for juvenile affairs in the internal affairs department of the Khaapsaluskiy rayispolkom; E. Khion, special correspondent for Estonian radio; L. Allika, director of the Tallinn sewn articles production association imeni V. Klementi; T. Lafertova, weaver at the "Krengol'mskaya manufaktura" cotton combine; doctor of juridical sciences V. Kel'der, chief of the faculty of civic rights and procedural law at the Tallinn State University; V. Khamburg, director of the self-service department store under the Tallinn No 1 Food Trade Organization; E. Tomberg, chief of the ESSR Ministry of Health Administration for Therapeutic and Prophylactic Aid to Children and Mothers; G. Smolina, leader of a brigade of female asphalt

workers at the Kokhtla-Yarve construction trust; sculptor Kh. Pal'm; L. Sil'd, brigade leader of the Komsomol youth brigade at the "Vambola" kolkhoz, Vil'yandiskiy rayon; and candidate of medical sciences Ye. Myullerbek, department chief at the ESSR Ministry of Health Institute of Experimental and Clinical Medicine.

Greetings messages were sent to the congress by V. Vavilina, chief editor of the journal RABOTNITSA; L. Turova, secretary of the Moscow city trade unions council; Hero of Socialist Labor V. Parshina, vegetable-growing brigade leader at the at the "Detskosel'skoye" sovkhoz association, Leningrad Oblast; Hero of Socialist Labor Ya. Solov'yeva, a worker at the Minsk "Integral" production association; professor A. Baldinene from the Kaunas Medical Institute; V. Pikhel, Latvian SSR minister of social security and chairwoman of the republic council of women; and pioneers and schoolchildren of the republic.

The following took part in the work of the congress: comrades A. Ryuytel', V. Klauson, V. Kyao, L. Lentsman, O. Merimaa, R. Ristlaan, A-B. Upsi, N. Yuganson, D. Visnapuu, M. Pedak, and L. Shishov; M. Vannas, deputy chairman of the ESSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; deputy chairmen of the ESSR Council of Ministers Kh. Veld'di, A. Gren, A. Tregubov and G. Tynspoyeg; and other leading workers in the republic.

The congress of women of the Estonian SSR continues its work on 15 April.

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CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

SHORTCOMINGS IN CITY OF NARVA SUBJECT OF ESTONIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 30 Apr 83 p 1

[ETA report: "To Improve Production Efficiency. A Session of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in Narva"]

[Text] On 28 April the members of the ESSR Supreme Soviet Presidium visited a number of enterprises in Narva city. They familiarized themselves with the work of the collectives in implementing party directions and the decisions contained in decrees by government organs on improving production efficiency and work quality and insuring discipline and organization, and also with the work of the city council on state leadership of labor collectives and the comprehensive development of the city. The presidium members spoke at meetings of the workers.

On 29 April a session of the ESSR Supreme Soviet Presidium took place, chaired by ESSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman A. Ryuytel'. Those participating included the elected deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the ESSR Supreme Soviet for Narva city, leading workers from the Estonian Communist Party gorkom and its apparatus, members of the gorsovet executive committee, department chiefs, administration chiefs, enterprise, establishment and organization managers, and other officials and representatives of the public organizations.

At the session a report was heard from E. Ryzhakov, chairman of the Narva city soviet of working people's deputies executive committee, on the course of fulfillment of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolution "On the Tasks of Soviets of Working People's Deputies in Further Strengthening State and Labor Discipline and Improving the Utilization of Labor Resources." The following spoke in the discussion on the report: L. Pudova, chairman of the trade union committee at the "Krengol'mskaya manufaktura" combine; Ye. Begishev and M. Obukhov, the directors of the Narva construction materials combine and the bus and taxicab depot; Ye. Volkov, ESSR deputy minister of internal affairs; M. Vannas, deputy chairman of the ESSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and V. Beekman, member of the ESSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, both deputies of the ESSR Supreme Soviet; K. Kimmel', ESSR procurator; and V. Chetvergov, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Narva gorkom. Results were summed up by A. Ryuytel', chairman of the ESSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A resolution was adopted in which it was noted that the Narva city soviet of working people's deputies, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and exercising its constitutional powers, is carrying out purposeful work to insure observance of the labor law and the strengthening of state and labor discipline, and to strengthen control over the utilization of the labor force.

At a number of enterprises in the city, primarily the "Baltiyets" plant, the "Krengol'mskaya manufaktura" combine, and the Narva furniture combine, stable labor collectives have been formed and 45 percent of the city's industrial production personnel are covered by progressive forms of labor. There has been improvement in the trade union orientation and training of young people. Personnel turnover is being reduced and losses of working time resulting from stoppages and absenteeism, and also from sickness among workers and employees, are being reduced. The program for social building and improvements in labor and everyday conditions for the workers is being implemented on a large scale. All this is exerting a favorable effect on improving labor productivity in the industrial and other sectors of the national economy. Labor productivity growth rates and output growth during the first quarter of this year were higher than during the corresponding periods of the last 2 years.

It was also noted that organizational work by the city soviet to implement party economic and social policy, improve production efficiency and work quality, and instill a communist attitude toward labor is still producing inadequate results. Decisions made by the soviet and its executive committee are not always underpinned with practical measures.

Because of the existing shortcomings in the organization of production and dissatisfaction among some workers with the labor and everyday conditions at the Narva construction materials combine, the Baltic ferroconcrete articles and structures plant, the Narva ferroconcrete plant, the Narva experimental foundry and mechanical plant and some others, labor discipline is poor and large personnel turnover is observed. The labor productivity growth rates planned for these enterprises are not being achieved.

For the city as a whole losses of working time are being reduced only slowly, especially losses of entire days allowed with the permission of the administration; these full-day losses calculated per worker are in excess of the corresponding average indicator for the republic. Losses of working time connected with the imperfect organization of labor, lack of rhythm in work, and unproductive expenditures resulting from the elimination of defects and faulty work, and imperfect planning, are also still great. The level of manual labor, including low-productivity heavy physical labor, is also being lowered only slowly. There are substantial shortcomings in consumer social and cultural and everyday services in the city housing development that have been constructed in recent years.

In its work the city soviet executive committee is still failing to rely sufficiently on the soviet's permanent commissions and the deputy groups, and it is not making use of all facilities to activate for this purpose the activity of the comrades' courts, the councils to prevent lawbreaking and other public organs.

The ESSR Supreme Soviet Presidium drew the attention of the city soviet and its executive committee to the need to enhance the role of the planning commission and other subdivisions of the executive committee's apparatus in planning and monitoring the rational utilization of the labor force, reinforcing control over the implementation of measures to reduce personnel turnover and consistently reducing manual labor, primarily heavy physical labor, improving vocational training and skills for workers, taking steps to replenish the labor force through training student youth for labor, recruiting to the maximum women, and also pensioners and invalids, for production, carrying out job-placement work and involving in production persons who are not permanently engaged in socially useful labor. It is essential to implement in a practical way the CPSU course aimed at comprehensive economic and social development, constant improvement in labor efficiency, and increasingly full satisfaction of the workers' growing material and cultural needs.

The executive committee must insure strict control over the fulfillment of the decisions adopted, activate control activity in the permanent commissions and strengthen their interaction with the organs of people's control, law-enforcement organs, trade unions, the Komsomol and other public organizations in the matter of making each of them exercise their powers in strengthening discipline and organization in all elements of production and management.

It is the task of the executive committee to improve state leadership of the labor collectives and in this connection to enhance in every possible way the role of the people's deputies, and to activate the activity of the deputy groups at enterprises and reinforce their contacts with the public organizations in acting to instill creative labor discipline.

It is essential to develop businesslike production initiative among the managers of enterprises, establishments and organizations, and to enhance their personal responsibility for the state of state and labor discipline in the collectives that they lead, and for the rational utilization of the labor force and working time.

The presidium recommended to the executive committee that during the course of work on discussion by the workers of the draft USSR law on labor collectives and enhancement of their role in the management of enterprises, establishments and organizations, it take practical steps to enable the city's labor collectives to exercise their constitutional powers in production and public life. In this sphere, specific tasks were placed on the executive committee regarding the meetings of the labor collectives at the Narva construction materials combine, the Baltic ferroconcrete articles and structures plant, the Narva ferroconcrete plant, and the Narva experimental foundry and mechanical plant.

9642
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INTERNATIONAL

WESTERN FALSIFICATIONS OF SOVIET ATHEISM POLICY SCORED

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 2 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by V. Nosovich, candidate of philosophical sciences: "From Illusions to Science"]

[Text] "Theism* is envious in its attitude toward man and the world; it does not present anything good to them.... But atheism is liberal, bountiful, and free-thinking; it grants to each being his own will, his own talent; it rejoices from the heart in the beauty of nature and the good deeds of man: joy and love do not destroy but give life and affirm."

L. Feuerbach

The late A. Osipov, who devoted many years of his life to serving the Russian Orthodox Church, and who achieved great successes in the field of this service (he became a master of theology and an inspector at the Leningrad Seminary), and then broke with the Orthodox Church and with religion in general, has told us in one of his books that clergymen have designated atheism and non-belief as a dislocation of the consciousness. Of course, in their public activity, in their sermons and publications, the clergy does not risk defining atheism as a psychological anomaly because, of course, the church must operate in a society where such an anomaly has become the norm, and, under these conditions, it is rather belief in God which is a deviation from the norm. Therefore, in order to support the authority of the faith, they resort to masked forms of discrediting the atheist world view, let's say, by means of designating it as a perverse manifestation of religiosity. Thus, it turns out that, as a mass phenomenon, atheism has never existed and can never exist in principle.

To defend this thesis in a society where there is a dominant world view openly proclaiming its own atheistic thrust is quite complicated indeed, and, if we are true to the rules of logic, this is simply impossible. And it is for this reason that they have recourse to various kinds of sophistic devices.

* Theism (from the Ancient Greek word "theos"--god) signifies faith in a personal god.

Thus, one prominent Orthodox theologian declared that when an atheist or a non-believer commits a good deed, this is Christ acting within him. But atheism is a formal characteristic of a personality, something which has no relation to its active, that is, religious essence.

In the present-day ideological struggle, which, thanks to the efforts of the American administration, has been turned into a psychological war against the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, the attempt to discredit Marxism-Leninism is very frequently dressed in the clothing of religious democracy. In particular, they have formulated the thesis of the impossibility in principle of living in the world with communists precisely because they are atheists. It was precisely with a reference to atheism that President Reagan in his speech in the British Parliament in June of last year based his call to bury the ideology of Marxism-Leninism in the ash-heap of history.

In the "best" case our ideological and political opponents consider communism as a perverted form of religion, as a "Godless" theology," as a doctrine in which the Communist Party is accorded the functions of an all-mighty god. As a rule, the attacks are carried out by way of contrasting atheism with humanistic morality and culture. Thus, the ideologists of Catholic extremism in the Polish People's Republic have designated atheism as the lowest level of human culture, as a factor in the destruction of national traditions and customs, of "that which is most dear in our past." That which is most dear here is religion, Catholicism.

The history of mankind, however, is not a dead body being arbitrarily cut up by a surgeon's scalpel in a dissecting-room. It is a living, developing organism, in which everything is inter-related and inter-acting; everything has its own reason. This also includes atheism and, on a broader scale, free thinking. They must not be thrown overboard from the ship of culture, not only because they have always expressed the interests of the progressive social classes and groups, but also because, in one form or another, they have been a part of every culture and have not been just some kind of annoying exception. Even religious culture itself has been unable to overcome the skeptical attitude toward its own values, as expressed by its own members. In the sacred writing of the Jews and Christians, in the Bible, the following words are uttered by King Solomon in the Book of Ecclesiastes: "The lot of the sons of men and the lot of the animals is one and the same; as these perish so also do those perish, and there is one breath in all, and men have no advantage over the beasts.... All go to one place; all come from dust and all return to dust. Who knows that the spirits of the sons of men rise up and the spirits of animals go down below into the ground?" Nor let us forget the fact that in the epic heritage of every people, including tales, myths, and sagas theomachistic plots are far from rare. And it is precisely therein that the opinion of a people is expressed concerning the true value of human life, of human destiny, and of what is being done to man by man. It was not by chance that K. Marx called the hero of the ancient world Prometheus, who hurled a challenge at the gods in the name of the happiness of all people,

the most noble saint and martyr in the philosophical calendar.

The history of European civilization and culture hardly began 2,000 years ago along with the emergence of Christianity, and it would be all the more incorrect to explain its achievements by way of the beneficial influence of this religion. But, you know, this is exactly the viewpoint which the theologians of all the Christian confessions are attempting to impose on the public opinion of all the European peoples, especially in connection with the approaching "round" dates of the Christian calendar; the 500th anniversary of the birthdate of Martin Luther, the baptism of Lithuania and Kievan Rus', the 2000th anniversary of Christianity. It is impossible to blot out of mankind's memory the genuine "godfathers" of spiritual and social progress--Heraclitus and Democritus, Epicurus and Lucretius Carus, Giordano Bruno and Benedict Spinoza, Diderot and Holbach, Herzen and Chernyshevskiy, and thousands and thousands of other thinkers who placed their lives on the altar of struggling for the freedom of the human spirit's development. But they were all materialists and hence atheists.

Thus, what we are talking about is one of the principles of cultural development, and Marxist atheism is the clearest expression of this principle, a legitimate successor and heir to the line of humanism and atheistic materialism. But, at the same time, it has also qualitatively renewed the treasure-house of world free thinking. First of all, the thought that religion is not only and not so much a result of ignorance, a lack of culture, and deceit. For, of course, it is well known that it is possible to be educated and cultured but also a believer. Moreover, believers are encountered even among natural scientists. Hence also Marx's very important viewpoint of religion as a fantastic expression of social powerlessness, poverty, and injustice--these constant companions of mankind right up to the socialist revolution. By soothing believers with the promise of a Heavenly reward for the misery of their life on Earth, religion thereby reconciles them with this misery and so also facilitates its reinforcement. Therefore, the struggle against religion is a struggle against that world which has brought it to life. As K. Marx wrote, "criticism of Heaven turns into criticism of Earth." Hence, scientific atheism is humane and moral in the true meaning of these words; its highest goal is to give people genuine happiness, and for this purpose it is also necessary to reveal the illusory quality and the transparency of the happiness accorded by religion.

But why then does criticism, or more correctly put, the falsification of scientific atheism have such a definite influence in present-day anti-communist propaganda? In the first place, because religion over the course of many millenia has occupied monopolistic positions in the spiritual life of society. To put it more simply, society has been a believing society and continues to remain such, insofar as capitalism exists, which engenders religion, along with the bourgeoisie, which is vitally concerned with utilizing it. Hence also the opinion about the random quality or even the abnormality of atheism. Furthermore, as long ago as the last century, when the hostility of capitalism to the basic interests of the popular masses began to fully manifest itself, when it became clear that, on the level of principle, capitalism was becoming exhausted, certain ideologists of the bourgeoisie began to link this crisis to the adherence to religious ideals. They, for example,

the German philosopher F. Nietzsche, linked the possibility of social rebirth (on the old, that is, private-property-owning basis) with the overcoming of religion, particularly Christianity. "God is dead," Nietzsche proclaimed, and consequently a freedom ensued which had previously been suppressed by Christian morality. Atheism of such a kind is essentially moral nihilism; it has nothing in common with the atheism of Marx and Lenin.

The rejection of the slander directed at scientific atheism, the rejection of retrograde public opinion which puts an equals sign between godlessness and immorality ("you have no cross"), takes place, above all, not in theory, not in discussion, but in practice, in life itself. And indeed, how is the value of a person in a socialist society determined in the first place? By the fullness of the development within him of genuinely human, moral qualities. It is precisely communist morality which calls upon him to be a human being under any circumstances, to preserve within himself human dignity not with the idea of obtaining a profit, tranquility, or because of fear (which does take place in religion), but in the name of the inherent value of the human personality, the real interests of all the members of society.

A person, however, is not an ideal construct, created in accordance with some kind of ethical scheme. The traits of his personality, his opinions, and hence also his acts are the products of the conditions of his life and, consequently, of the life of the society in which he lives. But the society which exists today first arose not on the basis of itself alone but as the result of its previous development. It contains both the old and the new; it is contradictory, for it lives and develops without standing still. And one would have to "commit a sin" against elementary honor, against morality, to see only the old, that which has outlived its time, and not to note (consciously or unconsciously) that which constitutes the principal thrust of building communism--the formation of a universally developed and hence also highly moral personality. Socialism and communism, in K. Marx's opinion, constitute the real humanism. And, therefore, atheistic indoctrination and criticism of the illusory religious ideals comprise a moral task in the highest degree.

2384

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NATIONAL

IDEA THAT SCIENCE CAN SUPPORT RELIGIOUS FAITH SCORED

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 10, 9 Mar 83 p 2

[Article: "From Knowledge to Faith?"]

[Text] A Reader's Letter

Dear Comrades!

I am turning to your newspaper inasmuch as I consider that my questions will be of some interest to you. To a certain extent, of course, they affect our literature and the world-view positions of writers.

Last year's August issue of the journal NAUKA I RELIGIYA published what was, in my opinion, an interesting interview with Academician of the LiSSR Academy of Sciences A. I. Merkis, touching upon important methodological aspects of atheistic propaganda. I will not speak about the indisputably correct statements uttered by this scientist. I wish to draw attention to merely one factor. Concern has been sounded anew regarding the alleged "world-view outlays of education," as I call them. But the academician has not completely successfully, in my opinion, expressed the thought of this phenomenon. He says that presumably "the time has come when not only ignorance but also knowledge among certain people who have obtained an education can serve as a basis for idealistic, even religious, ideas about the world." And he adds: "It seems to me that this has been shown very convincingly by the writer V. Tendryakov in his novella, "Apostol'skaya Komandirovka" ["Apostolic Mission"].

The unusual characterization of the "time which has come" and the high estimate of the novella on this level have evoked at least two questions: how can knowledge serve as the basis for false ideas about the world? What precisely did V. Tendryakov "convincingly show" in his book?

I read this novella--to be sure, a very long time ago--and I could have forgotten something. However, I have the impression that the nature of the doubts of the hero of "The Apostolic Business Trip" is different than what it seems to the scientist who appeared in the journal. And, in any case, it was not knowledge which was bothering Ryl'nikov, this hero....

V. FILIMONOV
Engineer-technologist
Yaroslav Oblast

A Scholar's Reply

At present not only is the pressure of religious ideology not weakening, but the theologians are stating more and more frequently and persistently the thesis of the limitedness of human knowledge, the incapacity of science to provide absolute truth. Moreover, they are proclaiming themselves to be the friends of science and are endeavoring to find in it a justification for the belief in God; they are trying to instill in us the thought that present-day natural science has rejected materialism and has led scientists to an acknowledgement of an "intelligent creator."

The logic of those who reject atheism is simple: since you do not know how the original living cell came into being, and you cannot re-create it in the laboratory, therefore, you should acknowledge that life is God's creation! Purely "scientific arguments" are also brought in here. Utilizing the latest discoveries of molecular biology and genetics, they try to convince us that without God such a super-miracle as the living cell and nature itself could not have been created.

Clergymen are literally trumpeting the fact that the stormy development of knowledge has, so to speak, resolved the former contradiction between science and religion, that now, as they say, the scientists themselves, having exchanged excessive pride for humility, are finding God: some--in the hypothesis of the expanding universe, others--in sub-atomic physics, a third group--in microbiology.... American sociologists have even calculated that nowadays there are presumably more believers among persons with a higher education than among persons with a secondary education. (If this logic is followed, one could assume that illiterate persons, of whom there are quite a few in America, are primarily atheists.)

In his interview Academician Merkis stated correctly: the ideological struggle is now in such a phase wherein atheistic propaganda, as never before, cannot be limited to a criticism of Biblical legends and traditions. It must "make the transition to a criticism of the methodology of the theological grounds" for cognition of the world, to a scientific critique of religion as an illusory world view, to an exposure of the defenders of faith. We must tirelessly demonstrate how the religious world view ACTS LIKE A PARASITE on the living tree of objective human knowledge.

Acts like a parasite.... Right here, I think, is the essence of the matter. As regards the matter of whether or not knowledge can become a basis for the belief in God, on the one hand, it is impossible to speak of knowledge as a guarantee of the scientific world view, and, on the other hand, not to be compelled to see the absolute incommensurability between science and religion. The subjective desires of theologians to present modern-day scientific discoveries as confirmations of the existence of God constitute one thing, and the objective, philosophical importance of these discoveries is something completely different.

We must more decisively and uncompromisingly propagandize the truth that no scientific knowledge could ever constitute the basis of a religious doctrine, to which, as V. I. Lenin noted, "no kind of objective reality corresponds." On the contrary, the epistemological basis of religious inventions has always consisted of ignorance and a lack of knowledge.

I am sure that Merkis understands this truth as well as others. His interview does not give any cause to doubt this. Only the formulation of the thought has been unsuccessfully coordinated, a fact which the reader of your newspaper has mentioned. It is not knowledge which impels "educated" persons toward a religious concept of the world, but ersatz knowledge, pseudo-knowledge. And, I suppose, this special qualification was overlooked in the journal publication.

But what exactly was it that V. Tendryakov "showed completely convincingly" in his novella? Its hero--Yuriy Andreyevich Ryl'nikov--graduated from a Moscow institute, and having majored in theoretical physics, is working as a department head on a popular-scientific journal; he writes articles and collects materials for a future book of which he has some twenty printers' sheets and in which there must resound a "fantastic hymn, frightening the reader by the greatness of nature."

It would seem that everything shaped up normally in the life of this young intellectual. He has an interesting job, a solid family, and realistic dreams about a book. And then something improbable occurs. Ryl'nikov falls prey to a strange illness--a loss of self. As the son of atheists, from whom he inherited a "loving delight in science," he suddenly began to have doubts about its force and necessity. Having "discovered" that people are mortal, this educated person began "to think about death with horror." Science was unable to help.... God to the rescue! "And I arrived at faith," as the hero himself explains it, "from knowledge."

But was it really that way? Was it really from knowledge? In reading this novella, one becomes convinced that Yuriy Andreyevich is not telling the truth. It is not from an abundance of knowledge that he arrives at faith but, on the contrary, from a limitedness of knowledge--both personal and in general human knowledge.

Above all, he is concerned about the relativity of the scientific concepts of the universe. Scientists, he says, have produced many hypotheses about the "creation of the world," but they themselves do not believe in them. "Some place the universe in the cold, while others furnish it with a hot form." But how it was in reality, no one knows. The disillusionment of this journalist is reinforced by a "renowned" physics professor, who in an interview with him frankly declares that all the scientific answers to questions about the creation of the world will be "empty vibrations in the air." And so it turns out that there is no place to go. It's a dead end....

Let us assume that a philosophical naivete and an insufficient knowledge of dialectics have played a bad joke on this young specialist, and he has

taken as the truth an old sophism of the advocates of the primacy of faith over reason--the Fideists: "our knowledge is an island in an infinite ocean of the unknown, and the larger the island becomes, the longer become its borders with the unknown."

But is it really the "truth" to say that with the growth of knowledge there is also growth of ignorance? No. With the increase of the known there occurs a reduction of the unknown in the world, although all kinds of problems remain as before, and quite a few new ones are emerging. Therefore, Yuriy Andreyevich's assertion sounds absurd, to the effect that "the modern-day scientist does not know anymore than the ignorant medieval scholastic," as well as his question: is science really necessary? In sum, V. Tendryakov, in my opinion, has successfully reflected something which is quite widespread among a portion of young persons, a "neglect of philosophical education," as a result of which there is an instability of world views among some of them.

The hero of this novella asks provocatively: "And who will prove to me that this God does not exist? Scientists with telescopes and radar installations?" And he himself resolves the dispute as follows: since there are no proofs of the non-existence of God, "therefore, nothing prevents me from adopting such an axiom."

At first glance this point of view may seem harmless and neutral--after all, it does not contain an assertion of the existence of God; it evaluates with equal skepticism the possibility of theism and atheism.... Not everyone knows, however, that if at one time such skepticism was directed against religious dogma and cleared the path for materialism, at the present time it is being directed against the foundations of the scientific world view and is pouring water into the mill of Fideism.

In concluding my reply to the letter which V. Filimonov wrote to LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, I wish to emphasize the following: he has correctly posed the questions. Their very appearance is testimony to the mature, scientific world view of the overwhelming majority of our people. And the everyday task of literature, our press, is to develop and reinforce what has been achieved in this sphere. The main thing is obvious: from knowledge people do not proceed to faith or to seeking after God.

P. CHERKASHIN
Doctor of Philosophical Sciences,
Professor

2384
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NATIONAL

GEORGIAN DISSIDENT 'SCHIZOPHRENIC, NOT MARTYR'

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 May 83 p 4

[Article: "But Was She a Martyr? or Concerning the Regular Inventions of Anti-Soviets"]

[Text] Among the many lies spread by the well-known "Liberty" and other Western radio stations we have heard a regular "startling piece of news": "According to a communication from French correspondents in Moscow, the dissident Nazi Shamanauri whom the authorities tried to declare mentally ill, has died in a Tbilisi prison on a hunger strike."

Similar falsifications have already been made use of by certain groups in the West for attacks on our country. And a regular "Soul on Ice" communication about prison, a hunger strike and the malicious intrigues of psychiatrists is clearly more intended for frightening the average man in the West than it is aimed at the reaction of the Soviet people, in whom it is meant to evoke at least perplexity. Thus, the assertion that a "defender of the truth" is well-known, with whose name, in fact, the readers are now just becoming acquainted. However, Nazi Shamanauri was familiar to other citizens of our Republic, in particular Dushetskiy Rayon, where she was known for ridiculous and, at times, scandalous, pranks.

One does not speak ill of the dead. It would be more just to speak no more of the "Shamanauri affair." But there was no good in this affair and likewise, incidentally, there was no such "affair." It was the great personal tragedy of a woman who, in her forties, was unable to settle down with a family, form friendships or pursue any occupation. Why? This is the very thing about which we would rather not speak. But what about the memory of the deceased in black anti-Soviet propaganda? It was a regular "sensation" with a bad taste, but it was unimportant whose name was sullied.

Justice demands that truth be restored. Truth is unavoidable, even if it serves the purpose of showing that the actions and intentions attributed to Nazi Shamanauri bore no relationship to her life. In this spirit, the present correspondent's report is intended to remove from Nazi's name the entire fabric of foul lies with which imaginary "friends" are trying zealously to cover her.

A brilliant future lay before her. To the fatherless girl, the state gave a fine education. She graduated from the Institute of Foreign Languages imeni I. Chavchavadze and the Journalism Faculty, Tbilisi State University.

Nazi's father died at the front when she was only three. Another man, a married man with children, appeared in her home. The general opinion in the rural settlement was sensitive to this sort of thing. Thus, the original family of Nazi's stepfather was destroyed. A wall of alienation, which the daughter experienced in groups of children, rose up around the mother, Sara Inashvili. Then the stepfather returned to his original family. Sara Inashvili became hostile toward the entire world. The poison of distrust toward the good, unifying strength of people penetrated the daughter's emotions.

It is hard to say why the young girl, who had received a good education, as mentioned above, and was working on the newspaper staff of "Soplis Tskhovreba" left Tbilisi and returned to Dusheti. A number of reasons have been suggested, but Nazi's own aunt probably mentioned the chief one: "She felt sorry for her lonely mother."

Again, Nazi entered an oppressive atmosphere. Six heavy iron bolts separated her from the world outside. They were opened only for occasional trips for groceries by the two lonely women. Nazi was beautiful. Many men were ready to offer her hand and heart. But Nazi did not marry. She refused a proffered position (the school needed a teacher of French) and withdrew into herself. In her mind, the idea took form that everything around her was wicked.

"We tried several times to strike up a relationship to my sister and niece," recalls Nazi's uncle, Vano Inashvili, "but each time they accused us of wanting to do away with them and literally drove us out of the house. But once, on New Year's, I made another attempt at reconciliation and brought something for them to eat and drink. Sara threw everything down, screaming, 'You're trying to poison us! You won't succeed!' And she cursed at my son . . ."

The paranoia developed in Nazi as well in time. Along with her mother she began to fear still others besides those close to her. She was convinced that workers at agencies of internal affairs were trying to poison her, for which reason they strewed arsenic over the windows and doors of the house. She explained her lethargy by the statement that the evil eye had fallen upon her face from an opened newspaper. Secret agents living in the women and an oversensitive imagination persecuted them even during trips beyond the boundaries of the Republic. Nazi and her mother "hid" from them in Moscow, Odessa and Yessentuki, rushing by headlong on the streets so that local people whom they happened to meet spoke in consternation. Next the paranoia took on international dimensions: two years ago the ispolkom received Shamanauri's request to protect her from two local inhabitants "who met under her windows, conspiring with an American spy to burn the house down".

All Nazi's "persecutions" were regularly communicated to the most varied authorities. To read and consider a letter was to verify that its statements were absurd.

Little by little the illness took on dangerous forms. Late in the night, glass was smashed to smithereens in the windows of the inspection office for youth affairs of the Dushetskiy Rayon Office of Internal Affairs. Next a row of windows was smashed on the premises of the Office for Assignment of Living Space, as were the display windows of a grocery store. Mother and daughter shattered them by throwing stones. The reason? The windows and shop windows faced the Shamanauri house and from them laser beams radiated the persecuted pair. But the patience of the others was exhausted when Nazi Shamanauri played one additional rowdy prank in public, trying to disrupt the "Vazhaoba" national holiday. Militiamen had to restrain her from rowdiness. But one may not demand from a person, the abnormality of whose behavior is apparent, that she give an account of her actions, even illegal ones, until the doctors have had their say. And so Shamanauri was taken to the outpatient clinic of the forensic medical board in Tbilisi.

Incidentally, if this were not done--what a thought!--foreign "human rights zealots" would turn around 180 degrees and begin to prophesy that the insane woman had been taken into custody without a medical examination.

This is the preface to the appearance of attendants in white coats at Nazi Shamanauri's side in pictures. Yet the story was one that did not cross the boundaries of one mountainous region, a story of one person's mental illness and her relatives' pain and anxiety. No, in this story, there could not be "defenders of justice" or "harsh authorities." Nothing equivalent to this would have happened in any prison. Legally, if there is mental aberration behind antisocial acts, a person is not accused.

But let us return to the expert authority in forensic medicine. According to the finding of the outpatient examination clinic, Nazi Shamanauri behaved in an excited way at the time of the committee hearing; she cried out and scolded the rayon administrators who "wanted to destroy" her. The patient was sent to the in-patient clinic of the expert authority.

"I conversed many times with the patient, was chairman of the in-patient clinic of the expert authority and declare with all the accountability of a specialist in psychiatry that we are dealing with a mental patient, a schizophrenic," states Candidate of Medical Sciences A. Mamardashvili, the leading psychiatrist in Tbilisi. "Naturally, Shamanauri was recognized as irresponsible and thus freed from guilt as an offender for malicious rioting."

The precise formulation by the expert commission ends with the following: "No corrections were added to the testimony of the patient. She was agitated and cried out. Her thinking is paralogical, with a tendency to argumentation and inner tension." She had no objectivity about her situation."

On the basis of the documents of the affair, the psychological and psychiatric consideration of it included, the Commission concluded that "In the course of recent years N. Shamanauri manifested and gradually developed delirious persecution ideas and fears such as that of being poisoned that increased to generalized insanity, social maladaptation and inadequate behavior indicating progressive illness with distraction in thought, emotion and judgement. The progressive illness took the form of schizophrenia. Like a mentally disturbed person, Shamanauri cannot take responsibility in the matter of incriminating slander and is declared irresponsible."

As a result of the finding of the Peoples' Court of Dushetskiy Rayon, it was resolved to leave Shamanauri for treatment in the hospital. In October 1982 she was transferred to the general women's ward of the GSSR clinical psychiatric hospital.

"It was not easy for us to handle her," says the physician who treated Nazi, M. Gogichaishvili. "The patient was in constant tension, maintaining that we were being bribed to poison her food."

"We often talked with her," contributes Z. Kostandova, chief physician of the ward. "She listened attentively, understood everything, and then repeated: 'The newspapers are poisoned; there is venom in them; you have been sent.'"

In the language of specialists, the behavior of Shamanauri is characterized thus: schizophrenia, expressed in critical utterances, thoughts of poisoning and persecution and fear of consuming food. These are the words of Sh. Gamkrelidze, M.D., ward administrator.

"Along with my colleagues, I often held consultations with Shamanauri," adds Corresponding Member of the GSSR Academy of Sciences B. Naneysvili, head psychiatrist at the GSSR Ministry of Health. "I attest to the following: the illness was clearly manifested. Timely measures were necessary."

As we see there has been nothing in these events of secrecy, bias or malicious intent. There have been people doing all they can to relieve human misery.

We are in the office of the Director, Scientific Research Institute for Psychiatry imeni M. Asatiani, GSSR Ministry of Health. We are speaking with A. Zurabashvili, one of the best-known figures in the Republic, Academician of the GSSR Academy of Sciences and of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. His consternation and distress are easy to understand.

"A report that a certain 'dissident' Shamanauri had died a martyr's death in prison was a coarse fabrication," says Avlipiy Davidovich. I have talked at length with Nazi and advised her and hereby state that the schizophrenic illness was so pronounced that any medical student could have diagnosed it. She was afraid of everything and everyone, refused to eat at times and then had to be force-fed."

Why did Nazi Shamanauri die?

The specialists have diagnosed the cause of her death quite adequately: the patient developed so-called surgical abdomen, impassability of food, a condition from which any of us may suffer in the course of a lifetime. After consultation with the "emergency care" physicians, the surgeon and physician treating her, it was judged necessary to transfer her to the surgical clinic.

Thus, a sudden illness necessitated surgical measures. The documents of the Tbilisi Institute for Completion of Medical Education, USSR Ministry of Health, attest to what followed.

N. Shamanauri entered the surgical ward of the institute's clinic, was examined by the physician on duty, Candidate of Medical Sciences A. Arveladze, assistant in the academic department of surgery, who confirmed that the patient's general condition was serious and decided that an operation was urgent. An hour after the patient had entered the clinic, A. Arveladze opened her abdominal cavity and confirmed the dynamic ileus diagnosis. This is a condition which, although causing no macroscopic changes in the intestine, leaves it unable to pass its contents. To restore the intestinal function, the surgeon placed a novocaine blockade on the mesentery of the small intestine. After the operation N. Shamanauri was brought to the resuscitation and intensive care ward under the observation of experienced physicians. In the general (resuscitation) ward, highly trained specialists attended her often. A diagnosis--sepsis--was made and the appropriate treatment carried out.

Let us leave the word to those who were with her in these difficult hour.

The Department of Surgery Head, Professor O. Mamamtavrishvili:

I examined the patient frequently. Her condition was extremely serious as it had been before the operation. Unfortunately the treatment did not help. The organism's general weakness and the lowering of the immune system were taking their toll.

Resuscitation and Anesthesiology Ward Head, Professor G. Tsanova:

The operation was carried out as a result of irrefutable medical indications; it was performed with technical adequacy and was not accompanied by complications. Shamanauri was unconscious the entire time; we surrounded her with maximum attention and care, as we do each and every one of our patients.

"The patient was brought to our clinic in extremely serious condition and stayed with us one week. She was operated on promptly by an experienced physician, was under constant observation in the intensive care ward by highly trained physicians" summarizes the Rector, Tbilisi Institute for Completion of Medical Education, Academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Lenin Prize Laureate S. Khechinashvili. "The cause of death was sepsis. The pathological-anatomical investigation confirmed this clinical diagnosis."

We must think of the expression used by Academician A. Zurabashvili: "The regrettable fact of this woman's mental illness has been used by certain Western groups for unsavory propaganda efforts. I am disturbed by this insinuation and consider it amoral in regard to the memory of the deceased."

In Western propaganda, such tricks are accepted. When necessary, it is acceptable to tell any lie at all, as long as one speaks out. The account is simple: even if it is disproved, a small black seed still remains in the minds of some average citizens.

For this reason we have told the "sensational" story of the "affair of the dissident Shamanauri." Dirty propaganda is made with dirty hands.

9582

CSO: 1800/1246

NATIONAL

JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES LINKED TO NAZI WAR CRIMES

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 83 p 4

[Article by Aleksandr Kupriyanov, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA correspondent for Khabarovsk Kray and Magadan Oblast: "The Witnesses"]

[Text] But just what was it in the painting that left the heart so apathetic? The low sky without a horizon? The old belfry amid the cold calmness of the water? The tree limbs, just like broken arms, wearily stretching to the sky?

But no, I convinced myself, for an amateur artist, the painting was skillfully done. To be sure, the theme.... Well, is it really only joy which is woven into our life?

I looked at another work by Anatoliy Ovcharik--it showed a fantastic ship fleeing into the unknown. What kind of winds were filling its sails? Why was the sun such a sickly yellow?

There was an inexplicable "something" here, preventing belief in these canvases. Here is what it was! The paintings contained neither human beings nor time. They had been painted, so to speak, from the sidelines, by an observer of life and not by a participant in it.

I remember how they came into the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA's correspondents' center. They were apparently fully contemporary young persons. They attentively looked at the book-shelves. And then, just as if on command, they pulled out of their pockets small, thick volumes. The Bible. Their sole textbook of life.

No, Anatoliy Ovcharik and Galina Grigor'yeva had not come for advice. Nor with a complaint. And not even to argue. They had come to save me from the "great punishment."

"Do you think that you are sitting in an armchair now? No! You are sitting on the bench of the accused! God is judging you, and we are the witnesses," Galina announced.

Jehovah's Witnesses.... But what is it that they promise to people?

A day of "great sorrow"--the Holy War of Armageddon, and then the "thousand-year kingdom of Christ, the son of the great God Jehovah." But who will live in this "kingdom"? The chosen ones--the servants of Jehovah. The other people will supposedly be killed by the "heavenly warriors."

I asked Anatoliy: "And what will happen to the little children whose reason is not yet prepared to accept the 'truth'?"

With downcast eyes he answered as follows: "Their parents will answer for them."

And what about your own mother, Anatoliy? Will it come about that her "egotistical struggle for life" (a formulation from the book of Jehovah's Witnesses entitled "From Paradise Lost to Paradise Regained," published in the United States) will be punished?

Anatoliy's mama is a non-believer. But she attentively listens to every word of the dispute (this time we are sitting in Ovcharikov's house). Unable to restrain herself, she interrupts as follows: "Tolya, a person is afraid for you--you know, you're heading into a dead end; you're running away from people and hiding from life!"

"What dead end? I'm studying music, painting...."

I had occasion to see some slides with scenes from a show put on by believers: with costumes, make-up, and a completely professional stage-set. Perhaps, Tolya's talent is suitable for him to become an artist.

Let's analyze this more thoroughly. In present-day Christianity there is the concept of modernism. The theologians are attempting to adapt religious doctrine to contemporary life, to harmonize it with the achievements of science and culture. Hence such--certainly not religious--forms of communication among the believers. Once, for example, in the Ukraine I had occasion to attend a rehearsal of a vocal-instrumental ensemble of Pentacostalists.

All this is to attract the interest of young people. Let's not forget, however, that the shows put on by the Jehovah's Witnesses are on Biblical themes, the songs are religious, and the painting is abstractly gloomy. In such art, if I may call it that, the leitmotif is the frailty of life on earth, the flight from real life. Anatoliy's mother noted this correctly.

And just try to show a personal active interest "in the world"! Galina Frolova was expelled from the Khabarovsk group of the Witnesses. She had provoked the dissatisfaction of the pastors by purchasing tickets for the theater and participating in the publication of a wall newspaper. Her fellow-believers strictly warned her. However, the girl did not heed their injunctions. Furthermore, she married a "Godless man": an unforgivable act of self-will!

For this same reason the Witnesses expelled Lyudmila Krotova from their ranks. She had dared to find her love outside of the worshippers of the Bible.

No, the festival of life, its beauty, its worries, dreams, and problems are not for the Jehovah's Witnesses. They reject even the natural human attachments. I do not wish to be unsubstantiated: "We detest our own personal relatives in the flesh--father, mother, wife, brothers, and sisters, to be more precise, we love them less." (Here and below citations are drawn from the journals of the Jehovah's Witnesses -- THE WATCHTOWER and AWAKE! that are published in the United States).

They are supposed to remain unmarried until the beginning of Armageddon, not to settle down in married life with children, or at least to have only a few of them so as not to expend on them funds or spiritual forces, and this type of life should be continued not just for a year or two but for dozens of years.

This "mankind-loving" faith rots and breaks the destinies of persons. He who is capable of understanding its true essence in time breaks with the Witnesses without any regrets. Persons of unstable views, who are weak in character and passive yield to the insinuating exhortations of the preachers. If only we could stretch out a helping hand to them in their moments of doubt, if we could argue and demonstrate to them where the truth lies and where lying and deceit occur. Unfortunately, it does not always happen this way.

Anatoliy studied at the Khabarovsk Polytechnical Institute in the Faculty of Architecture. He used to attend Komsomol meetings, where his peers argued about what the man of the future would be like, and he listened. But in his soul he was probably gloating as follows: go ahead and argue; a little place in the future "thousand-year kingdom of Christ" has been prepared for me but not for you.... They did not notice this ambivalence of their comrade-in-study.

I visited the institute. In the Komsomol organizations--the students' and the instructors'--they only shrugged their shoulders: "To this very day we are weak in our atheistic propaganda." In the Khabarovsk City Committee of the Komsomol they showed me an accurate file--a roll of the atheist school. Was I interested in what was studied in school? "They study theory and prepare summaries." But are there among the Komsomol workers persons who are capable of having a little talk with believers, winning them over to social work, in short, practical atheists? Unfortunately, there are no such persons. The school has been in existence for only two years, and it has only five persons from each district of Khabarovsk.

Of course, it is necessary to study theory and to listen to lectures on religion. But it is even more necessary to apply this knowledge in life. You know, the trouble is not only in the fact that Anatoliy has been stupefied by the pastors. He and those like him, while enjoying all the blessings of

our society, want to remain on the sidelines of its concerns. Even during election days they demonstratively leave their long-occupied places: "Our main choice has been made. We have only one God and judge--Jehovah."

Moreover, under the influence of their leaders, the sects openly incite their believers to violate Soviet laws. For example, the Jehovah's Witnesses refuse to serve in the ranks of the Soviet Army--"to disarm their own hearts." And this during the present-day anxious times....

Religion has prepared for Anatoliy and Galina a life with a double bottom. My requests to visit a meeting ("workshop") of the Witnesses or a baptism in water always met with a refusal. No, this would be impossible: "my heart is closed to the word of God." But perhaps there was another reason for this -- a conspiracy, the direct observance of which is proscribed by Brooklyn [publications]? There is, you know, a set of instructions on this score. It is called "Organizational Directives for the Heralds of the Kingdom." Look into it and you will be astounded: the terminology here is directly from the arsenal of the imperialist special services! Judge for yourselves: "codes, secret book, cipher, messenger, courier...." If it were only a case of the terminology....

The Witnesses assemble for their prayer meetings one by one, looking back over their shoulder. The literature is illegally shipped in from abroad, re-copied by hand, reprinted, re-photographed, and disseminated through secret channels.

I saw a whole bundle of this literature which had been seized from the underground, and I read it. Therein the socialist community is called nothing else but the "dictatorial-totalitarian bloc." On the other hand, the attitude toward the United States in the Brooklyn publications is deemed most "blessed."

In permitting the publication and reading of religious texts, our legislation assumes that they must not incite believers to violate Soviet laws. However, most of the publications bearing the label "Manufactured in Brooklyn" do not belong to this category. Moreover, I repeat, they are being shipped into the USSR illegally.

THE WATCHTOWER in English (that is, the journal designed to be read by the believers in the capitalist countries) states the following: "We see how the workers in this world attempt to deceive their employers and do not work conscientiously. But the Bible teaches: Slaves, obey your masters in everything."

But in the publications in Russian the attention of the believers is concentrated on the fact that they should not fulfill their assigned tasks.

In their activities the pastors recommend for "hooks" (for drawing young people into the movement) that recruiting methods be employed. It was not by chance that I used the word "hooks." This is precisely the word used to designate attracting new members into the organization by one of the leaders of the Khabarovsk sect, A. G. Voronin, in his own handwritten summary. Therein he provides a detailed description of how the recruiter should be dressed, what tone he should use in speaking, and how he should begin the conversation.

Voronin prepared himself very carefully for the stealing of souls: "In order to favorably dispose young people to yourself, it is necessary to speak of a splendid future, with women--about problems in the family, with men--about justice."

What is this? Instructions for an agent? A textbook for a spy? No, this is a unique kind of textbook for the secret instruction of young believers.

"A Pastor's Diary" was discovered by chance when the police confiscated from Voronin... 18 bottles of kerosene and a tubful of liquid soap. This sinner turned out to be a pastor of the Jehovah's Witnesses. While working as a modest railroad-car cleaner, he had been, to put it simply, engaged in theft. This story was told in the newspaper TIKHOOKEANSKAYA ZVEZDA. Anatoliy Georgiyevich had been pilfering government goods from the station on the sly. Perhaps he had been storing them up in case of Armageddon. Voronin was compelled to answer to a court--a human one, not a divine one. And not for the first time: in the not-too-distant past Voronin had been punished for anti-Soviet activities.

Often the Jehovah's Witnesses use their faith to cover up various--far from divine--affairs and deals. Wherein lies, for example, the "holiness" of the Raykovs (husband and wife), who were convicted of black-marketeering in deficit goods in the Khabarovsk commodity market. Still another Jehovah's Witness--Yuriy Ruban--used to fill up the tank of his motorcycle with stolen gasoline.

Sometimes among the pretenders to the "thousand-year kingdom" one discovers not only present-day sins but also an infamous past.

A. S. Nepochatov is one of the former leaders of the Far Eastern groups of Jehovah's Witnesses. In the role of spiritual mentor he operated at first in the maritime city of Artem and then in Komsomolsk-na-Amur. The believers could hardly have known what A. S. Nepochatov was engaged in during the war-time years. This is mentioned in documents.

From the testimony given during the investigation:

"In May 1941, while in the Travniki Camp (Poland), I voluntarily entered into service to the Germans in the capacity of 'wachtmann' of the SS guard service.

"My duties as 'wachtmann' included guarding Soviet citizens who were prisoners of the Germans in the concentration camp as well as escorting them to work and back.... I did not take part in round-ups of partisans and Jews nor in the shooting of prisoners, since no one appointed me to do this work."

In 1947 Nepochatov was condemned for treason to the Motherland by a military tribunal of the Kalinin Garrison. In 1965 yet another group of traitors to the Motherland was discovered. One of them--Matviyenko--it turned out, knew Nepochatov.

From the testimony at the investigation of the accused N. G. Matviyenko, dated 20 January 1965, in the city of Krasnodar:

"I knew Nepochatov from our joint service in the Lublin SS Command. Later he was in charge of a 'wachtmann' group in Warsaw; he served with us in L'vov and, as far as I can remember, he was a corporal of the guard in the Buchenwald concentration camp. It would sometimes happen that a certain 'wachtmann' would hesitate, and Nepochatov would show him what to do, that is, to kill the victim."

Matviyenko was sentenced to the highest measure of punishment. Nepochatov managed to avoid the most severe punishment; there were no more living witnesses; not many returned home from the fascist torture-chambers....

Today Aleks Nepochatov shows himself to be an example of service to God. He soothingly intones the words: do not kill, disarm your heart. Voronin instills the advice: do not steal. A truly unprecedented Pharisaical attitude!

It is understandable why Nepochatov and Voronin out of the multiplicity of religious doctrines chose precisely the faith of the Jehovah's Witnesses, which is directed by their "brothers" from across the ocean. This faith is very convenient for them; it offers them the greatest operational scope for anti-social activity and slanderous propaganda. They need the underground structure for far-ranging goals. And, you know, they have calculated things very precisely from a psychological point of view: joint participation in a secret cause binds people together. And the conspiratorial rules of the sect allow the keeping in secret of what the rank-and-file believer does not need to know, but what is known all too well in Brooklyn.

Of course, we must not identify all believers with the personalities of Nepochatov and Voronin. Many of them are sincere in their wandering quests. But why this secret, covered with obscurity, this almost detective-like existence, why should this be for them who wish to live openly and honestly? Why should young people hate this country, which they are being taught to hate by the Nepochatovs? They themselves betrayed it long ago and denied their own people during the difficult days, and now they loudly express their opinions about faith, human rights, and freedom of conscience.

The Jehovah's Witnesses.... In waiting for the advent of the advent of the mythical kingdom of Christ, they have become indifferent to real life. They are only witnesses. A sad fate.

2384
CSO: 1800/1200

REGIONAL

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ASSESSES LATVIAN PLAN FULFILLMENT

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 29 Apr 83 p 1

[Information Item: "In the Council of Ministers Latvian SSR"]

[Text] There has been a meeting of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers at which the results of the fulfillment of the Latvian SSR State Plan of Economic and Social Development and the Latvian SSR State Budget for the first quarter of 1983 were considered.

It was noted at the meeting that in carrying out the decisions of the May and November (1982) Plenums of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the republic's labor collectives have been directing their efforts toward the accomplishment of the tasks of social and economic construction. There has been a further growth in the economy of the Latvian SSR and an improvement of the well-being of the workers.

The assignments of the State Plan for the first quarter have been fulfilled for all of the most important indicators. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, the industrial production increased by 3.6 percent. Labor productivity increased by 3.7 percent, and the entire increase in industrial production was obtained on this basis. The cost and materials intensiveness of products decreased. Above-plan output worth 37.8 million rubles was sold. The assignments for the production of the highest quality category output have been overfulfilled. The planned increase in the production of consumer goods was achieved.

The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses achieved a marked increase in livestock productivity compared to the first quarter of 1982. Our agricultural workers have prepared for the spring field work whose front has been expanding from day to day in a more careful and organized manner than in previous years.

The republic's State Budget was fulfilled for income by 102.4 percent and for expenditures by 95.2 percent. The income plans for the republic budget and for all of the budgets of the rayons and cities of republic subordination have been fulfilled.

At the same time, shortcomings were also noted at the meeting of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers. The production associations and enterprises of the

ministries of light, food, local, woodworking, and construction materials industries and certain others did not deliver output to consumers in accordance with their contracts. The plan for the production of certain types of output--paper, leather footwear, high-grade dishware--was not fulfilled. Individual production associations and enterprises did not fulfill their plans for labor productivity, output costs, accumulations, and technological progress. Increased production in certain branches of industry was held back on account of delays in the commissioning and mastery of the capacities of new enterprises and facilities, and also a lagging in the fulfillment of the shipment plan for a number of highly important economic cargoes.

Shortcomings were taken note of in the field of capital construction, and in certain branches of agricultural production. Individual ministries and departments are performing poor control and analysis work on the results of the financial activities of subordinate enterprises and organizations, which leads to a failure to fulfill profits plans. This applies first of all to the Ministry of the Food Industry, Ministry of Procurements, Ministry of Construction, and Ministry of Communications.

The Latvian SSR Council of Ministers has bound the leaders of the republic's ministries and departments, of the ispolkoms of the local soviets, associations, and enterprises and organizations of union subordination located on the territory of the republic to comprehensively and carefully analyze the results of the fulfillment of the planning assignments for the first quarter of 1983 and, guiding themselves by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May and November (1982) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and by the theses and conclusions contained in the addresses of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, to work out and realize measures to eliminate the existing shortcomings and to ensure the fulfillment and over-fulfillment of the planning assignments and socialist commitments for 1983 which have been adopted by labor collectives on the basis of a thorough increase in labor productivity, an improvement of the style and methods of economic management, and a strengthening of control over the execution of decisions which have been made.

Especial attention has been directed to the tasks connected with increasing state, labor, and planning discipline, and with the fulfillment of contract commitments for output deliveries.

The Latvian SSR Council of Ministers has bound the leaders of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Enterprise, the State Committee for Sel'khoztekhnika, and the rayon agro-industrial associations to take all of the necessary measures to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the assignments for 1983 as stipulated by the Latvian SSR Food Program. The chief attention here has to be concentrated on the performance of the spring sowing rapidly and in the best agro-technical times, on the effective use of equipment and fertilizers, on the punctual preparation of pasture lands, and on the organized transfer of livestock to pasture maintenance. The work aimed at an extensive introduction into agricultural production of team contracting has to be improved.

The decision which was adopted defines concrete measures to eliminate shortcomings in capital construction, expand the assortment and improve the quality of consumer goods, and improve the work of the service sphere.

The meeting was addressed by the Chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers Yu. Ya. Ruben.

The work of the meeting was participated in by the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia E. Ya. Aushkap.

2959

CSO: 1800/1243

REGIONAL

DYBENKO REVIEWS LITHUANIAN WORK WITH LETTERS

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 16 Apr 83 p 2

[Speech by N.K. Dybenko, second secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, at the 9th plenum of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee held 14 April 1983: "On The Course of Fulfillment of the Decree of the 16h Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania of 26 August 1980 "On Further Improving Work with Letters and Improving Reception of Workers at Party, Soviet and Economic Organs and Public Organizations in the Light of Requirements of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] Thorough analysis of the work of the republic party organization on implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress, subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee stemming from the address of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu.V. Andropov "The USSR Is 60 Years Old," offered in the substantive report of Comrade P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania and in the presentations of participants of the present plenum convincingly attests to the fact that the republic's party, komsomol and trade-union organizations, state organs and soviets of people's deputies are doing a great deal of work on further boosting the productive forces of science and culture and developing and strengthening the fraternity and friendship of the peoples of our country and also strengthening collective social relationships, Soviet statehood and democracy as well as educating the socialist and international consciousness of the workers. As emphasized in the address of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu.V. Andropov "The USSR Is 60 Years Old," the solution of these tasks is of major importance for "the increasingly broad participation of workers of all nationalities in the management of public and state affairs."

It can be pointed out with satisfaction that during the time that has elapsed since the 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania party, soviet, trade-union and economic organizations of the republic have markedly raised the level of work in fulfilling the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Measures for Further Improving Work with Letters and Proposals of Workers in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress." It has become an integral part of the organizational and political work of party committees in the fulfillment of tasks set by the 26th party congress.

The scale and scope of this work can be judged on the basis of the following data: in the past 2 years alone, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania received 12,700 letters and about 3,800 visitors were received. Party gorkoms and raykoms have examined 17,480 letters and 15,500 persons were received. No less a load is carried in this regard by soviet, economic, trade-union and komsomol organs and editorial boards of newspapers, journals, television and radio of the republic.

Without a doubt, this tremendous work requires of all organs and their heads a high level of organization, preciseness, enterprise, sensitivity and determined and deeper penetration into problems on both the state and personal levels, which considerations are brought out by workers in letters or in personal contacts. The tone of such an attitude is primarily set by the CPSU Central Committee. Local party organs regularly receive summarizing data of letters and petitions of citizens and provide questions and exhaustive recommendations for their solution. In analysis of the most pressing problems and complaints, frequently officials of the apparatus of the CPSU Central Committee or on their behalf heads of union ministries and departments directly take part locally.

The television-program series entitled "Solved Locally," organized on the initiative of the Letter Department of the CPSU Central Committee, enjoys great popularity among the population. It not only summarizes work methods acquired locally in dealing with citizens but also reveal unfinished items of work and spell out ways and means of effectively eliminating them.

Finally, we are all acquainted with the recently adopted decree of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee which again requires the application of a genuine party attitude to the letters and proposals of workers, emphasizing in this connection the fact that every party and soviet worker, every head of an enterprise or institution has the obligation of looking on this work as a duty to the people and the party.

On the basis of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee and in fulfillment of the decisions of the 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, the Bureau and the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, the Presidium of the Supreme Council and the Council of Ministers of Lithuanian SSR and party, soviet, trade-union and komsomol organizations of the republic as well as economic heads have paid and continue to pay daily attention to this work.

Thus, in the past 2 years, 87 questions relating to proposals, petitions and complaints were examined at meetings of the Bureau and the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania and in the Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers. There were adopted, for example, such joint decrees of the Lithuanian SSR Communist Party and the Council of Ministers as "On Upgrading the Role of Ministries, Departments and Local Organs in Increasing the Production and the Quality of Consumer Goods," "On Additional Measures for Improvement of the Population's Health Protection," "On Measures for Further Improvement of Housing, Municipal-Everyday and Social-Cultural Conditions of the Life of the Rural Population,"

"On Further Developing the Network of Dining Rooms and Improving Public Dining at Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other State Establishments of the Republic During 1982-1985 and a number of other decrees. Questions derived from letters were discussed at 19 plenums and many meetings of bureaus of party gorkoms and raykoms, sessions of city and rayon soviets of people's deputies, at trade-union and komsomol organs and at collegia of ministries and departments. More than half of the letters received at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania were directly examined by secretaries of the Central Committee and 85 percent were monitored by personnel of the apparatus of the Central Committee.

The leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party is regularly informed on the character of received petitions, how such messages are used and what is specifically done by these or those organs in realization of the proposals, critical comments and valid requests.

The state of this work has been checked at almost 400 organizations, and 92 memorandums and other information materials were prepared.

In accordance with the decisions of the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, reports of heads to their own collectives on work with letters and oral statements of workers have become widespread in the republic. During the 2 years, almost 5,000 heads reported on these questions at enterprises, organizations and farms.

Single political days have become popular and vitally necessary for workers; work at place of residence has become more active.

Further improvement of work with letters and arrangements for reception of citizens is being abetted by television and radio broadcasts of "Open Letter Days" conducted by party committees jointly with editors of newspapers and journals in cities, rural rayons and at individual enterprises and on farms.

Recently the holding of rural gatherings in villages and settlements was revived. These end as a rule with individual reception of rural workers by heads of local soviets and rayon organizations.

In most of the republic's departments and institutions the necessary order has been established in arrangements for reception of citizens on personal problems. Work with letters and reception of citizens has been perceptibly improved at the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers, the republic Committee of People's Control, the Lithuanian Republic Trade-Union Council and the Ministries of Railways, Finances and the Construction Materials Industry and at the Klaypeda, Shyaulyay and Alitus city organizations and the Novovil'nyaskiy, Paneveshskiy, Kupishkskiy, Shyaulyayskiy, Shal'chininkskiy, Shvencheyskiy and a number of other rayon party organizations.

The single-minded work of the republic party organization on improving activity relating to the fulfillment of the decisions of the 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania pertaining to improvement of work with letters and complaints of workers and reception arrangements for

personal problems have made it possible to significantly improve organization of this work in other parts of the party, state and social apparatus and public organizations.

For example, the receipt of repeat letters addressed to the CPSU Central Committee from the republic in the last 2 years was reduced 22 percent, while the number of letters and complaints dealing with questions of operation of administrative organs, pension provisions, health care and medical services was reduced 30 percent. The great majority of letters and petitions were examined in prescribed periods; of these, each fourth received a positive solution; as for the remaining notifications, exhaustive answers were provided.

All this has contributed to the further development of the labor, social and political activity of workers and the expansion of opportunities for active participation of workers, kolkhoz farmers and the intelligentsia in the operation of enterprises, institutions and organizations and in the final analysis promoted the enhancement of the role of the labor collective in the life of our socialist society, which is prescribed by the draft of a USSR law on this question now under discussion.

At the 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, criticism was leveled at a number of party, soviet and economic organs for defects and lapses in solution of the housing problem, which has produced a large flow of letters and complaints by citizens. It should be noted that many heads have made the proper conclusions and have applied a great deal of effort and energy for liquidation of the lag in housing construction and establishment of order in allocations of housing. This is borne out by a reduction in the number of petitions and complaints reaching the Central Committee of Lithuania and other republic organs concerning these questions.

In the republic, during the 2 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, almost 3.5 million square meters of floorspace were made available for use. State funds alone made it possible to turn over for use 125,000 square meters of housing for use. Housing construction is successfully proceeding with the use of kolkhoz funds.

It is necessary to point out the work done in recent years on improvement of quality of housing construction. Thus whereas in 1980 a rating of "good" and "excellent" was given to 74 percent of housing erected with the use of state and cooperative funds, in 1982 this indicator reached 85 percent. The time of moving in new tenants into newly opened dwellings was reduced. A number of measures were adopted on further improving operation and maintenance of housing; 426 old buildings were torn down, while the 1,335 families living in these houses received well-appointed accommodations. Huts were eliminated and emergency housing was reduced in many cities and rayons of the republics. Carefully thought out work in its turn reduced the number of letters on housing problems.

At the same time, despite general positive results, serious defects and lapses have occurred in the development of housing construction and municipal services in the republic, increasing the flow of complaints and criticisms of workers. For example, last year a lag was permitted to happen in opening up of housing

for the Ministry of Agriculture, the State Committee for Selkhoztekhnika and a number of other clients. During the 2 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, there failed to go into use almost 30,000 square meters of floorspace built with cooperative funds. Cooperative housing failed to complete plans in rural areas of Ignalinskiy, Shyaulyayskiy, Akmyanskiy, Alituskiy, Moletskiy, Tel'shyayskiy and a number of other rayons.

Cases exist of poor-quality performance of construction work. Forty-four houses erected by Kaunasstroy Trust, Klaypeda Construction Trust and Shyaulyayskiy House Construction Combine and checked last year by Gosstroy disclosed that 41 had significant defects. This situation is being aggravated by the fact that in the fourth quarter about 40 percent of the annual volume of planned housing construction is being turned over for use, and rush work never results in good quality.

For example, since 1981 the residents of Experimental High Rise No 67 on Ulitsa Arkhitektu have been complaining of serious flaws in work that occurred during construction. They turned with collective requests to the housing operation service, the rayispolkom and gorispolkom, the house construction combine and other departments, which as a rule assure the persons involved that these defects will be immediately rectified. Finally, they received an answer from the Vilnius City Party Committee in which it was stated "that the reason for the leaks of atmospheric water via the awning to the main entrance would be investigated until 1 July 1983; it was also proposed to the Oktyabr'skiy Rayon Ispolkom to improve propaganda work among the residents of the house."

As a rule provision of amenities lags in the areas of the new regions of mass construction. For example, at the beginning of the current year, the lag in scheduled work on provision of amenities amounted roughly to 2 million rubles. This especially applies to the microrayons of Sheshkine in Vilnius, Engulyay and Kalnechyay in Kaunas and the cities of Alitus, Mazheykyay, Gargzhday and others.

As before, there are many defects in the work of housing and municipal services. The flow of letters and complaints relating to these questions is particularly great from Vilnius, where the area of old decrepit houses exceeds 300,000 square meters; these are inhabited by more than 10,000 families. Recently, the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania studied the question "On the Work of Party and Soviet Organizations of the City of Vilnius on Improvement of Housing, Municipal and Transport Services for the Population in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress." This question was then discussed at a plenum of the Vilnius Party Gorkom. It is a matter of honor for the city party organization to successfully fulfill outlined measures and to significantly improve municipal and consumer services for the population of the capital.

We know that the new housing legislation provides for first priority granting of housing to a large group of citizens, in which connection, of course, priority is moved back for other persons, which provokes dissatisfaction in them. The legislation raises the level of guarantees of rights of citizens for housing; specifically, this significantly restricts the eviction of citizens from housing they occupy without provision of other housing space.

It is necessary that party, soviet, trade-union and economic organs effectively engage in the work of explaining the new housing legislation. This is also dictated by the fact that as a result of poor procuratorial surveillance, gross violations of housing legislation still occur at a number of organizations belonging to the Ministry of Rural Construction, the Lithuanian Union of Consumer Cooperatives, the Zarasayskiy Rayon Association of the State Committee for Selkhoztekhnika, the Shakyayskoye Motor Highway Administration, the Taurage Plant for Calculating-Machine Parts, the Panevezhis Sugar Refinery and several other enterprises and organizations.

Frequently, the constitutional rights of citizens to housing are violated because of legal ignorance and poor preparation of materials. Of the total number of suits initiated in 1982 by ispolkoms and departments for eviction of citizens without provision of other housing, almost 30 percent of the suits were rejected. Many such cases were stopped by ispolkoms and departments because of their incompatibility with the law. Existing circumstances increase still further the flow of complaints of workers that need not have occurred with an intelligent approach to the solution of housing problems. Some local party organizations still do not provide a principled evaluation to the actions of economic and trade-union heads, allowing cases of violation of legislation in allocation of housing. For example, in the allocation of apartments at a building built by the Taurage Administration of Mezhholkhozstroy, the chairman of the local-trade union committee, Comrade Andriyekus, possessing a 4-room well-appointed apartment, obtained an apartment in the new house, and a number of other heads of this administration illegally obtained apartments, while the family of a female worker, an invalid of the second group at Eskerayte, living in a private apartment, was provided no housing. Such "fair" allocation was approved by the rayon party committee and the rayispolkom.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, the Council of Ministers and appropriate ministries and departments of the republic are implementing a number of concrete steps for the further improvement of consumer services. Specifically, the Ministry of Trade and the board of the Lithuanian Union of Consumer Cooperatives changed the operational regimes of 2,000 stores and 320 public-dining enterprises. The operation of stores dealing in manufactured goods was extended by one hour. A group of the stores dealing in manufactured goods was assigned to stay open on Mondays; in microrayons of cities stores operate with extended hours. During spring field work, enterprises of trade and public dining of the union of consumer cooperatives will work extended hours, taking into account the wishes of rural workers. But positive changes should not serve as a screen for existing defects in this matter.

Trade organizations still exert an insufficient influence on the establishment of targets for the production of consumer goods and tolerate violations of state discipline in the fulfillment of contractual obligations relating to their delivery. Interruptions are allowed to occur in the sale of goods that are available at depots and warehouses. In the city of Kaunas and in Ionavskiy, Shyaulyayskiy and Myazheykskiy rayons, order is being introduced slowly in observance of trade rules.

The operational conditions of consumer-service enterprises have also been changed. At the present time, 72 percent of the collectives of consumer services in cities and 88 percent in rural areas operate at a time that is most convenient for the population. But it should be pointed out that many defects are also to be found in the operation of consumer services. Here scheduled time for completion of orders is frequently not adhered to; production and service standards are low, and possibilities are not fully realized for the development of such services as repair of radio and television equipment, household machines and instruments, housing repairs and a number of others. Rural consumer services are insufficiently developed. These questions require the constant attention of rayon party committees and rayon ispolkoms.

Taking into account the wishes and critical comments of citizens, efforts are being applied to improve the operation of transport. A number of railroad stations and bus terminals have either been put into operation or remodeled, and the material base of transport enterprises has been improved. Thirty-seven city, 77 suburban and 33 intercity bus routes have been newly opened with a total length of 8,000 kilometers.

Prior sale of tickets will help save passengers' time and reduce the load at railroad and bus stations. In Vilnius, the railroad ticket booth sells daily in this way an average of roughly 1,660 tickets.

The republic's aviation industry has not done badly in boosting the quality of passenger service, improving advertising work and selling and delivering tickets to the population at place of work, rest or residence.

But despite the measures adopted for improving passenger service, many lapses still exist in transport operations. Analysis of passenger complaints shows that most of them are due to trip interruptions and low standards of service. The present route system of motor transport does not always completely satisfy the population's needs. One of the reasons for this is the fact that some gorispolkoms are not adopting serious measures for differentiation of the time of start and finish of work of organizations, enterprises and educational institutions.

Trolleybus transport still does not operate efficiently. Residents of Vilnius and Kaunas frequently complain of nonadherence to schedules and overloading of buses during peak hours. Of late, down time of trolleybuses has increased because of technical inoperativeness; at the same time, the capacities of trolleybuses today permit normal servicing of only 52 percent of the machines. The construction of Trolleybus Depot No 2 in Vilnius has been going on since 1979, but the amount of completed work amounts to only 28 percent of estimated cost. Despite repeated demands on transport organizations and the soviet organs of a number of rayons, many terminals in Plungeskiy, Radvilishskiy and other rayons continue to present a neglected and unsightly appearance.

Comrades! At the 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, the republic Ministry of Health was criticized because it feebly reacted to notification and complaints concerning defects in the operation of therapeutic and preventive institutions and abuses of some physicians.

These questions were the subject of discussion at the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania. It should be said that at the present time the top leadership of the ministry is adopting decisive measures for bringing in order into medical institutions; notifications and signals coming from the population are carefully verified with trips to affected places by the minister, Comrade I. Platukis, and officials of the apparatus. Effective measures are being adopted on their basis.

In the light of tasks advanced by the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, an operational regime has been outlined for polyclinics and information on the manner of receiving patients has been improved.

The reduction of complaints in the sphere of medical service is being abetted by systematically organized meetings of chief physicians of therapy and preventive [medicine] institutions that service the districts and the population attached to them. Public councils have done important work. They monitor work with letters and proposals at therapy and preventive [medicine] institutions. A number of medical personnel had criminal proceedings instituted against them for bribery and abuse of official position.

At the same time, it should be pointed out that the republic Ministry of Health does not fully utilize the possibilities of improving the quality of medical assistance rendered to the population of the republic. Deficiencies in the operation of stations, first-aid divisions and certain polyclinical and pharmacy institutions is being eliminated particularly slowly. Preventive work has not been duly developed especially in the prevention of certain widespread diseases. More attention should be given to further improvement of educational work at collectives of medical institutions.

There is still another category of letters with which we are concerned--these are complaints relating to labor questions: illegal firings, transfers to other work without the consent of the worker, limitations in wages. In 2 years just the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, the Lithuanian Republic Trade-Union Council and republic ministries as well as organs of the public prosecutor received in excess of 3,670 letters concerning labor disputes. Analysis shows that the leadership of trade-union organizations has not derived the necessary conclusions from criticism by the Central Committee of the Communist Party at the plenum. Complaints and notifications are received most frequently from enterprises, institutions and organizations of the Ministries of Motor Transport and Highways, Trade, Consumer Services and Light Industry. Analysis of the letters shows that most of the complaints raised in the letters can be solved locally directly by management together with the trade-union committee; it is not because of lack of attention to signals but more frequently because of a lack of desire to penetrate deeply into the heart of labor conflicts that workers find themselves obliged to turn to superior organs. Thus, at Tetenay Sovokhoz in Shal'chinskii Rayon an order of the former director M. Sidlyarevich dismissed a brigade of builders, a portion of the workers were illegally transferred to other work and still others were fired. For this reason the brigade did not work for 2 weeks; the problem was rightly settled only after the workers appealed to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania.

Violations of laws regulating the labor of women and young people have not been eliminated. It is enough to say that enterprises of the meat and dairy industry of the republic alone employed last year almost 1,500 women in the performance of heavy physical labor.

Trade-Union committees and commissions for labor disputes frequently examine labor disputes of workers without a thorough verification and investigation of notifications. They do not always require of management the presentation of necessary documents and dismissals. Adopted decisions are poorly explained and are not always based on existing legislation. According to statistical reporting data, of the total number of decisions appealed by workers in people's courts, 56 percent of the decisions of trade union committees were acknowledged as not being in accordance with labor legislation requirements.

The Lithuanian Republic Trade-Union Council and its republic committees are still analyzing insufficiently deeply the reasons for violations of labor laws and are exercising poor control over the work of ministries and departments in straightening things out and defending the rights of workers and employes and do not always hold strictly accountable violators of labor legislation.

At the 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, special concern was voiced about complaints of workers concerning unseemly behavior of a number of supervisors and their abuses of their official position. This was also discussed in detail at a meeting of the republic party-economic aktiv deliberating tasks of party, soviet and economic organs of the republic relating to strengthening of state and labor discipline in the light of the requirements of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. But today the number of complaints about individual supervisors not only has not been reduced but, on the contrary, has even grown. Letters dealing with this question most of all comes from the cities of Kaunas, Shyaulyay, Panevezhis and Plungeskiy, Skudasskiy, Ukmergskiy, Ignalinskiy and Vil'nyuskiy rayons.

In the last 2 years, republic and union organs have received a large number of letters concerning defects in the organization of collective gardening in the suburban areas of Vilnius and other cities. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania has studied this question. In the course of preparation for it, many cases were disclosed of unjustified allocation of garden plots and issuing of permits for building of cottages, illegal acquisition of construction materials and use of construction machines and transport. For committing improper actions in the fitting out of garden plots, 700 gardeners, who are members of the CPSU, were imposed party penalties. A number of comrades were punished administratively or had criminal proceedings instituted against them. Basic measures were outlined for the regulation of this matter, and they are being undeviatingly fulfilled. At the same time these questions should be under the unrelenting control of party, soviet and trade-union organizations.

Comrades! We must undeviatingly see to it that all sectors of production and distribution have in operation a well-defined system of strict accounting

and control eliminating any possibility of looting of state or public property. The responsibility of economic heads should be increased in every possible way for the safety of socialist property, assurance of economical expenditure of material and financial resources. A decisive end should be put to the practice of total absolution and taking away of accountability of persons exposed of thefts or guilty of inflicting some material damage to whom measures prescribed by legislation frequently are not applied.

We cannot but help be concerned with the state of affairs relating to crime in the republic, which increased in the last quarter.

Administrative organs are still insufficiently actively working on imposing the necessary order in this regard with respect to the fulfillment of the directives of the CPSU Central Committee on increasing the struggle against thefts, bribery and speculation. The task of party and soviet organs is to provide effective assistance in this.

At the 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, much attention was given to questions of satisfying the needs and wishes of participants of the Great Patriotic War. Questions pertaining to war veterans are regularly discussed at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the republic and at ministries and departments. Additional measures are being carried out with respect to improving their housing, material and living conditions. Everywhere, a systematic checkup of their health at place of residence, and immediate services at medical institutions have been organized.

After the 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, the housing conditions of more than 300 veterans of the Great Patriotic War and 55 families of dead soldiers were improved.

A large number of letters of former front-line soldiers express enthusiastic gratitude to the party and the state for the granting of benefits and privileges to them. But letters of veterans are also received to the effect that their request was not honored and that they have been refused allotment of sanatorium trip passes or the granting of other benefits. Party, soviet, trade-union and economic organs must adopt effective measures for the eradication of formalism and red tape in the satisfaction of valid requests and wishes of participants of the war and the families of killed soldiers.

Comrades! In conclusion, I would like to express my thoughts today on the question of so-called anonymous letters and notifications of workers. Their number has been growing from year to year. Last year, 1,194 such appeals were received. Each second letter from Anikshchyayskiy, Kupishkiy and Skuodasskiy Rayon and each third letter from Kedaynskiy, Ionavskiy, Raseynskiy and Yurbarkskiy Rayon was unsigned. Something like 962 letters of the number of those verified under the control of apparatus personnel dealt with questions of unseemly conduct of personnel and with abuse of their official position. In checking, partial or complete confirmation was found for the facts pointed out in 48 percent of the letters. In such a case, it is understandable that

the authors, fearing reactions to their communications, deliberately concealed their names. At the same time, more than half of the facts were not confirmed and were false. Their authors as a rule deliberately distort the facts and engage in the slander of honest workers; they blacken our conditions. Frequently, they conducted checks as a rule traumatize perfectly innocent people and instill in them lack of confidence in their work and behavior and making of decisions. They create around persons in authority an atmosphere of false suspicion or lack of trust. It would seem that such an approach to the matter does not correspond to the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress where it was clearly and precisely stated that "when it comes to any kind of anonymous slander, the party point of view is well known: it must have no place in our life! Those who come out with the truth and businesslike criticism have no reason to hide their faces." Unfortunately, we still have such people who have two faces--one that is friendly and smiling, the other filled with gall and hatred toward all the life around him. The latter, hiding under fictitious names and addresses, cast mud on Soviet and socialist life and on our worthy people. Of course, such people among us are only isolated individuals, but it would be desirable for them not to be around.

Realization of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the decrees of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, demands of the party for constant improvement of work with letters and oral appeals of workers is not a short-term campaign but rather purposeful and creative work not only with respect to the satisfaction of the daily needs of workers and the elimination of the reasons responsible for criticisms and complaints and active work of involving the broad masses in management of production and in the solution of state problems. Improvement of work with letters, constant contacts with people constitute an improvement in the style of work of party committees and all communists for mobilization of workers for the fulfillment of plans of economic and social development and of the targets of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee that the republic party organization will honorably fulfill the set tasks.

7697
CSO: 1800/1249

REGIONAL

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS FOCUS OF LATVIAN BURO SESSION

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 14 Apr 83 p 1

[Information Item: "In the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia"]

[Text] The strengthening of organizational work to introduce the collective contract into kolkhoz and sovkhoz production was examined at a regular meeting of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia. During the course of the discussion it was noted that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia attributes great importance to the extensive introduction of the collective contract as one of the most important means of increasing the labor activeness of rural workers, strengthening discipline and cost accounting, and successfully fulfilling the Food Program. On the basis of the experience which has been gained both in our republic and in various zones of the country, measures have been mapped out for the extensive introduction of the collective contract in the agricultural production of the Latvian SSR, and concrete tasks have been set for the Commission on the Agro-Industrial Complex of the Presidium of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers, the party raykoms, rayispolkoms, the raykoms of the agricultural workers' trade union, and the primary party organizations of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia also considered the question of measures to ensure the fulfillment of the plans for the construction of apartment houses and everyday social objects. It was noted that in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Latvian SSR social and economic development programs for the 11th Five-Year Plan, housing and cultural and domestic construction have been initiated on a wide scale in the republic. However, the work which is being done in this direction does not yet fully correspond to the party's demands. In a number of ministries and departments the necessary concern is not being shown for the fulfillment of housing construction plans. The construction of housing is being performed with great lagging in Aluksnenskiy, Balvskiy, Gulbenskiy, Tukumskiy, and Ventspilsskiy Rayons. The construction of apartment houses with the monies of housing construction cooperatives and individual builders is poorly organized. Insufficient attention is being given to the preservation of the existing housing fund, and to punctual and quality capital repairs for it. There has been a serious lagging in the construction of children's preschool institutions and general educational schools. Many construction organizations are conducting their work on a low organizational and technical level. There are essential

shortcomings in supplying construction projects with structural elements and products, and full use is not being made of the capacities of house building.

The leaders of ministries and departments and the ispolkoms of the Soviets of People's Deputies have been ordered to fundamentally change their attitude toward civil housing construction, and to develop and carry out additional measures which will ensure the commissioning of houses and social and domestic facilities in accordance with the assignments of the 5-year plan. The decree of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia binds city and rayon party committees to ensure the performance of well-directed organizational work, and to increase the effectiveness of the control and the demands made upon cadres for the unconditional fulfillment of housing and cultural and domestic construction plans.

The meeting examined the work of the Bauskiy raykom of the party in directing the training of cadres in the mass occupations for agricultural production and making them permanent in the village. While taking note of certain positive aspects of this work, the Bureau at the same time pointed out that the Bauskiy raykom, the rayispolkom, the raykom of the Komsomol, and the kolkhozes and sovkhozes were also marked by important shortcomings. A shortage of cadres of mechanization and animal husbandry specialists and construction workers continues to be an acute problem on the rayon's farms. Labor turnover continues to be high. On a number of farms the necessary attention is not being given to raising the general educational level and the occupational level of the mechanization specialists. The necessary working and living conditions are being created slowly for rural inhabitants. The decree which has been adopted on this matter provides for measures to eliminate these shortcomings, and to improve the entire work of training cadres in the mass occupations for agricultural production and making them permanent in the village. Concrete tasks have been set in this regard for the Bauskiy party raykom, the rayispolkom, the rayon agro-industrial association, the raykom of the Komsomol, the Latvian SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and the party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

2959

CSO: 1800/1243

REGIONAL

POST-WAR ACTIVITIES OF LITHUANIAN PARTISAN BANDS RECALLED

Struggle Against Kulaks, Nationalists

Vilnius TIESA in Lithuanian 11 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by Antanas Virsulis: 'The Memory of the Heart Is Always Alive: A publicist's Thoughts about the Post-War Struggles of the People's defenders against the Armed Bands of Bourgeois Nationalists']

[Excerpts] In every person's life there are events which stick deeply and for all time in the memory. For people of my generation such scenes come mostly from the initial years after the war. Historical changes were taking place in Lithuania at that time; they came to every family, every house. Many dramatic and frightful episodes were left in the receptive memory of adolescents and youths; they touched not only our close ones and family, but we ourselves would become participants in them...

These events not only decided life's eternal question, the fateful "how will it be?" The question of existence and life itself was being decided.

Now many young people no longer remember those times. Every year reduces the number of those who lived through those dramatic events. That is why every time the fateful news is heard, there is a desire to utter: "Falcon brothers...".

My falcon brothers were the people's defenders from those far-off times of 1945-50. Not only the lads from my rural district, together with whom I went on marches, and ate, and slept wherever possible, but also those whom I had met later and those whom I never happened to see. I know well that their battle, their life and the blood they spilled are alive in the people's memory. This was also shown by the meeting of former people's defenders at the editorial offices of SVYTURYS magazine which had a write-up about it at the end of last year. Letters, telephone calls, warm true words on visits to the rayons....

In those post-war years a class struggle was taking place in the countryside. At the beginning the kulaks opposed land reform and later collectivization. The kulaks, who were the social support of the armed nationalistic underground, tried to hinder the socialist reconstruction of the countryside. They sabotaged purveyance, evaded taxes, and so on.

The violent opposition of the bourgeois nationalist underground and the kulaks to Soviet rule and the means it was using could not prevent the creation of a new socialist society. Led by the Communist Party, workers of the republic labored in a self-sacrificing manner in all areas of economic and cultural construction. And they were engaged in a life-and-death struggle.

On 24 Aug 1944 the government of Soviet Lithuania decided to set up exterminator detachments in the districts. In December of that same year they were already being organized in all the rural districts.

The experience of Soviet brother republics was drawn upon in the struggle against the terror of nationalistic bands. After all, when the Civil War ended, special assignment troops also acted in the struggle against the organized political banditry of the class enemy in these republics. When the Great Patriotic War started, destroyer battalions were created for the front-line area's struggle against Fascist paratroopers and the extermination of saboteurs and spies. Without leaving their personal jobs, workers, collective farmers and active party, soviet and Komsomol members voluntarily helped internal affairs organs to fight the enemy's agents and anti-state elements. The first to become fighters in the exterminator detachments in our republic (strictly according to the volunteer principle) were former Soviet partisans, workers, demobilized soldiers, party, soviet and Komsomol activists. Mostly, however, the exterminator detachments were made up of farmers--formerly landless and poor peasants. The Soviet regime gave them land. That land, however, had to be defended, along with oneself and one's family.... Former exterminators quickly acquired a new name, that of people's defenders, which suited more their task--the defense of workers' interests. This honorable title which carried obligations was justified.

In my long years of journalistic work in various places in the republic I learned the details of many frightful events and met witnesses of nationalists' crimes against the people. It was necessary to inform people not only about the life and death struggle but also about those who carried the burden of bloody class struggle and who, ignoring danger and death, fought for a new life and continued the traditions of the heroic revolutionary struggle of workers and the feats of the Great Patriotic War. It was necessary also to tell the truth about those who have always been grave-diggers of the Lithuanian nation.

The historical experience which teaches that the overthrown exploiting classes and the powers and traditions of the old world always stubbornly oppose socialist construction is now clear to everyone. This theoretical proposition is totally confirmed by the whole of our history, and not only in our country.

And how did all this appear in life? Who belonged to the armed nationalistic bands, what were they striving for and how?

It is perfectly well known for what purposes the Hitlerite occupiers tried to employ the bourgeois nationalists who supported them in all kinds of ways during the occupation years and spilled the blood of many Soviet people. When

Lithuanian territory was liberated, the Hitlerites used the bourgeois nationalists for sabotage and espionage on the Soviet home front.

The logic of Hitlerite intelligence and Gestapo at that time appears rather strange: the Soviet Army had advanced unchecked from Moscow and Stalingrad to the Neman [River] and battles took place right by the border of Hitler's Germany and later in German territory itself, yet in the schools of Klenuvka, Treueghof, Nemhof, Konitz, Stratenz, Nisen, Shlisselburg and elsewhere bourgeois nationalists were being trained as spies, radio operators and saboteurs, so that they could later be dropped into liberated Soviet Lithuania. Quite a number of these paratroopers were captured by the organs of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs (the first fighters in the exterminator detachments also participated in these operations). The spies and saboteurs who survived, however, quickly made contact with the nationalist bands or organized such bands themselves.

Did they not see the foolishness of this struggle? They were encouraged by the urgings of the ringleaders of the Western bourgeois nationalist underground who had escaped and made contact with the intelligence services of the imperialist nations, by their blind hate for Soviet rule and by the fear of responsibility for their crimes. It is well known that the secret service of the USA, England and other imperialist states instructed and trained the nationalists to spy and then paid them for the information they gathered; it is also known that the ring-leaders of the bourgeois nationalists relied more and more on the "cold war" incited by the imperialists, which, in their opinion, was to develop into a full-scale war.

Thus the account for the bloody terror in the post-war years, for thousands of lost lives and for marred destinies should be handed to the overseas instigators, the inspirers of band activities who are now hiding behind the torn guise of liberators and defenders of the nation.

The nucleus of the nationalist bands was made up of former activists of bourgeois Lithuania's parties and organizations, of Smetona's army officers, policemen, secret agents and reactionary priests.

Already in the first post-war years the nationalist bands developed widespread terror as they sought to paralyze economic and social reconstruction by the Soviet government. The most active party-soviet and Komsomol members especially suffered from the bands. There was not only an attempt to diminish by bloody terror the influence of the Communist Party and the Komsomol, to hinder growth in their ranks and to make difficult the activities of the organs of Soviet power. Those who suffered most from the bands were the poor peasants, former settlers with little or no land who, of course, felt in their hearts that Soviet government was dear to them. Mass slaughters were carried out at night. On 14 June 1946 in the rural district of Alove the bandits killed 24 people, on 1 August--70 people, including 16 children, on 26 October--18 people, on 15 November--37 people. And here are the massacres in Samogitia: in 1947 bandits in the Taurage Rayon killed 8, in Silaine--11, in

Silute--7, in Jurbarkas--5, in Raseiniai--4 DZDT chairmen and secretaries. Along with Soviet workers and activists, the bandits also killed their families and children.

In the collections prepared by the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences editorial staff in charge of releasing archival documents, a great number of frightful stories are published about the crimes of the bands as told by the bandits themselves. Leafing through them now makes one shudder. Threats to the peasants not to join the collective farms. And not just threats; they were confirmed by killings and fires.... The devastation of country schools and village libraries when books were torn up and burned. And slaughter, slaughter, slaughter....

In the summer of 1965 in the Silavotas woods of the Prenayskiy Rayon archival documents of a nationalist band which had raged in the area were found. I got to flip through those faded, browned pages. On each of them were dates and names. It was truly a ledger of death and suffering, witnesses to the tragedy of many workers. With those pages as a guide, I walked for several days through the villages, looking for witnesses to the events mentioned in the bandits' papers.

In the documents of the bandit band there were reports about the plunder of the "Saltinis" collective farm in the former Silavotas rural district in 1950 ("four cows and 40 centners of cereals"), about the destruction of the documents of the Gyviskiai and Sargine village libraries and the Zvaigzde collective farm. The Zvaigzde collective farm at that time was just taking its first steps--it had only 15 pigs, 2 horses and 18 cows. The bandits drove away the horses and took away the grain....

In a bandit instruction book found in 1947 it is written; "Persons who voted of their own free will are to be punished....A part of the property of people who had voted and are being punished is to be confiscated....Persons who are not to be trusted and who also voted at the ballot boxes are to be punished by death."

The reports and accounts in the band's archives also contained other types of documents. They were instructions and orders of band ringleaders who were trained by the secret service of Western imperialist states. Besides instructions on how to spy on traffic and collect information on airports and bridges, there are also lessons for local inhabitants not to attend the funeral of persons killed by the bands and to hide the murdered persons in such a way "that no one will ever find them..."

The list of crimes of the bourgeois nationalists is long, very long. The Lithuanian people will never forget their bloody deeds, their dreadful crimes. They must not forget!

Work of Defense Detachments

Vilnius TIESA in Lithuanian 12 Mar 83 p 2

[Excerpts] The organizers of the bourgeois nationalist underground, finding themselves in the intelligence service of the imperialists, initially of the USA, and having become the political and ideological tool of the anti-Communists, tried, of course, to sell their services at a higher price. They tried to portray the massacres organized by the bandit bands as a serious force of opposition. The reactionary emigration still portrays the nationalist murderers as freedom fighters; the people of our country, however, know well that they were genuine criminal offenders. The terror of the bands did not budge Soviet power in Lithuania which was chosen and fought for by the people. And they couldn't move it! But the bandits killed people, often innocent ones, simply because they tilled the land. They killed children and old people, robbed stores and establishments, seized personal or state-owned property--from machine and horse renting stations--from cooperatives....Are such things tolerated in any other state?

It should be recalled that amnesties to bandits who left the bands of their own free will were an undeniable expression of the humanism of the Communist Party and Soviet power. These amnesties were taken advantage of by people who were politically uneducated and who were influenced and seduced by nationalist clerical propaganda.

Such was the enemy. The people, strong in their unity and resolution, stood up against them. The detachments of people's defenders struggled against them.

The band leaders used not only weapons and bloody terror in their struggle against Soviet rule. Abominable lies, incredible inventions, all sorts of gossip and rumors--all this was in their arsenal; the Hitlerite occupants left them not only entire dumps of weapons and ammunition, but also passed on to them the methods of Goebbels. Finally, there were cases of attempts to stick band collaborators into the groups of people's defenders. Sometimes one or another person in the detachment, enticed by the promises of a band leader or having come to believe in the new war promised by Western propaganda, would go over to the side of the murderers. Such persons were quickly unconvered, but at what a price!

All these lessons were paid for in blood!

And the price paid for trust.... If a neighbor says there are no bandits, it means there aren't any. But there probably wasn't even time to hear the series of shots from behind the door. If a woman with dishevelled hair came running to announce that a few kilometers away a band was on the rampage, everyone would quickly hurry off there so that perhaps the people could be saved in time. And they would come right into an ambush. If girls that you know invite you to a Saturday night dance, why not go? But on the way back a corpse would be returned, if it was ever found. If an acquaintance or even a distant relative whom you meet on the road asks where you are going, what is there to hide? But many did not come back. If someone decided to visit their parents (or children), or if that patch of land desperately needed to be plow off they would go. They likewise often did not return.

Many of them died in those first years, after the occupiers had been chased out and the war had ended, when the government gave out land and seed and children could go to school, when goods began to appear in the stores and it seemed as if you could live and be happy; the countryside really was happy, the earth breathed with life, the orchards bloomed, the grain swayed....

But at night the shots cracked, the fires blazed and terror was produced by news of murders, fires, shootings and hangings....I will not forget the pillows sprinkled with blood in the wagons by the dispensary; I would see them in the morning when a settler or activist wounded during the night was brought in to the town's medical assistant. Just as, it seems, I will always dream of the extraordinarily enlarged cavern of a bandit's gun barrel and the gun salutes which would raise a flock of birds from the district cemetery as friends were buried....

The hands which had taken up a weapon were used to the plow and scythe, not to a gun. And yet there was fighting....How many of the most dramatic episodes, episodes of life and death struggle, there were in the villages and farmsteads, on paths and in forest thickets that have long ago vanished. And perhaps more significant is the fact that the line dividing the two sides often crossed not only between the huts of neighbors, but also through the hearts of simple people.... It would often happen, after all, that a former farm-hand or hired man would clash with his former masters who employed him and with his neighbors. And how the gossip and inventions spread by the kulak lackeys of the bandits, that snake-like hissing, oppressed the families and friends of the people's defenders! As did the anxiousness of not knowing: will a husband or son return from the next march. Today we remember with great respect the determination and self-sacrifice of people at that time; after all, the former farm-hands and hired men did not join the detachments of people's defenders for the sake of becoming wealthy, nor were they thinking of privileges or material advantages.

Now even I am surprised by the extraordinary determination and self-sacrifice of the Komsomol youth of that time. They often joined the detachments of people's defenders straight out of junior high school, postponing their great thirst for schooling and forsaking all their other personal plans.

Of course, no one forced them or could force them to do it. It was necessary to fight, however, and that word NECESSARY, the feeling of duty, as more important, than personal intentions, wants and desires.

For many Komsomol members the path of life was often cut short near bushes or woods. And when the bands were liquidated the best years were gone, that which had been learned was forgotten, and in many cases those years of struggle deeply affected one's health. The former people's defenders who gathered at the editorial offices of the magazine SVYTURYS told many stories about this, as did the letters which were received when material about this meeting was printed.

When the collective farm "Pirmunas" was established by the town of Butrimoniai, the band of the bandit Geryickas was still rampaging throughout the district. The Komsomol members Vladas Stanevicius, Antanas Baliukynas and Vincas Gurskas would take along weapons on their way to work in the fields of the kolkhoz. The gun sling hurt their shoulders as they were plowing and sowing. They never forgot that shots could ring out from the woods or the thickets of young pine; they always looked around to see where an attacker could be expected. They were attacked by the village of Gelvėnai as they carted hay. Luckily, people's defenders hurried over when they heard the shots. In 1949 Vladas Stanevicius, together with other Komsomol members joined a detachment of people's defenders because new recruits were needed. He took part in the last long battle with the last bandit band. Having turned in his weapon, Vladas returned to the kolkhoz....

If I remember correctly, it was in 1946 that in the town of Gelvonai the bandit Daraskevicius was tried in an open session of the court. Crowds of people came to the hall, mostly those whose family and friends had suffered at the bloody hands of that band. When the verdict was announced and the bandit was being led from the hall, the women and old men shouted: "Blood-sucker!," "Why my children!..." It seemed as if the people's hate and the spilled blood would grind the murderer to dust. And how the people's defenders, the same ones who for a long time had chased the band and whose friends had died from its bullets, held back the seething wall of people....

The detachments of people's defenders were also joined by those whose families, parents and brothers had been killed by the bandits. Their hate, however, did not blind their eyes or muddle their brains.

Much water has flowed under the bridge since those days. New generations have grown up and our countryside has changed unrecognizably: the paths of the people's defenders have been overgrown, the earth has covered what used to be the bunker holes of the bandits. The former fighters who were lucky can now see what they had fought for. From the ranks of the people's defenders Heroes of Socialist Labor have emerged--Povilas Maskoliunas, Kazimieras Rakauskas, Kostas Glikas, Major General Stasys Lisauskas, professor Dr. Adolfas Urbonas. People who are known throughout the republic: farm managers, industrial workers, teachers in high institutions of learning. They cannot all be named. They always recall those days.

In our hearts we remember those post-war years of struggle for people's rule, for socialism and for the present-day life in our country. Everyone needs this--those who died during those years, those who worked but did not live to see our day, as well as the living and their children and grandchildren--everyone whose biography is graced by the line; I was a defender of the people. And all contemporary people need it, so that they will know that the people's defenders fought for our life during the most complex stage of the class struggle, when the groundwork for a socialist Lithuania was being laid.

For the memory of the heart is always alive....

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CSO: 1809/12

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN KOMSOMOL URGED TO ASSIST IN DISCIPLINE CAMPAIGN

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Apr 83 p 1

[Article: "Komsomol of Georgia: Strengthen Discipline, Improve Organizational Quality"]

[Excerpts] The letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia to the Komsomol organizations, all Komsomol members, young fellows and girls in the republic determined the contents of the work of the Plenum of the Georgian Komsomol CC. It imparted a special nature to the discussion there of the problems of the republic's Komsomol committees with regard to strengthening discipline, improving the organizational quality and responsibility of the Komsomol members and young people, and intensifying the militancy of the primary Komsomol organizations.

The Plenum began with the proclamation of the Letter of the CP of Georgia CC. It was noted that this program document constitutes yet one more manifestation of the enormous party support, its unceasing concern for the Komsomol, the youth, the rising generation of this republic, while the tasks set forth therein represent a militant program of action for Georgia's Komsomol for the long-term future.

The Plenum charged the CC Bureau of the republic's Komsomol with the task of working out a specific program for the practical implementation of the tasks formulated in the Letter of the CC of the CP of Georgia.

Delivering the report at the Plenum was the first secretary of the Komsomol of Georgia CC, V. Lordkipanidze.

At the same time, it was emphasized at the Plenum that the activities of individual Komsomol committees and primary Komsomol committees with regard to strengthening labor and production discipline, as well as improving the style of Komsomol work still do not meet the increased requirements of the present day. Not all Komsomol organizations engage in the necessary evaluation of manifestations of mismanagement, losses of work time, the production of poor-quality output. The work of the Komsomol committees suffers at times from a superficial, incompetent approach to the questions of forming an active, vital point of view among young people.

The Plenum outlined specific measures to enhance the role of the Komsomol organizations in strengthening socialist discipline everywhere and in everything. Indicated in particular was the importance of the close connection between ideological, indoctrinational work with the specific tasks of labor groups, the activation of initiative among young people, formation among the rising generation of industriousness, conscientiousness, and good organization. It was emphasized that the struggle to strengthen discipline must be unleashed in every sector of activity of the Komsomol organizations; in every group--production, management, education--a situation must be attained whereby every young worker is made aware of his personal responsibility for his own work and for the results of the entire group's work.

An appropriate decree was adopted on the question under discussion. The Plenum approved the operating plan of the Komsomol of Georgia CC for the current year aimed at increasing the role of the republic's Komsomol in the struggle to strengthen discipline, intensify the regime of savings and thrift in the light of the decisions of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU CC, the 11th Plenum of the CP of Georgia CC, and the Letter of the CC of the CP of Georgia to the Komsomol organizations and to all Komsomol members, young fellows and girls in the republic.

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