

076079

JPRS 82711

21 January 1983

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for public release
Distribution Unlimited

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1357

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

19980320 117

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 4

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

3
82
A05

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

21 January 1983

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1357

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL

Rashidov Interview on Bilingualism, Friendship (Sharaf Rashidov Interview; PRAVDA, 10 Dec 82)	1
Afghan Rebel Leaders Described as Members of Upper Classes (G. Musayelyan; GUDOK, 24 Oct 82)	5
Kreisky Raps Perle Comment on Austria as Technology Transfer Point (L. Stepanov; IZVESTIYA, 24 Nov 82)	6
Stepped-Up U.S. Military Activity in Indian Ocean, Far East Scored (Yu. Lugovskoy; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 17 Dec 82)	7
Babrak Karmal Speaks at USSR 60th Anniversary Press Center (SELSKAYA ZHIZN', 21 Dec 82)	11
Briefs	
Ponomarev, Austrian Official Meet	14
Ponomarev, Papandreou Meet	14

NATIONAL

Addresses Given at Creative Unions' Plenum (Various sources, various dates)	15
Markov Address	
'PRAVDA' Editor's Address, by V. Afanasyev	
Joint Message	

Party Conference on Work With Letters Held in Ivanovo (Editorial Report)	21
---	----

REGIONAL

Kirghiz Premier Urges More Processing Enterprises (A. D. Duysheyev; SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, 26 Nov 82)	22
Estonian Komsomol Plenum Held (SOVESTKAYA ESTONIYA, 2 Nov 82)	25
Measures Outlined to Internationalize Estonian Youth (Donal'd Visnapuu; MOLODEZH' ESTONII, 4 Nov 82)	26
Adzhar ASSR Deputy Addresses USSR Supreme Soviet (V. R. Papunidze; ZARYA VOSTOKA, 26 Nov 82)	37
Shevardnadze Report to Georgian CP Plenum (E. A. Shevardnadze; ZARYA VOSTOKA, 3 Dec 82)	40

INTERNATIONAL

RASHIDOV INTERVIEW ON BILINGUALISM, FRIENDSHIP

AU141300 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Dec 82 p 6

[Interview with Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan by Valeriya Prutova: "Khashar--Mutual Assistance of Nations"--in Tashkent, date not given]

[Text] His day has to be meticulously planned. Our meeting was scheduled for 9:45 but by then he had already managed to receive the minister of agriculture and to discuss with him the unpostponable tasks of the cotton harvest. He had also been visited by the secretaries of the Central Committee since a meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan was to be held the following day....

It is all the more startling that, in addition to his other duties, Sharaf Rashidov is also a professional writer. His books--novels, stories, collections of poems, film scripts and press articles--are published in dozens of countries in millions of copies. They can be read in Uzbek, Russian, English, French, German, Spanish, Polish, Romanian, Mongolian, Arabic, Persian, Bengal, Urdu and many other languages. According to critics, the portraits of his heroes in the two-part novel "Victors" and "Stronger Than a Windstorm" and in the novel "A Mighty Wave" hold a prominent place in the gallery of artistic portraits of our contemporaries. It was therefore natural that the first question I asked the author was:

[Question] How do you succeed in combining your party and state activities with writing, a profession that requires tranquility and concentration?

[Answer] My love for my work as a writer helps me. It has become part of my being and has entered my bloodstream. Now I cannot imagine my life without literature, though you are right that it requires a lot of time. To write a novel, for example, I need 6 to 8 or even 10 years. One has to sacrifice one's vacations....

[Question] When writing fiction and poetry, you use your native Uzbek tongue. What about works of journalism?

[Answer] I use both Uzbek and Russian. Where the subject matter is associated with life in Uzbekistan, I use my native tongue. International problems mostly require the Russian language.

[Question] What language do you use at congresses of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, at Central Committee sessions and at various meetings and conferences?

[Answer] Again, everything depends on the Plenum. Uzbekistan is a multinational republic, it is inhabited by more than 100 nations and ethnic minorities. Therefore, at mass forums we speak Russian, so that everyone may understand all speeches, and at meetings of cottongrowers or livestock breeders, for example, we most frequently speak Uzbek.

[Question] Why do you think was it precisely Russian that has become the language of international communication in the USSR?

[Answer] If for no other reason than because it is the native tongue of the majority of the country's population and, together with Ukrainian and Belorussian, which are related languages, is understood by 75 percent of the population. That alone would be enough to make Russian the common language. In addition to this, however, Russian is one of the most advanced world languages. It is hardly possible to enumerate the enthusiastic comments made about the Russian language by outstanding people of diverse periods and nationalities. They included Marx and Engels, Lomonosov, Tugenev, T. Mann, Merime and so forth. They also include my compatriots--scientists, cultural protagonists and poets of the past: Furkat, Mukimi, Sattarkhan, Iskhakhan. The Russian language has absorbed the greatest accomplishments of world science, literature and the arts. It is the language of Pushkin, Dostoyevskiy, Tolstoy and Chekhov. It is the language of Lenin, the language of the first socialist revolution, which has made it possible for ancient Uzbekistan to develop in freedom.

[Question] During the last USSR-wide census in 1979, a large segment of the non-Russian population listed Russian as its native tongue and an even larger segment as its second native tongue. However, there are also other cases: Some Russians list as their native tongue the language of the environment in which they live. How do you assess these facts? What are the unique aspects of bilinguality in Uzbekistan?

[Answer] Russian-Uzbek bilinguality comes to us naturally and organically. It is the staff of our life, a product of our history. We have had the same fate: Russians and Uzbeks, together with the other nations in the republic, jointly built Soviet power in Central Asia, they jointly fought against fascism. During the Great Patriotic War, Uzbekistan received more than a million evacuated people. At that time Uzbek families adopted 100,000 children--of Russian, Ukrainian, Belorussian, Polish, Jewish and many other nationalities....

At one of Taskhent's squares there is an unusual group of statues: a woman and a man surrounded by a bevy of boys and girls. It is a memorial for the blacksmith Shakhmed Shamakhmudov and his wife Bakhri-opa, who adopted 16

orphans. The street where Shakhmed Shamakhmudov lived is now named after him; the houses of his now-adult children Nigmat, Aleksey, Sredor, Khalida, Mikhail...are also there. The children of the Shamakhmudov family include a Russian, a Belorussian, a Moldavian, a Ukrainian, a Lithuanian, a Kazakh, a Tartar and so forth. What was their common language? Russian, self-evidently, but also Uzbek as the language of their parents. There were thousands of such families in Uzbekistan, families that took in 6.8 or 11 children. That is the origin of our bilinguality.

[Question] Are mixed marriages common in Uzbekistan and what languages are spoken in these families?

[Answer] In a republic that is inhabited by more than 100 nations and ethnic minorities, mixed marriages are a common phenomenon. There is not a single collective here--enterprise, construction project, institute or laboratory--without people of quite different nationalities working or studying there together. The most different nationalities live together in Tashkent. In the spring of 1966 our capital was struck by a terrible disaster, an earthquake that virtually destroyed the city. The whole country immediately came to help us. A gigantic Khashar--tradition of mutual assistance--began in Tashkent, with everyone joining in the work. Builders from Moscow, Leningrad, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, in brief from all union republics, came to help in the city's reconstruction. Some of them have remained in Uzbekistan forever, raising families here. It is natural that Russian is the language most frequently spoken in such families.

It is becoming a tradition to give one child an Uzbek name and the next one a Russian name. But the children naturally speak both language.

[Question] A young man, before departing for the front of the Great Patriotic War, you worked as a teacher and have therefore firsthand information about the problem. What changes have occurred since then in the language policy in Uzbekistan's schools? Are there any new elements in it?

[Answer] In the distant thirties one could not speak of any coherent language policy in the educational system. The children were simply instructed in the language spoken by the teacher. Even then there were many Russian teachers in our republic, though young national cadres were also emerging. I was one of them. I had completed the pedagogical school and transferred then to the University of Samarkand, from where I left for the front. I fought in the Nechernozemye [non-black soil] Zone, in the Novgorodskaya Oblast. There I suffered an injury.... Nowadays our schools offer a great variety of languages of instruction, a variety that adequately reflects the ethnic composition of our republic. Seven languages of instruction are used in our republic: Uzbek, Russian, Karakalpak, Kazakh, Turkmen, Tadjik and Kirgiz. Aside from these, the children can study Korean, Tatar, German, Greek and Macedonian as a native tongue. Besides, we have also foreign languages here. There are many specialized schools in our republic in which children are instructed in English, German, French, Arabic and even in Hindi, Urdu and other languages. Mixed schools are common--in 850 of them children are instructed in two languages, in 60 in three and in 8 in four languages. We have opened foreign-language departments at the universities and colleges.

[Question] The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on the 60th anniversary of the USSR's founding notes that 82 percent of the country's population speak Russian. Only a few years ago this percentage was much smaller. Some Western experts interpret this tendency as forced Russification, as an assimilation of the Soviet Union's natural cultures. How do you view this problem?

[Answer] Such a problem does not exist, I think that it ceased to exist long ago. However, our enemies in the West seek to rekindle it from time to time. To speak about forced Russification means either to be unable to understand or to refuse to understand our way of life. But why should we fight windmills? Let them come to Uzbekistan, sit down in our tearooms behind a dastarkhan, listen to the sound of a dutar or a rubab, watch a game of kurash, attend a performance of the Bakhor dance ensemble, visit the Alisher Navoya Theater of opera and ballet or simply walk in the streets of Khiva, Bukhara or Samarkand...and then, if they still feel like it, we can carry on the discussion about so-called Russification.

CSO: 1830/105

INTERNATIONAL

AFGHAN REBEL LEADERS DESCRIBED AS MEMBERS OF UPPER CLASSES

Moscow GUDOK in Russian 24 Oct 82 p 3

[G. Musayelyan article: "The Enemies Are Coming from Behind a Cordon"]

[Excerpts] Kabul-Moscow--For all the differences within the Afghan counter-revolution, which is being nurtured by Washington's secret services, its "leaders" are characterized by one thing. They are all, without exception, from the families of large landowners and the comprador bourgeoisie, from the former royal circles, and from those holding power in the top brass of the Muslim clergy. There is not a single worker, peasant or handicraft worker among them.

In order to establish the truth of this, it is not necessary to make a special trip to Peshawar or other centers of the basmachi in emigration. Much is known about the "leaders" of the enemies [dushman] in the places where they got started and from which the people threw them out behind a cordon: in "Shurbazar," the commercial center of the Afghan capital, in the former aristocratic quarter of Pagman, in the wealthy suburbs of Kandahar, Faizabad and Charikar....

The social anatomy of the top brass of the Afghan counterrevolution can serve as a classic example of modern political economy. Their ties with the West's imperialist intelligence agencies and with the region's reactionary forces were obvious long before they set out on the path of open struggle against the people's power. The ideology of "Brother-Muslims," which has been implanted for decades not without the help of colonial and neocolonial circles, is the basis of the counterrevolutionary groupings' political covering.

Let us take one of the Peshawar leaders, Said Ahmad Gilani, also known under the name of Effendi-Sahib. A large feudal landowner, in his time, held great power in Kandahar and Nangarhar Province. And today Gilani uses "murids," who implicitly carry out his orders, to commit bloody crimes against the people.

The Gilani family is descended from high Islamic authorities, "Saids," from Iraq, who are well known in the Muslim East. It was founded in Afghanistan on the eve of the First World War. And it immediately became involved in pro-British activity. Effendi-Sahib's father was hanged in 1919 as an English agent for participating in a conspiracy against independent Afghanistan. The son was able to make an enormous fortune. In the 1960's Effendi-Sahib, who had become a large landowner and "patron" of a number of Pushtun tribes, became actively involved in business; he received a monopoly on the sale of French Peugeot automobiles within the country. He was an adviser of Zahir Shah.

INTERNATIONAL

KREISKY RAPS PERLE COMMENT ON AUSTRIA AS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER POINT

PM301545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 6

[Article by correspondent L. Stepanov in the A. Artamonov "World Today" roundup: "Refuting Slander"]

[Text] Vienna--IZVESTIYA has already had occasion to write about the U.S. administration's attempts at impudent interference in Austria's internal affairs. Here is a fresh example of such impudence.

In an interview with the Viennese newspaper NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG, U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Perle, expressed dissatisfaction on the U.S. administration's behalf at the fact that Austria is playing the part of a "transshipment center" in East-West trade, illegally supplying the Soviet Union with the kind of valuable technology which allegedly decisively strengthens the socialist system's military potential.

Perle's allegations were firmly rejected by the Austrian federal chancellor. B. Kreisky termed the U.S. assistant defense secretary's comments "intolerable interference" in Austrian affairs.

CSO: 1807/55

INTERNATIONAL

STEPPED-UP U.S. MILITARY ACTIVITY IN INDIAN OCEAN, FAR EAST SCORED

PM241117 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Dec 82 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Yu. Lugovskoy: "The United States Threatens Peace in Asia"]

[Text] Is it possible to predict the emergence of seats of international tension? Answering this question, a diplomat from a developing country once observed: "You do not have to be an astrologer to do that. Watch where American aircraft carriers go, and you will learn where the next conflict could break out."

This remark, which does not lack sarcasm, springs to mind in connection with an article published by THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper under the heading "The United States Is Elaborating a New Military Strategy for Asia." According to the newspaper, there is particular emphasis on stepping up militarist preparations in the Indian Ocean region. The Pentagon is sending new aircraft formations, warships and units of marines there from the Pacific.

The authors of the "new strategy" are trying to extend the arms race to the Indian Ocean sea area and to the whole of southern Asia. In other words, to turn the region into an integral part of their global strategy and an arena of preparations for nuclear war. The crux of their intentions in Asia, as in Europe, is to prepare bridgeheads in advance for inflicting a first nuclear strike against the Soviet Union. The regions which become such bridgeheads will have to serve as targets for the retaliatory strike and thus deflect it from the United States. These are the calculations--mingled with adventurism and as cynical as they are criminal.

Clearly such designs also reflect the heightened aggressiveness of the U.S. reaction to any changes in Asia which do not fit in with Washington's scenario for events. That is why means of deterrence are being prepared in advance and methods are being worked out for punitive actions against the national liberation movement, which the United States calls "international terrorism."

It is with this aim that the interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces and a network of bases all around the perimeter of the Asian continent are being created. Weapons are being stockpiled and nuclear warheads deployed at the bases. "The U.S. Defense Nuclear Agency," the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE indicates, "is studying the consequences of nuclear explosions for regions outside Europe, with the main emphasis on the countries of Southwest Asia."

More and more pretexts are being sought in order to justify "strong-arm" methods. Extensive regions of Asia and Africa adjoining the Persian Gulf have been declared a sphere of "American vital interests." Things have gone so far that Washington even publicly threatens to use all its might "in the event of a change in the status quo in that oil-rich region."

Let us think about the meaning of such tirades. In essence, the United States is indicating unambiguously that it wants to stop any attempts by Asian countries to change the unequal nature of their relations with the West. Moreover, Washington is, as it were, warning the developing countries--and the warnings take the form of ultimatums--that it has imposed a kind of "taboo" on socioeconomic transformations. What is this but the most flagrant interference in other people's internal affairs and an attempt to establish a military-political protectorate over other countries?

What circumstances permit the Pentagon to build up its military potential in the Indian Ocean by redeploying naval and air force formations from the Pacific? Here mention must be made first and foremost of the factor of Japan's involvement in U.S. military preparations in the Pacific. The Americans have recently considerably stepped up the pressure on Japan, seeking its further militarization. Here the slander about the "Soviet threat" allegedly hanging over the Japanese Islands is repeated like a kind of ritual invocation. At the same time the United States is vigorously dragging Japan into participation in military preparations in the southwestern Pacific, which is thousands of miles from Japan. Japanese naval forces have begun to regularly participate in the multilateral "Rimpac" naval exercises and other maneuvers held under Pentagon command. This gave the newspaper ASAHI grounds for writing about plans to involve Japan in U.S. "global strategy" and for the "NATOization" of Japan. Indeed, the U.S.-Japanese military alliance has already, in effect, gone beyond the regional framework and is becoming global in nature.

Washington wants its ally to increase its military budget. Yielding to this pressure--and, it must be said, not entirely reluctantly--Japan is planning to increase military expenditure in the next fiscal year by 7.34 percent. In the next 5 years it is planned to allocate some \$63 billion for military expenditure. But even this is not enough for the Americans. They want the Japanese to make still more sacrifices on the altar of the arms race. For what?

Here the calculation is obvious. It involves handing over to Japan the guarding of communications in the Pacific and the southern straits joining the Pacific and Indian oceans and a share in the role of Asian gendarme with the United States. And the U.S. 7th Fleet formations thus released are to be sent from the Pacific to strengthen the U.S. 5th Fleet, which is being created on a permanent basis in the Indian Ocean.

It must be added that the United States itself has no intention of weakening its military potential in the Pacific region. This is indicated by plans to deploy 48 American F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons in Japan.

As can be seen from the words of Pentagon chief C. Weinberger, this measure is directly connected with the quest for "strategic superiority" over the Soviet Union. At the same time the United States is extending its network of bases in South Korea and in Micronesia and other parts of the Pacific.

Meanwhile, the American military infrastructure in the Indian Ocean is being developed at full speed. Here it is obviously a question of a large-scale redeployment of a strategic nature. After all, there are now some 200 American ships in the Pacific region, including 7 aircraft carriers, and 315,000 soldiers. The allocation of even some of these forces to strengthen the floating grouping in the Indian Ocean creates a fundamentally new correlation of forces there.

The American command has already concentrated in the Indian Ocean 2 aircraft carrier formations with a total strength of more than 30 ships, most of which have come from the Pacific. There are 180 bombers on board the aircraft carriers, and half of these bombers are capable of delivering nuclear warheads. Thus, a nuclear first strike potential is being deployed in the Indian Ocean.

In parallel with this the modernization of bases in the Philippines and Australia, on Diego Garcia Island, in the Persian Gulf region and in South Africa proceeding at an accelerated rate. The United States intends to spend billions of dollars on this in the next 5 years. It is by no means an accident that these preparations have been launched now, just when models of the new generation of arms are going into production in the United States. Runways at bases are being lengthened with a view to receiving new strategic bombers. Harbors at ports are being deepened to receive Ohio submarines carrying Trident missiles.

The United States has recently persuaded Thailand to reopen certain bases on its territory which were created by the Pentagon during the years of the Vietnam war. The United States has begun working on Indonesia and certain other Southeast Asian countries to persuade them to open their ports to American warships. The Pentagon already has about 30 bases in the Indian Ocean region. More than 140,000 American soldiers are located at these bases.

The United States also shows a clear interest in enlisting new allies and involving them in its strategic plans. To this end Washington is trying to create relations of confrontation in various parts of Asia--in the Far and Near East, in Southwest Asia and in the Southeast of the continent--and maintain a state of permanent tension there. As a result of the Camp David deal the United States has already secured a military presence in Sinai. The Americans have long been using Pakistani territory to wage the "undeclared war" against Afghanistan and for anti-Indian intrigues. Pakistan is now assigned the role of the chief advance post in the strategic structure whose other flank is supported by Israel.

In Southeast Asia the United States is gambling on setting the ASEAN countries, namely Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore, against the socialist countries of Indochina. On the pretext of strengthening the ASEAN countries' "defense" against the nonexistent "Vietnamese threat," the Americans are foisting an extensive militarization program on them. The volume of

military deliveries from the United States to ASEAN countries has increased 150 percent in the last 5 years and exceeds \$3 billion. The United States would like to place the armies of the ASEAN "five" under its own control and substantially restrict their sovereignty in the sphere of defense.

The persistent imperial ambitions of the United States, which seeks to rule over other countries, explains why American diplomacy is trying to torpedo any positive initiatives aimed at turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. This turn of events presents all peace-loving countries with the urgent task of pooling their efforts to ensure peace and security in Asia. The path to this goal is indicated in proposals recently put forward by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Peace in Asia must and can be preserved not by means of saber-rattling but through dialogue and peaceful talks. This is the essence of the proposals from the socialist countries of Indochina to the ASEAN states. The Soviet Union fully supports them. Afghanistan's proposals open up a real path toward normalizing the situation in Southwest Asia. Mongolia's proposal on drawing up and signing a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific also met with a wide response.

All these proposals are the foundations on which the edifice of lasting peace in Asia could be built.

CSO: 1807/70

INTERNATIONAL

BABRAK KARMAL SPEAKS AT USSR 60TH ANNIVERSARY PRESS CENTER

PM271101 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 21 Dec 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Press Center Opens"]

[Text] More than 400 journalists representing the mass media of many countries have been accredited at the press center of the joint CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet and RSFSR Supreme Soviet ceremony marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The press center was opened 20 December.

The correspondents were addressed by V. V. Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee international section. He briefed those present on the ceremony's schedule and the main spheres of the press center's work. It will relay the opening of the joint ceremony live from the Kremlin Palace of Congresses and host press conferences. Journalists will be addressed by the representatives of foreign delegations and envoys from the various union republics, krays and oblasts.

Movies describing the life, creative labor and friendship of the multinational Soviet people will be screened for journalists in the press center.

At midday the press center was visited by a delegation from Tyumen Oblast comprising leading industrial and agricultural production workers; party, soviet and trade union workers; leaders of enterprises and farms, and representatives of the intelligentsia. G. P. Bogomyakov, first secretary of Tyumen Obkom, spoke about the glorious deeds of West Siberia's workers.

He stressed that the fuel and energy complex' further development was numbered among the main problems at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum. The Tyumen north is the country's largest oil and gas producing region, in whose exploitation representatives of every nationality in the Soviet Union are involved. Extracting oil and gas and transporting them from West Siberia to the European part of the country is a vital component of the 11th and 12th 5-Year Plans' energy program.

In the afternoon a press conference was given by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council. He was presented to Soviet and foreign journalists by L. M. Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee international information section.

Babrak Karmal then spoke.

It is a great honor for me, he said, to be the first of the representatives of the foreign delegations to begin a series of press conferences in connection with this portentous anniversary--the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The Soviet Union's formation was a great and unprecedented event in human history. For the first time on earth a united multinational state of working people was formed, and this glorious anniversary is thus celebrated not only by Soviet people but also by all of the world's progressive and peace-loving peoples. We join with them in extending our warm and heartfelt congratulations on the jubilee.

Babrak Karmal went on to point out that Afghanistan has now reached a very special time. It will soon be 5 years since the national-democratic, anti-feudal and anti-imperialist revolution. The consolidation of the revolutionary process is now under way, and significant changes are taking place in every sphere of the Afghan people's life, including changes in the economic, social, political, cultural and other spheres.

The revolution is advancing despite the subversive activities of imperialism, especially the United States. The country is increasing the rate of development, and one of its key tasks is to complete the land and water reform currently under way. The peasants are being issued with documents concerning the right to work the land, the cooperative movement is expanding and machine and tractor stations are being established. The farmers are receiving from the state diverse aid in the form of agricultural implements, seed stocks, fertilizers and cash credits.

For the first time in our history genuine democracy reigns in Afghanistan--a vivid manifestation of which is the formation of social organizations. Trade unions, democratic organizations of youth and women, unions of creative workers and an economic alliance of private businessmen are operative in the country, and Islamic and tribal councils have been set up.

They all are united in a national fatherland front, in whose work more than half-a-million people take an active part. Serving the people and the revolutionary motherland is the PDPA, the number of whose members has more than quadrupled in the last few years.

Babarak Karmal emphasized that Afghanistan is a multinational state which is home to a score of different ethnic groups and nationalities. Formerly, when the regime of exploitation dominated the country, the oppressors tried to sow dissension among the population and pursued a policy of discrimination. The new power has ensured the equality and brotherhood of the peoples, and the national minorities now have equal rights and equal representation in the state apparatus and the social organizations.

The enemies of the April revolution are waging an undeclared war against the young Afghan republic. With the backing of U.S. imperialism the forces of reaction created armed gangs on the territory of Pakistan. When the destiny

of the independent state and the revolution was threatened, the Soviet Union came to our assistance in response to a request from the Afghan Government and in conformity with the Soviet-Afghan treaty and the UN charter. As they rebuff the aggression, the Afghan people are confidently building a new life under the PDPA's leadership and with the support and assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

In following our peace-loving course which reflects the will of the people, he continued, we want to be friends with all countries, particularly our neighbors. The revolutionary government of the DRA has undertaken and will undertake constructive steps in this direction.

During the press conference Babrak Karmal replied to numerous questions from journalists.

Taking part in the press conference were V. N. Ignatenko and V. N. Sevruk, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections.

CSO: 1807/65

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

PONOMAREV, AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL MEET--Vienna, 13 Dec (TASS)--Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev had a friendly meeting here with the chairman of the Communist Party of Austria Franz Muhri. A wide range of questions concerning the invigoration of struggle for peace and ending the arms race, for rallying the communist parties and all peace-loving forces were discussed in the course of the conversation that passed in a warm, heartfelt atmosphere. The mutual striving to deepen friendly ties between the CPSU and the CPA, to deepen friendship between the peoples of the two countries and to ensure an all-round development of relations between the USSR and the Austrian Republic was confirmed. Taking part in the conversation were member of the CPSU Central Committee V. Zagladin and member of the Secretariat of the CPA Central Committee J. Steiner. [Text] [LD132122 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 13 Dec 82]

PONOMAREV, PAPANDREOU MEET--Athens, 16 Dec (TASS)--Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Prime Minister of Greece Andreas Papandreu had a meeting here today. In the course of their meeting, held in a warm and constructive atmosphere, they discussed questions of further development of relations between the Soviet Union and Greece, as well as some issues of the international situation. Both sides expressed the desire for broader actions against the arms race and enhanced threat of war, in favour of peace and consolidation of detente in Europe and all over the world. [Text] [LD170048 Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 16 Dec 82]

CSO: 1812/54

NATIONAL

ADDRESSES GIVEN AT CREATIVE UNIONS' PLENUM

Markov Address

PM141017 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 7 Dec 82 pp 1-2

[Unattributed account of speech delivered at 3 December combined plenum of the boards of the creative unions and organizations of the USSR and RSFSR in Moscow by G. Markov, first secretary of the Board of the USSR Union of Writers, under the general heading: "Under the Banner of Lenin's Party, Under the Banner of the People's Friendship"]

[Text] We have been brought together in this historic auditorium, G. Markov said, by a great, festive holiday which profoundly moves every Soviet person: The USSR is 60 years old!

The 60 years of our multinational state's existence have been years of labor and struggle. Crushing on its way the sinister encroachment of the entente and fascism when they attempted to enslave our motherland, overcoming [economic] chaos and centuries-old economic backwardness, our socialist fatherland has sent the whole world an example of the indestructible friendship of brother peoples and has become the standard bearer of peace in the world, the bulwark of progressive mankind and a guarantee of the happiness of future generations. Today--on the eve of the holiday--our first thought is for Lenin's party which incorporated the nobility of communist ideals, the honor and conscience of the working class, the courage of the knights of the revolution and the experience and wisdom of the peoples. Assuming, back in the remote years of troubled czarist times, the mission of the working people's leader and the inspirer and organizer of the liberation struggle, the Communist Party confidently led our people through all the trials encountered on our path. The unity of the party and people and their cohesion under Lenin's banner were the main condition of all our victories.

The indestructible alliance of equal republics celebrating its 60th anniversary is graphic proof of the life-giving nature of Lenin's nationalities policy and the rock-hard unity of the party and people. For centuries the nationalities question remained an insolubly difficult one, causing profounding suffering among the people's masses. Only the Party of Communists proved strong enough to resolve it correctly, in the peoples' interests.

We are proud of the genuine flowering of every socialist nation and ethnic group belonging to the USSR. We are proud of the fundamental transformation of the economy and daily life of the former national backwaters of czarist Russia, and the resurrection of peoples and tribes formerly threatened with extinction.

Internationalism and new socialist relations of fraternity, mutual aid and respect have become the essence of our life, our daily routine, our air [as printed] We were taught this by the Communist Party, and it led us along this path, inspired, rallied and organized us, in whatever state of war or peace the country was. Today millions of Soviet people of the different nationalities, which have become a new historical community, thank their own dear Communist Party for its great labor and heroism.

In the past few days and weeks, G. Markov went on to say, the inspiring and organizing role of the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee have been revealed with new force. When the sad news spread round the country there issued from the Kremlin the businesslike, confident voice of the party Central Committee addressed to the Communists and all Soviet people. The speeches delivered by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov and K. U. Chernenko at the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum outlined comprehensively the tasks of the party and people at the current moment. The plenum unanimously elected as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, a very close fellow fighter of L. I. Brezhnev, a politician of the Leninist type, an experienced organizer whose talent has been marked by the ability to strictly implement the party's policy.

Soviet people and with them all workers of literature and art welcomed with a warm feeling of approval the decisions of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum. On behalf of all the country's workers of literature and art allow me to wish Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov successes in the eminent post of general secretary of the party Central Committee.

Allow me to assure the party, the Leninist Central Committee and the Politburo headed [vo glave s] by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov that the artistic intelligentsia will work still more actively on the creation of works about our heroic time, about our contemporary, the creator and builder of communism, and will make a worthy contribution to our motherland's culture.

Our people, G. Markov said, live by the concerns of fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Important significance here will be attached to the recent CPSU Central Committee November plenum and USSR Supreme Soviet session.

In his speech at the regular CPSU Central Committee November plenum Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, showed in strong and graphic terms the continuity of the party's domestic and foreign policy, and gave an in-depth analysis of the state of the Soviet economy and examined ways and means of overcoming the difficulties and shortcomings existing in the national economy.

As before Soviet writers and the entire artistic intelligentsia will not stand aloof from the concerns of the people and party. They will be present wherever Soviet people are forging victory by their creative labor, and will help by their creativity to form in people communist qualities and the readiness to defend the socialist motherland. They will support all that is progressive and best, and seek new artistic achievements, asserting the principles of socialist realism. The literature of the USSR is now published in 78 languages of the nations and ethnic groups. Our literature is based on life itself, on the living practice of communist building, the ideas of the party and its policy. This inexhaustible source of literature has been and will remain a powerful motive force of all artistic creation.

The unity of the fraternal literatures at the present stage of developed socialism is acquiring features and qualities which it did not and could not have in previous decades. It is a case of the intensive mutual enrichment and rapprochement of literatures which differ in artistic means and creative solutions but are united in their ideological thrust.

Today that is the meaning of international unity.

The party teaches us not to stop at what has been achieved but to march forward. And for that reason even on a holiday we must not forget the unresolved tasks, shortcomings and weaknesses which still exist in our country or the unused opportunities.

The prestige of Soviet literature and art abroad is now higher than ever. All writers will struggle tirelessly for the implementation of the CPSU's foreign policy course and the peace program elaborated by the party congresses. May the world continue to be astounded at the wealth, vividness, optimism and diversity of sound and color of our multinational culture. We will strengthen with new efforts the unity and fraternity of the literatures and no intrigues by our ideological adversities and spiteful critics will stop us or reduce our determination to be--in everything, always and everywhere--with the Communist Party and to struggle by its side for the triumph of peace and communism, G. Markov said in conclusion.

'PRAVDA' Editor's Address

PM141015 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 7 Dec 82 p 2

[Unattributed account of speech delivered by V. Afanasyev, PRAVDA chief editor and chairman of the Board of the USSR Union of Journalists at the 3 December combined plenum of the boards of the creative unions and organizations of the USSR and RSFSR in Moscow under the general heading "Under the Banner of Lenin's Party, Under the Banner of Friendship of the Peoples"]

[Text] Soviet journalism is greeting the remarkable festival, the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, in the full flush its strength and creative potential. Throughout these 60 years our Leninist and party-minded journalism has been marching in step with the Communist Party, with its country and with the people; has given expression to their heroic struggle and titanic creative work through the mighty tongue of journalism [publitsistika]; has shared with them the joy

of triumph and the sorrow of defeat; and, in the words of V. I. Lenin, that Soviet journalist, par excellence has been not only a propagandist and agitator but also the organizer of the masses.

We now publish over 8,000 newspapers in some 55 languages of the peoples of the USSR. Their combined print run exceeds 178 million copies. Over 5,000 journals and other periodicals are published with an annual print of over 300 million copies. On average, each family takes more than 4 periodicals.

The Soviet Union's publishing houses publish 83,000 books and pamphlets annually with a print run of 1.9 billion copies. During the years of Soviet power books have been published in 89 languages of the peoples of the USSR.

A jubilee is a jubilee and by tradition one usually speaks of successes at jubilees. But during these jubilee days it is also necessary to speak of the problems and difficulties just as V. I. Lenin used to speak to us about them.

The main problem is that of improving the skill and quality of what journalists produce. How much monotony they still have. Facts and figures are necessary and conclusive things. But all too often we cannot see beyond them to the real and living people, their characters, thoughts and feelings, their amazing diversity and their inimitability, as it were, and although our people represent the united and great Soviet people whose formation is socialism's achievements, they are by no means all identical.

Of course, it is not easy for journalists alone to depict all of this multinational, multihued life of the Soviet peoples. It is here that we appeal for help to writers. Without doubt, the press has a good aktiv of writers. I do not want to name any names--there are quite a few but, it would seem, not enough.

Yet there was a time when Mikhail Sholokhov, Leonid Leonov, Konstantin Simonov, Aleksandr Tvardovskiy, Fedor Panferov, Anna Karavayeva, Aleksandr Fadeyev, Vanda Vasilevskaya and many other great figures of our literature deemed it an honor to write in PRAVDA. But what has gone wrong? Have some major writers not lost the taste for keen political writings?

I would very much like our prestigious literary figures to publish pungent, political and principled material in PRAVDA and other newspapers. I am calling on our men of letters to do so.

We fervently approve the decisions of the November plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session. It is our duty now to comprehensively help the party to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of subsequent Central Committee plenums and the targets for 1983. The paramount task is to propagandize the speech of Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the regular November CPSU Central Committee plenum and the materials of the plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session: not just to propagandize them but also to organize the masses to implement them and to comprehensively galvanize the working people's creative activity.

Joint Message

PM141649 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

We, the participants in the joint plenum of the Boards of the USSR and RSFSR creative unions and organizations, representatives of all fraternal peoples of our country, people of different generations, Communists and nonparty people, address to the CPSU Central Committee words of heartfelt thanks for its enormous concern for the people's welfare and the development of socialist culture and for its constant attention toward figures of literature, art and journalism.

Our ceremonial plenum was held on the eve of a glorious date--the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Like all Soviet people, the country's artistic intelligentsia experiences feelings of patriotic pride in the achievements of our multinational fatherland marching in the vanguard of social progress and epitomizing the world's future.

The 26th CPSU Congress rated highly the contribution made by literature, art and journalism to Soviet people's spiritual life. We are profoundly grateful for the inspiring support for our creative efforts and we take to heart the party's mandate: to live by the people's interests, to share our joy and sorrow with them, to assert the truth of life and our humane ideals, and to be active participants in communist building.

We will always reverently preserve and develop the great traditions of the founders of socialist culture who charged us to new unswervingly to positions of party-mindedness and affinity with the people and to listen intently to the music of revolution. This powerful music is being played for us today at the Siberian construction sites, in the Atomnash shops, at the Baykonur launchpads, in the cities and villages of all the union republics of our great motherland. We hear it in the daily affairs of the Soviet man: the main hero of our books, movies, shows, symphonies, songs, paintings, sketches and articles.

Through the fault of imperialism, the cold winds of the threat of war are arising over the planet again. We reaffirm our resolute support for the peace initiatives of our dear Communist Party and the Soviet state. We believe in the triumph of reason and we consider the struggle for a peaceful future for our motherland and all mankind to be the overriding purpose of all our activity.

In the days of grief when the country was seeing Leonid Ilich Brezhnev off on his last journey, the cohesion of the Soviet creative intelligentsia around the party and its Leninist Central Committee was manifested with particular force.

We warmly welcome the decisions of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum which confirmed the continuity of the course of the 23d through 26th party congresses and the election of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, a loyal Leninist and very close comrade in arms of L. I. Brezhnev, to the post of general

secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, we wholly and fully approve the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and support the premises and conclusions contained in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speech.

The country's creative intelligentsia assures the CPSU Central Committee that the masters of culture will always be with the party and that we will not share our efforts in the struggle for the nationwide cause of communist creation and will devote our talent to the creation of works worthy of our era and the imposing tasks which the Soviet people are resolving today.

Adopted at the joint plenum of the Boards of the USSR and RSFSR creative unions and organizations.

CSO: 1800/468

NATIONAL

PARTY CONFERENCE ON WORK WITH LETTERS HELD IN IVANOV

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Dec 82 p 3 carries a 250-word article titled "For a Leninist Approach to Letters." The article reports on a recent scientific-practical conference for party workers on "Leninist Principles of Work with Letters and Appeals of the Toilers and Their Creative Development in the Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress" held in Ivanovo. Among the speakers were V. G. Klyuyev, first secretary of the oblast party organization and V. I. Lobusov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's Letters Department.

CSO: 1800/402

REGIONAL

KIRGHIZ PREMIER URGES MORE PROCESSING ENTERPRISES

PM171127 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 26 Nov 82 p 2

[Unattributed report on speech delivered at 24 November morning session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union by deputy A. D. Duysheyev (Narynskiy Electoral Okrug, Kirghiz SSR), chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers]

[Excerpt] To fulfill the targets of the food program we must primarily strengthen the fodder base of livestock raising and increase the production of grain, vegetables and fruits. Under our republic's conditions it is possible to resolve this problem mainly by expanding irrigated lands. We raise about 90 percent of arable output and virtually all fodder crops on irrigated areas.

The 5-year plan for the development of the USSR's national economy envisages opening up 75,000 hectares of new irrigated land in our republic, including 15,000 hectares in 1983. However, in its draft plan for next year the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources plans to open up only 12,500 hectares. In this connection R12 million less in capital investments than in the 5-year plan targets are being earmarked. We ask the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources to find possibilities for opening up the full volume of irrigated land.

As is well known, comrades, the USSR food program sets the task of satisfying the Soviet people's needs for various foodstuffs, including high-quality vegetables, fruits and berries. Our republic has considerable potential for their production. At the same time we cannot process a large amount of the output procured because of the lack of the necessary production capacities. South Kirghizia is rich in nut and fruit forests, orchards and vineyards. But the capacities of the canneries here ensure the processing of only 7 percent of the fruit, berries and grapes procured. There is a similar situation in other parts of the republic. For the same reason little use is made of the crops of wild fruit and berries which grow in considerable quantities in our republic. Unfortunately, in the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to increase capacities for the production of canned fruit and vegetables by an extremely small amount, which will not insure the timely processing of berries.

I see a major issue here for the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming both on the plane of the retooling of existing enterprises with highly productive equipment and on the plane of constructing new enterprises in the republic for processing the very valuable food raw material.

Comrades: In connection with the further development of industry's energy-intensive capacities and the growth in the consumption of electricity in agricultural production, there is an extreme need to strengthen the republic's fuel and energy base. Even with an adequate raw material base and manpower resources, the coal industry in Kirghizia has still not been properly developed. Existing capacities do not meet the needs of the national economy. At the same time, for many years now the union organs have been working on the questions of creating a fuel and energy complex in the republic on the basis of the Kavak basin coal stocks of which are estimated at over 3 billion tons. It would be necessary to accelerate the development of the Kavak field and to ensure the elaboration of measures to build up the capacities of existing coal mines and build new ones.

The Kirghiz SSR has rich hydraulic resources which must be used more fully in the interests of developing the country's national economy. On the river Naryn and its tributaries alone over 20 hydraulic power stations could be installed generating over 35 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity a year. Right now four Ges' with a total capacity of over 2 million kilowatts have been constructed and are operating here. The construction of the Tash-Kumyr Ges (0.45 million kilowatts) is underway. Next will be the Shamaldy-Say Ges and two Kambartinskaya Ges'.

The development of the very rich resources of the Sry-Dzhaz River also opens up great prospects in ensuring the comprehensive development of the national economy and resolving the food program. The use of part of its flow makes it possible to irrigate an additional area of over 200,000 hectares of fertile land in the Issyk-Kul and Chu Valley and to increase considerably the production of meat, milk, vegetables, fruit and other agricultural produce and insure the stabilization of the shrinking Issyk-Kul Lake, which is an all-union health resort.

It is planned to construct four Ges' with a total capacity of 1.7 million kilowatts on the Sry-Dzhaz River. This will make it possible to create a reliable energy base for the large-scale tin ore enterprise under construction. In the interests of the country's national economic complex it is essential to accelerate the construction of Ges' on the Naryn River and the elaboration and approval of a scheme for the comprehensive use of the Sry-Dzhaz River.

One more question. The constant increase in capital investments in the republic's national economy obliges us to display exceptionally great concern for the need to make effective use of them. In this connection special significance attaches to questions connected with deliveries of equipment and construction materials. It must be frankly said that serious shortcomings are continuing to occur in material and technical supplies. For this reason the timely commissioning of many projects nearing completion is being disrupted. Matters are particularly bad with regard to deliveries of timber materials and rolled ferrous metals. In the first 10 months of this year the republic went short of 124,000 cubic meters of construction timber and 31,000 tons of rolled ferrous metals. If this quantity of metal was delivered it would be possible to assimilate over R125 million in capital investments, and that is a substantial sum for our republic.

The supply of petroleum products is being carried out extremely unsatisfactorily. This year there was a delivery shortfall of tens of thousands of tons of fuel and lubricants and petroleum bitumen. All this has created great difficulties in bringing in the harvest which has been raised and procuring agricultural output, particularly fodder. It is essential to increase the responsibility of the suppliers and all levels of the ministries and departments involved with the sale of physical resources for the unconditional observance of state discipline and the fulfillment of contract commitments.

CSO: 1830/103

REGIONAL

ESTONIAN KOMSOMOL PLENUM HELD

Tallinn SOVESTKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 2 Nov 82 p 1

[ETA [Estonian News Agency] item: "Plenum of the Central Committee of the Estonian Komsomol"]

[Text] On 1 November the 3rd Plenum of the Central Committee of the Estonian Komsomol was held in Tallinn. A report on the subject "The Work of the Komsomol Organizations in Educating Young People in the Spirit of Soviet Patriotism and Proletarian Internationalism and the Tasks for the Further Improvement of the Class Tempering of Young Men and Women" was given by Candidate Member of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia (CPE), First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Estonian Komsomol D. Visnapuu.

Those who took part in the discussion after the report included Secretary of the Tallinn City Committee of the Komsomol, Ya. Tanvel'; senior agronomist at the Kolkhoz imeni Ed. Vil'de, Rakvereskiy Rayon, G. Madis; First Secretary of the Kokhtla-Yarve City Committee of the Komsomol, G. Kalinina; senior salesman at the Tallinn House of Trade, delegate to the 19th Komsomol Congress, L. Kyuyts; TPI [Tallinn Polytechnical Institute] student T. Radik; and others. It was noted at the plenum that the republic's Komsomol organization, proceeding from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 19th All-Union Komsomol Congress, and the 19th Congress of the Estonian Komsomol, is carrying out purposeful work to educate the young people.

In the decree that was adopted, the Komsomol's city and rayon committees and the primary organizations were made aware of the need for the more creative conducting of the patriotic and international education, for the more thorough revealing of the principles of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU, and the need to improve propaganda and mass-cultural work and direct all the efforts to the proper greeting of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

An informational report on the activities of the Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Estonian Komsomol during the period after the 19th Congress of the republic's Komsomol and the implementation of the critical comments and recommendations expressed by the delegates to the congress was given by Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Estonian Komsomol, L. Savvin.

Second Secretary of the CPE Central Committee A. Kudryavtsev took part in the work of the plenum.

5075
CSO: 1800/352

REGIONAL

MEASURES OUTLINED TO INTERNATIONALIZE ESTONIAN YOUTH

Tallinn MOLODEZH' ESTONII in Russian 4 Nov 82 p 2

[Report by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Estonian Komsomol, Donald Visnapuu, at the 3rd Plenum of the Central Committee of the Estonian Komsomol: "The Work of the Komsomol Organizations in Educating Young People in the Spirit of Soviet Patriotism and Proletarian Internationalism and the Tasks for the Further Improvement of the Class Tempering of Young Men and Women"]

[Text] The multinational Komsomol organization in our republic, and all the young men and women of Estonia are preparing to meet the approaching 60th anniversary of the USSR.

For 60 years the USSR has been the brilliant confirmation of the justness of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU. It is witness to the fact that the path that was opened up 65 years ago by the Great October Socialist Revolution is the true path.

The celebration of our great Motherland is a holiday of unity, brotherhood, and friendship of nations.

The development of the national economy, public health, and culture, and the raising of the standard of living of the Estonian nation convincingly prove that such gigantic successes during such brief historical periods of time could have been achieved only in the fraternal family of Soviet nations. The Estonian SSR has become part of the single national-economic mechanism of the USSR.

Estonia has close economic ties with all the republics, and primarily with the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR, and the Latvian SSR. The fraternal union republics send Estonia more than 89 percent of its agricultural machinery and tractors, 87 percent of the metal-cutting and woodworking machine tools, and a large amount of other industrial equipment.

In addition to the increasingly stronger economic and cultural ties and the reciprocal enrichment of national cultures, there has been formed a new type of Soviet man, in whom one sees imbued such qualities as internationalism and patriotism.

The pages of the history of the Leninist Komsomol of Estonia tell us about the close international ties that Estonian youth had at the most varied stages of the revolutionary struggle and creative labor. In the struggle for the triumph of the bright

ideals of the working nation, Estonian youth always felt the fraternal support of the young people in the other republics. By way of an example, one can cite the following fact. Ties of sponsorship between the Estonian Komsomol and the Pskov Oblast Komsomol organization were made as long ago as 1926.

The ideas of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism find their expression in all areas of the communist education of youth -- in the family, in the educational institution, in the labor collective, and in the organizing of recreation. This can be served by all forms of ideological work that the Komsomol is carrying out.

The Central Committee of the Estonian Komsomol has always devoted constant attention to questions of patriotic and international education. A new impetus for this work was provided by the preparation for the celebration of the forthcoming 60th anniversary of the USSR. A new impetus was also provided by the decrees of the CPE Central Committee which are aimed at improving the educational work among the youth.

In 1982 alone, questions pertaining to international and patriotic education were considered more than 20 times at sessions of the bureau and secretariat of the Central Committee of the Estonian Komsomol.

In the resolution of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Estonian Komsomol concerning the state of the international education of the youth in our republic, which resolution was adopted in January 1982, there was a complete analysis of educational work in this area and steps were set down for its further improvement. The Central Committee of the Estonian Komsomol and the city and rayon Komsomol committees worked out special work plans for preparing for the worthy meeting of the 60th anniversary of the USSR. Sessions of the bureaus and plenums of the rayon and city committees of the Estonian Komsomol considered questions concerning the operation of the primary Komsomol organizations and concerning the experience in international and patriotic education. A number of decrees that were aimed at the further improvement of the work were adopted.

Rather good work experience has been accumulated in the Oktyabr'skiy Rayon Komsomol Committee, in Tallinn, and in Pyarnuskiy and Kokhtla-Yarveskiy Rayons. Questions of international education here are under constant supervision. But at the same time certain city and rayon committees of the Komsomol devoted to the analysis and direction of the patriotic and international education of the upcoming generation an unjustifiably small amount of attention. For example, in the Tartu and Pyarnu City organizations and the Paydeskiy Rayon organization, these questions were not considered even once, either at the bureaus or at plenums. There are also shortcomings in the work of the Leninskiy Rayon Committee in the city of Tallinn and the Tartuskiy Rayon Komsomol organization. In those committees, decisions of a directive nature were adopted but the situation has not yet reached the point of monitoring their fulfillment.

An important role in patriotic and international education is played by the ties with people of the same age in other fraternal republics. The city and rayon committees of the Estonian Komsomol have friendly ties with the city and rayon committees of the Komsomol in six of the union republics. The closest contacts

have been established with Latvia -- with 15 city and rayon Komsomol committees. One can cite as an example the cooperation between the Valgaskiy and Valkskiy Rayon Komsomol organizations. Many years of contacts are being enriched with newer and newer forms of work. Sports meets and rallies have been added to the labor rivalry. Joint plenums of rayon committees are held, with common work plans being adopted there.

The members of the Estonian Komsomol have established ties with 11 city and rayon Komsomol organizations in the RSFSR. But, unfortunately, these ties, one might say, are still modest and do not reflect that level of economic cooperation that was mentioned at the beginning of the report. By way of an example of prolonged cooperation one can cite the ties which were established between the Kokhtla-Yarveskiy Rayon organization and the Volosovskiy Rayon organization, Leningrad Oblast. Since 1966, meetings and the exchange of work experience have been conducted, there has been an expansion of the competition among the young rural workers, the results of that competition have been summed up, and friendship days are held regularly.

Experience shows us that distance is no obstacle to the establishment of friendly contacts. The Komsomol members of Rakvereskiy Rayon compete successfully with their counterparts in Tskhakayskiy Rayon, Georgian SSR. A delegation of the young people from the rayon took part in ceremonies devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Georgian SSR.

In the report at the 19th All-Union Komsomol Congress it was stated that the CPSU Central Committee's decree, entitled "The 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR," obliges the Komsomol organizations to extend even more broadly the work involved in the patriotic and international education of the youth. The Komsomol committees should demonstrate, in an easily understood manner, the role of the working class and the Communist Party in the international consolidation of the workers, in the implementation of the principles of the Leninist national policy, and should educate the young men and women in the spirit of patriotism. They should demonstrate that the achievements of all the labor collectives of the krays, republics, and oblasts are the result of the efforts of all the nations of the Country of Soviets. Internationalism today is, first of all, honest and selfless labor for the common good.

This kind of labor consolidates the multinational collectives. Working side by side, the representatives of various nationalities are imbued with the awareness of the importance of the common job of learning how best to understand one another and how to subordinate personal interests to the social ones.

In the advanced Komsomol and youth collective at the Krengol'mskaya Manufaktura Combine (brigade leader Yu. Koort) the workers include representatives of several nationalities. The brigade fulfilled the production assignments for the first two years of the five-year plan by the opening of the 19th All-Union Komsomol Congress. Assuming the watch in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, that KMK [Komsomol and youth collective] pledged that it would produce 24,000 meters of fabric in excess of plan.

Another multinational collective is the KMK of the Progress line at the Garment Association imeni V. Klementi (Brigade leader El'gi Prooza). The brigade pledged

that it would assume sponsorship of ten new persons, would fulfill the annual assignment by 101 percent, and would work with an average rating of 4.55 points for the quality of output.

There is a large number of similar examples. But at the same time it must be noted that the amount of reserves for improving the international education in these collectives is still sufficient. More attention should be devoted to organizing the recreational activities of the representatives of various nationalities. We do not carry out enough measures that would acquaint the members of the labor collectives with the union republics whose representatives are working at our enterprises. Little attention is paid to the culture of various nations in amateur presentations. Amateur-performance collectives form, as a rule, along a narrowly national line, and mixed collectives are very rare.

Internationalism manifests itself and develops in its full force in the everyday situation, in our daily labor, in the fact that the representatives of various nations are working alongside one another. Unfortunately, we still have to encounter a situation in which "national" enterprises and collectives are formed, and attract young men and women of chiefly one nationality. One can scarcely think that the continuation of this practice will contribute to the achievement of the goal of international education. One even sees the springing up of "national" types of sports associations for various interests, groups, and clubs. It is understandable that the situation cannot be improved simply by the use of administrative measures. But that means that other methods must be more effective and must exert their effect primarily through the improvement of educational work.

In addition to the creation of multinational collectives, the Komsomol organizations must also keep in the center of their attention the establishment and reinforcement of the ties between young people and related enterprises in the other union republics. It is important, during meetings, for the young people not only to become acquainted with the working and living conditions of their comrades, but also with the experience in the resolution of various production questions and economic problems. It is necessary for these meetings to contribute to the exchange and dissemination of advanced experience and to the improvement of the organization of labor and the socialist competition.

The experience of the joint search for the resolution of technical problems has been accumulated by the young people at two shale-producing enterprises -- Estonslanets and Leningradslanets.

A measure that has become traditional is the holding of competitions of professional skills among the young salespeople of Tallinn, Riga, and Vilnius. Firm ties of friendship contribute to the resolution of many problems of the trade services provided to the public. For example, the experience of the Rigans helped the Tallinners when introducing containers in the trade system.

Socialist competition has always played an important role in improving the patriotic and international education of the youth. The labor rivalry among young people under the motto "Let's give 60 shock weeks to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR!" is yet another confirmation of this.

As was recently noted in the decree of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Estonian Komsomol, an analysis of the rate of competition in the Komsomol

organizations of the city of Tallinn indicated that most of the young men and women coped successfully with the fulfillment of their socialist pledges. But at the same time, far from complete use was made of all the reserves contained in socialist competition as a means of international and patriotic education. The graphic agitation devoted to a particular need of shock labor in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR has been superficial. All the noted shortcomings must be eliminated during the time remaining until the beginning of the ceremonies in December.

An object of pride for the Estonian Komsomol is the participation of our young people at all-union shock construction sites. Our emissaries worked in the drilling of new mines in Donbass in the mid-1950's. Estonian young men and women filled work assignments in 1955 at the Pravda Sovkhoz in Kazakhstan. In 1955-1965 7000 emissaries from our republic's Komsomol worked the virgin lands.

The Komsomol committees assumed sponsorship of shock Komsomol detachments. For example, the Tartu City Committee of the Estonian Komsomol rendered a large amount of assistance to our detachment in Komsomolsk-na-Amure in providing various kinds of equipment for the organizing of recreational activities and sports, and various materials for graphic agitation.

Our Komsomolets Estonii brigade worked well in the construction of the BAM [Baykal-Amur Mainline]. It is made up of 18 Estonians and 26 Russians, plus Azerbaijanis, Lithuanians, Chuvash, and representatives of other nationalities. Fifty-one fighters in the detachment have the rank of communist-labor shock worker; 56 have been awarded the medal "In Recognition of the Construction of the BAM"; and six have been elected people's deputies, and thus take part in the resolution of questions involving the administration and development of Buryat ASSR.

When forming and sending detachments to our country's very important construction sites, the republic's Komsomol assumes a large responsibility. It is necessary to devote a greater amount of attention than was previously the case to the international makeup of the detachments being manned. It is necessary to carry out more active explanatory and propoganda work among the young people of Estonian nationality.

Not everything has been done in the area of organizing the cultural sponsorship of the construction sites. It is necessary to send performing groups there more often, and not just popular ones, but also those with a high level of professional performance. It is necessary for us also to show more concern for the material-technical support of the construction projects with articles and products for cultural, sport, and recreational activities and with literature.

The international ties among our young scientists are varied. Science as a social phenomenon is, by its nature, truly international. But the sense of internationalism is formed not by the multinational composition of the authors in a particular collection, but, rather, by the real cooperation in the resolution of scientific problems at all stages of research. The forms of this cooperation must be established at the very earliest stages of scientific work -- in students' scientific societies, in postgraduate work. It is obvious that insufficient use has also been made of such channels for the establishment of international ties as

the sending of young scientists to other union republics for training, or the exchange of young scientists, instructors, and probationers. Another form that would appear to be a promising one is the creation of temporary creative collectives on the basis of the research institutions of various union republics. A council of young specialists and scientists should think a bit about this.

One of the best time-tested methods of educating a sense of patriotism in young Leninists is Young Pioneer work. The efficient use both of Young Pioneer symbols, and of all the Young Pioneer rituals, and the knowledge of their importance and history, are important factors.

Work that deserves a large amount of recognition is the work performed by our Young Pioneers in immortalizing the memory of those who rose to defend their country during the war years and who lifted it up from the ruins. Red sleuths provide supplemental materials for the displays and rooms of combat and labor glory. There has been a continuing struggle to assign to the detachments and Young Pioneer public-activity groups the names of heroes and to study the biographies of heroes. At the present time our republic has 306 Young Pioneer public-activity groups and 902 detachments, all of which have been assigned names of heroes. These groups and detachments bear the names of the best sons and daughters of the Estonian, Russian, Ukrainian, Latvian, and Belorussian nations.

The assigning of the name of a hero and the subsequent study of his biography are an excellent means for educating in the schoolchildren a sense of Soviet patriotism and internationalism. But we have a large number of heroes of various nationalities whose places of death have not yet been found. We still have nameless graves. And people have departed from us forever, whose deeds and thoughts have not been immortalized. At the same time we still have dozens of groups and detachments that have been unable to choose for themselves the direction that their research work should take. That work leaves much to be desired in Kharyuskiy, Vil'yandiskiy, Kingiseppskiy, Paydeskiy, and certain other rayons in the republic. The time when one should devote special attention to this is now, when the young people are engaged in preparing a Chronicle of the Great Patriotic War. That will be their contribution to the meritorious meeting of the 40th anniversary of Victory.

The activity of Komsomol organizations in schools is carried out on various levels. That activity is aimed at educating in the schoolchildren feelings of patriotism and internationalism. On the threshold of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, friendship festivals are becoming increasingly widespread. They are held regularly in schools with various languages of instruction, for example, in Kunda Secondary Schools No. 1 and 2. Children from Moscow, Leningrad, and Moldavia take part in the festivals. The contacts among these schools are not broken during the summer -- the students work in the same detachment at the Vinnitsa Base-Demonstration Sovkhoz-Technicum.

The Komsomol committee at Schools No. 52 and 32 in Tallinn regularly conduct joint sessions of Komsomol committee and organize joint measures. Good ties have been established between Schools No. 4 and 8 in Tartu. But one cannot say that good contacts have been established everywhere among neighboring schools. Frequently these contacts are of an episodic nature and are expressed in the conducting of one of two measures per year. In order for the contacts to be two-sided, it is

necessary for more concern for this to be shown primarily by the young teachers -- the Komsomol members. We think that the republic-level Council of Young Teachers that was recently created under the Central Committee of the Estonian Komsomol will devote attention to this sector of the work. One of the most memorable events for our schoolchildren has been the children's Song and Dance Holiday that was held this year. That holiday actually, like the rest of our art, was profoundly national in content and international. Possibly it is not completely proper to compare it with other measures being carried out by young people -- the scope varies too much -- but I would like to emphasize that something that made it very attractive was its sense of the friendship of nations, a sense that imbued the entire program of the holiday, as well as its spirit of excitement and youth. It is precisely this excitement and the taking into account of the age peculiarities of the audience that are sometimes lacking in other Young Pioneer and Komsomol measures.

Purposeful work in providing the patriotic and international education of youth is being carried out by the Komsomol organizations at occupational-technical schools, secondary special educational institutions, and higher educational institutions in the republic. In most of the PTU [occupational-technical schools] and technical schools, the work is conducted in two languages, and the makeup of the students at our institutions of higher learning is also multinational. In addition to the traditional forms of work performed by the Komsomol committees, the principle of internationalism manifests itself here daily. The Komsomol committee at TGU [Tallinn State University] is working regularly in this direction. Holidays of national friendship are conducted regularly. At the same time it must be noted that, according to data provided by studies, 78.2 percent of the students in the Estonian student groups are satisfied with the organization of their recreational activities, but the students in the departments with the Russian language of instruction are less satisfied with the way in which their free time is organized (41.9 percent). The Komsomol committees at TGU and the other institutions of higher learning in the republic will have to do some thinking about how to arrange the work with a consideration of the desires of the students of all nationalities. The center of gravity of this work should be shifted to the organizations in the various schools at the institutions of higher learning, or the schoolyear organizations, and, if necessary, one should even reduce the scope and volume of the one-time major measures being carried out. Their preparation takes a large amount of effort, energy, and time, but this does not compensate for the shortcomings in the organization of the young people's training and recreational activities.

We have repeatedly and justifiably been informed of those opportunities for the conducting of educational work which are provided by the activities of the EDSH and ESSD [meanings unknown]. The principle of internationalism should be remembered when staffing the public-actions groups and detachments. Political-educational work must be conducted at all levels -- in the detachments, zones, regions, and the public-actions groups as a whole. We are inclined to think that during recent time there has been a noticeable tendency toward an improvement in the educational work with students during the period of their summer labor. The attitude toward labor has also improved. The schoolchildren and students at secondary and higher institutions of learning, in addition to their immediate duties, took part, to the extent that they were capable of, in the laying in of

fodders -- basically during nonwork time. But the makeup of the public-actions groups does not yet reflect the national makeup of the schoolchildren and the students at the republic's educational institutions. Nor can one call multinational the makeup of the administrators of the detachments and public-actions groups. The institutions of higher learning continue to involve in work in the ESSD not only the students at the technicums, but also the students in the institutes and the university.

The attention of the central headquarters and committees of the Komsomol must be directed at these and other shortcomings in the work of the ESSD and the EDSH. All this will help to resolve the critically important questions.

Representatives of more than a hundred nations and nationalities, that speak 130 languages, have been consolidated into an indissoluble union. The brilliant perspicacity of V. I. Lenin has been confirmed over the passing years. The Russian language has become the single means for international communication. Bilingualism has become a completely natural phenomenon. That is confirmed by data provided by studies in our republic. By 1973, 75 percent of the young Estonians living in Tallinn were fluent in Russian. But here too we have concealed reserves. From year to year the republic is allocated approximately 150 places in higher educational institutions in various cities throughout the country. But, as is indicated by information pertaining to recent years, we have not been using that capability. For example, during the past three years an average of 40-50 places have remained unfilled. Persons of Estonian nationality were represented as follows: in 1980, 29 persons; in 1981, 42; in 1982, 39 persons. Repeatedly our plenums have raised the question of enrolling graduates of schools with the Estonian language of instruction in higher military educational institutions. It would seem that here too one of the inhibiting factors is the poor mastery of Russian. It is one of the tasks of the Komsomol organizations to promote the mastery of a second language by the young people.

Fluency in two languages is necessary for everyone who lives in the territory of a national republic. However, one still encounters young people -- both Russians and those of another nationality -- who, although they live in Estonia, feel that there is no reason to learn to understand Estonian. Frequently one encounters such people, with no knowledge of Estonian, in trade and in the services sphere. Need one say that this position provides the justification for ridiculous stories concocted by our ideological opponents, or that it runs counter to the principles of Leninist national policy?

V. I. Lenin emphasized that one can understand and love only that which one knows well. Only a real patriot can become a true internationalist. Only a person who has a thorough knowledge of his own culture can raise the culture of another nation. Obviously, the republic's Komsomol organizations have done far from everything to acquaint the representatives of other nationalities with the culture of the Estonian nation, and, as of 1 January 1982, the number of such nationalities living in Estonia was more than 70 -- Russian, Belorussians, Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Poles, Moldavians, . . .

Proceeding from our republic's national structure, all the major youth measures of a republic scale are conducted in two languages. Measures that have become

very popular are the Russian language Olympics that are conducted in the schools, the special evenings, and the quizzes. It is necessary to note the work performed by the youth editorial board of Estonian Radio, which organized radio lessons in the Russian and Estonian languages. In a special series of broadcasts, the listeners are acquainted with the languages and cultures of the nations inhabiting the USSR. Estonian Television, in addition to the language lessons, carries out, together with television journalists from Leningrad, Latvia, and Lithuania, the "Amber Key" broadcast series.

In the education of an internationalist-patriot, an inestimable role is played by the people's revolutionary traditions, by the glorious history of our Motherland. The exhibition "My Motherland Is the USSR" and the All-Union Walking Tour of Places of Revolutionary, Labor, and Combat Glory have been making their contribution to the education of patriotism. Every year 140,000 young men and women in our republic, including approximately 90,000 Komsomol members, walk along the paths on this tour.

Tourist work is well organized in Vyruskiy, Pylvaskiy, and Pyarnuskiy Rayons. The work is unsatisfactory in Tallin, Pyarnu, Silamyae, and Narva, and in Rakvereskiy and Valgaskiy Rayons. The people in the outlying areas do not have any idea at all of tourist activities. As a result, 11 cities and rayons were unable to send their delegations to the republic-level rally, entitled "Know Your Motherland."

As a result of the fact that soon the entire Soviet nation will be marking the 40th anniversary of Victory, all the Komsomol organizations have begun preparing a Chronicle of the Great Patriotic War. By 1985 it will be necessary to interrogate all participants in the war and to record their reminiscences. That work has been begun rather well by the Komsomol committees in Pyarnu, Vyru, and Tartu -- largely thanks to the close cooperation with veterans councils, military commissariats [Soviet induction centers], DOSAAF [All-Union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force, and Navy of the USSR] organizations, and agencies of enlightenment.

This year the final phase of the "Orlenok" [Eaglet] military-sports game was conducted rather well. But the questions of the overall physical training of the young army men continue to be unresolved. In strength exercises, 8.2 percent of the participants in the final competitions failed to cope with the GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] norms. The young army men from Valga and Pylva were completely unable to swim.

Sport, Komsomol, youth. These three words are very frequently used in the same context. During the past four years, the republic has trained approximately 600,000 GTO badgeholders. Of them, more than 160,000 are Komsomol members. But in a number of rayons -- Tartuskiy, Pyarnuskiy, Khar'yuskiy -- the level of training is low, and the Komsomol committees must organize active cooperation with sports organizations.

An important role in patriotic and international education is played by culture. The Komsomol Center Committee constantly sends the best young performing artists and amateur collectives to the country's shock-labor construction sites -- to BAM [Baykal-Amur Mailine], Siberia, and the Nonchernozem Zone of RSFSR.

Traditional festivals of political and patriotic songs have become an expression of proletarian internationalism and Soviet patriotism. At the present time 31 political-song ensembles are in operation in the republic. But the problem of the repertoire for the vocal and instrumental ensembles continues to be on the agenda. In 1981 a review of the VIA [meaning unknown] was held, and this year a review of dance orchestras. In the review of dance orchestras, more than 300 ensembles took part. An analysis of the repertoire indicated that the works of Estonian composers and those from other union republic constitute 58 percent; the socialist countries, 6 percent; and the capitalist countries, 36 percent. As one can see, the propagandizing of the light music of Soviet composers has been insufficient. In the creative work of these collectives there have been many instances when the content is sacrificed to form. Even in the titles one encounters instances of servility to the West -- "Myuzik Seyf" [Music Safe], etc. Young people have a great interest in light music, and therefore the Komsomol organizations should put that interest at the service of education. There is nothing bad about the fact that various disco festivals are being held. But they must be organized together with the agencies of culture, and one must remember that every young-people's measure must contain within itself an educational charge, and must serve the cause of propagandizing our Soviet way of life and way of thinking.

One of the means of patriotic and international education is tourism. The Sputnik BMMT [Bureau for International Youth Tourism?] in 1981 provided services, by way of exchange, to 8700 young foreigners. This year, during the first six months, 6100 persons visited Estonia as part of youth-tourism groups. For the most part they were citizens of the capitalist and developing countries. The meetings and discussions with foreign guests are, for our young people, not only a good school of internationalism and patriotism, but also a school for the ideological struggle.

The young people of Estonia are participating actively in all international actions in the struggle for peace and the reduction of the arms race. Our young men and women participate in campaigns of solidarity with young people and the nations that are fighting against national oppression and for social development and progress. But experience points out that such measures are not being carried out at the proper organizational level in all the cities and rayons throughout the republic.

Soviet citizens derive their strength from the indissoluble friendship of the peoples of the USSR. That friendship is the source of all our successes and victories. And this fact is constantly disquieting to our opponents in the West, who attempt at all costs to undermine it, and to distort its essence and historical significance. For example, our bourgeois opponents claim that Soviet society is multinational, but not international, and that the development of the relations among the peoples in the USSR will inevitably lead to an intensification of separatist tendencies. Placing their bets on nationalistic prejudices, modern anticommunists attempt to force upon others the recipe for their own model of constructing communism under conditions of national exclusivity, isolation from the other socialist republics and countries, the other nations of the USSR, even under conditions of enmity with them; in other words, completely divorced from the principles of proletarian internationalism and class solidarity. They are continuing to put into motion the myth of the suppression of the socialist republics and the incompatibility of patriotism and internationalism.

Western ideologists refuse to recognize the dialectical unity of patriotism and internationalism, the interrelated nature of the national and international interests of our nations.

And it is all these pseudoscientific theories and doctrines of theirs that they attempt to force upon others through their mass-information media. Armed with microphones, the ideological saboteurs are placing their hopes upon young people. Therefore one of the most important tasks of the ideological and political education of youth is the formation of communist conviction, and a conscious unreceptiveness toward the subversive activities of bourgeois ideology. This requires the Komsomol committees to carry out a more thorough study of public opinion, the moods of young people, and their needs, and to take all this into consideration in their work. It requires them to educate young men and women in such a way that they can give a rebuff to any intrigues carried out by hostile propaganda centers.

It is not words that turn people into patriots and internationalists. Rather, it is concrete actions, active work, daily labor for the good of the Motherland, for the good of communist construction. The party has given the Komsomol the task of educating the active member of the new society. And the best response to this high trust will be our achievements in the job of constructing communism, our fulfillment of the party's intentions, since the result of educational work is expressed first of all in the resolution of practical tasks.

5075

CSO: 1800/352

REGIONAL

ADZHAR ASSR DEPUTY ADDRESSES USSR SUPREME SOVIET

PM161615 Tbibisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Nov 82 pp 2-3

[Speech delivered by deputy V. R. Papunidze, first secretary of Adzhar Obkom and deputy for the Adzhar ASSR's Khelvachauri electoral district, at the 24 November morning session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities]

[Excerpt] It is known that Georgia is a republic with little arable land, while there is 3 times less agricultural land per capita in Adzharia than in Georgia as a whole. The cultivated land is occupied mainly by perennial plantations and industrial crops, and we are left chiefly only with high mountain hayfields and pastures for the development of livestock raising, which constitute more than 60 percent of the whole structure of agricultural land and can be used for only 3 months a year. Moreover, the density of the livestock population in Adzharia is 3 times as high as in Georgia as a whole.

There is only one way out here: in addition to the principal sectors of agriculture it is necessary to develop mountain livestock raising in every possible way on the basis of strengthening the fodder base and through improving the productivity of natural hayfields and pastures. And here the matter rests upon the mechanization of agricultural work under mountain conditions, including on private subsidiary plots.

In this connection we would ask the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and also the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and fodder production to expedite the manufacture of equipment for mountain regions.

Let us state frankly that it is not felt that the Kutaisi Small Tractor Plant takes a thrifty attitude to creating engine units and mounted implements for them. It has now been 7 years in the process of selecting and creating models of machines for permanent production. The plant is being constructed, but there is still no finished design for these machines. It has now become known that licenses have been purchased in Italy, but it turns out that we still do not have the necessary documentation compiled with regard to specific technological studies and the utilization of materials and subassemblies--documentation which the selfsame ministry headed by Comrade Yezhevskiy is entrusted with elaborating.

The opening up of mountain hayfields and pastures also requires additional fertilizers, as well as funds for irrigation and roadbuilding. It would be a good thing for the USSR Gosplan to investigate this matter in detail and take into account the fact that Georgian Republic has been allocated, if we proceed from average norms and take into account the production volume planned for 1983, 98,000 tons less mineral fertilizer (in active nutrient equivalent) than agreed.

And one more special feature: The land shortage, the low level of land availability, given identical sizes of personal plots both in the country as a whole and in our republic result in the fact that under our conditions the share of the population's personal plots in the total volume of agricultural land, particularly cultivated land, is large. It stands at 25 percent in Adzharia, but 3.3 percent in the country as a whole.

Account must also be taken of the fact that under Georgian conditions the population's personal plots are chiefly occupied by highly efficient commodity sectors, whose produce is sold to the state at firm state prices, as well as being used for people's own needs. Thus, our personal plots represent a significant factor in replenishing the country's food resources. Therefore, this form of farming must be managed skillfully and given the necessary help and all possible assistance.

I believe that the time has come to sell mineral fertilizers and other material means for personal plots on more favorable terms. Resolving all these questions positively means increasing the republic's contribution to realizing the country's food program.

Serious difficulties arise in the dispatch of citrus fruits and other perishable goods by rail. And, unfortunately, things are not improving. This is being felt particularly acutely now, in connection with the procurement, processing and dispatch of citrus fruits. It can hardly be considered a correct decision to reduce by almost one-third the time norm for loading cars without a corresponding change in the mechanization of this process. Very effective assistance is needed here on the part of the Ministry of Railways.

The Batumi oil refinery, which is more than 50 years old, occupies an important place in Adzharia's national economy. The physically worn-out and obsolete equipment does not ensure the stable working of the enterprise and creates pockets of intensive environmental pollution, particularly in the coastal resort zone. All the installations require immediate renewal. This is one aspect of the matter. Another aspect is the delivery of the raw materials for this plant and the distribution of its output among the consumers. It can hardly be called a thrifty approach when the Batumi plant's output is sent to very diverse corners of the country, while liquid fuel is imported into Georgia by crosshauls from other regions.

We ask the Ministry of Petroleum Industry and also the Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry to examine the question of ensuring that the plant's output goes only to satisfy the needs of Transcaucasia so that rail transport is not loaded down with unnecessary operations. Questions of providing the plant with raw materials also need to be resolved. This is not the first time they have been raised, but real measures still have not been taken.

Now to the question of energy supplies. An electricity shortage is to be observed in Georgia in the fall and winter period and will have increased significantly by 1990--which will naturally restrain the further development of the republic's national economy.

The plans for the period 1976-1980 provided for the construction of a central power station. Unfortunately, this question still has not been resolved concretely. The USSR Gosplan state expert commission has already examined a feasibility study for that project. We earnestly request union organs, the Gosplan and the Ministry of Power and Electrification to help us finally resolve this question.

At the same time, of course, the construction of the Khudoni Ges and other Ges's should be continued to deliver peak capacity to the North Caucasus along the 500-kilovolt power transmission line which is under construction from the Inguri Ges to the Stavropol Ges. Such a comprehensive solution to the question--constructing a central power station and continuing the construction of Ges's--will not only help to meet the electricity needs of the republic's national economy but will also make it possible to increase the export of electricity.

Housing and municipal construction is an acute problem for Georgia. Many families still live in basement premises. At the same time a substantial reduction in capital investments for these purposes is planned in the draft plan for 1983. The shared participation of union ministries in municipal construction is also being reduced. We urgently request the Gosplan at least to preserve the state capital investments for housing and municipal construction at this year's level.

CSO: 1800/490

REGIONAL

SHEVARDNADZE REPORT TO GEORGIAN CP PLENUM

PM041431 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Dec 82 pp 1-4

["On the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations in Fulfilling the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the Economic and Social Development Plan for 1983; Report by Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee 11th Plenum on 2 December 1982"--ZARYA VOSTOKA headline; passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Comrades!

The Central Committee November (1982) Plenum, whose results we are to discuss, met at a very crucial moment for the party and for our whole country. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the major state and political leader who had headed the CPSU for almost 20 years, had died.

In the face of this grievous loss our party mobilized Soviet people, rallied them even more closely around itself and inspired them with will, energy and optimism. In its consistency and continuity it relied on the immutability of the Leninist course and on the unshakable faith of the communists and all the working people in its mighty collective intellect and in the wisdom of its collective leadership.

/All Soviet people unanimously approved the decision of the Central Committee extraordinary plenum on electing to the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov,/ an extremely close comrade in arms of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev who has earned tremendous prestige in our party and all over the country by virtue of his profound conviction and principledness, Leninist partymindedness, outstanding organizational talent and lofty human qualities.

Continuity is an integral feature of lofty partymindedness which means above all the ability to /continue a task that has been begun,/ picking up all that is best. And the Central Committee November Plenum summed up the results of the latest economic year and defined the tasks for next year.

At the same time continuity means /the ability to continue a task while further developing and deepening it/ and ensuring the further improvement of all work. And the November plenum detailed the strategy and tactics of economic building.

Comrade Yu. V. Andropov delivered a vivid, meaningful speech at the plenum. It makes a thorough assessment of the situation in the country's economy and determines the optimum forms and methods of achieving the main strategic goal-- /implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress./

To this end it is planned to accelerate the pace of the development of the economy and to increase the absolute sizes of the growth in national income, industrial and agricultural output and retail trade turnover. It is planned to continue work to improve the national economy's efficiency--the intensive targets, it is stressed, must be fulfilled with a comparatively smaller increase in material expenditure and manpower resources. Thus the discussion of the drafts of the USSR state plan and state budget for the upcoming year reaffirmed the tremendous topicality of the thesis put forward at the 26th congress /that the economy must be economical./

The party's line toward improving the world people's prosperity is being sustained.

As always, the needs of the country's defense are sufficiently taken into account.

The Central Committee largely approved the drafts of the plan and budget, which have acquired the force of state law after being approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet session.

The tasks of the Georgian Communist Party that we have met to discuss at our routine plenum today also stem from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session. The nature of these tasks and the main directions of our work are clearly defined by the 26th Party Congress and the 26th Georgian Communist Party Congress. The republic's communists and working people are fully determined to resolve all these tasks still more intensively and more persistently and purposefully, to combat shortcomings more resolutely and more boldly and to implement our party's wise Leninist course.

In our view, the principle of the continuity of party leadership also has an impact in this. We believe that /it is in precisely this way that this principle must be displayed in the activity, deeds and achievements of our party organization./

I.

Of course, we define the new tasks on the basis of the level the republic's national economy has already attained in the 11th 5-Year Plan. To a certain extent all this is also taken into account in the drafts of the Georgian SSR's plan and budget for 1983 that comrades S. A. Chkheidze and D. N. Dvalishvili have submitted to the plenum.

The base from which we are starting is now pretty solid. It is, above all, of course, our main asset--/the wealth of experience of economic and cultural building that the Georgian Communist Party has accumulated in the last few years/ and that was rated highly in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the organizational and political work of the Georgian SSR party organizations in preparing for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR."

This opinion of the Central Committee was vividly reaffirmed a few days ago when our glorious rural working people celebrated their latest success, having fulfilled the plans for the sale of grain and high-grade leaf tea to the state ahead of schedule in extremely complex weather conditions. The republic, as you know, received a warm, cordial greetings message from our party's Central Committee, and this was, as it were, a continuation of the good, fine tradition that has taken shape in our republic.

This year has also been memorable for Tbilisi's working class and working people. We regard the Order of Lenin on the capital's banner as a recognition of the services of the republic's entire party organization. The election of Comrade T. N. Menteshashvili as secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was also a display of tremendous trust in the city and the republic, in our view. We cordially congratulate him and we have no doubt that he will cope in exemplary fashion with the honorable duties entrusted to him.

In point of fact there have been many such instances and events in our life recently, which makes it possible to assert with complete justification: /Soviet Georgia's prestige is rising steadily and the republic's communists and working people are becoming capable of the most complex and responsible tasks of communist building!/
/

Another component part of the base from which we are starting is the /pretty impressive economic and material and technical potential that has been accumulated through the hard work of the republic's working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia./ The current jubilee year has substantially swelled that potential. There has been a further increase in the pace of economic and social development and an improvement in production efficiency and work quality.

The increase in industrial production over the first 10 months was 5.5 percent as against an annual target of 4.8 percent and socialist pledges of 5 percent. Commodity output worth R217 million has been produced over and above the plan.

The practice of determining additional targets for the production of commodity output has had a positive effect in ensuring high growth rates in industrial production. This has made it possible to reveal considerable reserves in many ministries departments and associations.

Increasing attention is being paid to introducing the achievements of science and technology into production. Over 350 measures to assimilate new types of industrial output, introduce progressive technology and mechanize and automate production processes have been implemented since the start of the year.

Labor productivity has increased 3.9 percent, which is more than the socialist pledges that had been adopted.

Agricultural working people are multiplying their contribution to the food program. This is especially noteworthy in that this year has been extremely unfavorable in its objective conditions. Nevertheless, the new record of the tea growers, who handed 537,000 tons of high-grade leaf tea over to the state, has resounded all over the country. Our grain growers have sold over 150,000 tons of grain to the state. Quite good results have also been achieved in other sectors of agricultural production.

There are shifts in capital construction. The commissioning of fixed capital has increased 10 percent. Commissioning's lag behind the assimilation of capital investment ceilings has been decreasing systematically in the last few years.

Construction workers have worked quite well in laying the railroad linking Marabda and Akhalkalaki, where preparations are underway for the handover of the section of track up to Tetri-tskaro. The Telavi-omalo radio relay line has been commissioned ahead of schedule. Thus a substantial turning point in the socioeconomic formation of a number of regions and in the rebirth of what were once neglected mountain areas has been mapped out.

The buildup of the economic potential has created favorable conditions for improving the living standards of the republic's population. Trade turnover has increased and the volume of consumer service sales to the population has grown by 8.4 percent.

Housing construction has been implemented on a large scale. Housing with a total area of almost 800,000 square meters has been commissioned, which is 24 percent more than the corresponding indicator last year.

The network of sociocultural institutions has expanded considerably. Science and culture have developed.

The socioeconomic potential of our autonomous formations has strengthened substantially.

The measure of what has been achieved is the possibility of going even further and of outlining new heights of economic and social development. It is from precisely this standpoint that the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee assesses the upcoming work.

Comrade Yu. V. Andropov has figuratively described the third year of the 11th 5-Year Plan as its central year. It will be an exceptionally important year from the viewpoint of the implementation of the whole 5-year plan. And our party organization now sees the main task as being to /ensure the requisite complex of party organizational, party political, ideological and other measures under conditions of the constantly expanding scale of socialist production and

the enlargement and deepening of national economic activity./ This means that the style, forms and methods of our work must be in line with the high growth rates of the main socioeconomic indicators and must constantly match up to the new demands.

As the Central Committee plenum demanded, it is necessary to expedite work to improve the whole sphere of the leadership of the economy--management, planning and the economic mechanism. It is also time now to think on a larger scale, in new terms.

According to preliminary calculations, we will produce R8.7 billion more global social product and almost R4.6 billion more national income in 1981-1982 than we produced in the first 2 years of the last 5-year plan. Some R5.7 billion more industrial output and R681 million more gross agricultural output will be created.

While assessing in this connection how far the draft plan that has been submitted matches up to the demands of the 5-year target and to the interests of solving the most important socioeconomic problems of the 11th 5-Year Plan, we should at the same time determine /effective tactics for handling matters./ The main, focal points for the application of the efforts of party, Soviet and economic organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations and labor collectives must be clearly revealed and above all, in accordance with the resolution adopted at the Central Committee plenum, all efforts must be directed toward implementing the most important task put forward by the 26th Party Congress--/increasing social production intensification and improving the national economy's efficiency./

It has to be admitted that the state plan for the republic's economic and social development in 1983 was formed in pretty complex conditions: after all, this year our national economy has run up against serious objective difficulties. Thus the task has been set not only of overcoming the disproportions that have arisen in the republic's socioeconomic development in 1981-1982 but also of ensuring a firm foundation for the fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

The draft plan that has been submitted is largely in line with this aim and accords with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum. One of its most important peculiarities--the intensity of the plan targets--stems from this. The characteristic marks of the plan are intensification, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the implementation of a sensible structural policy, the improvement of the management of the economy and the expansion of labor collectives' initiative.

The absolute growth in the most important indicators of socioeconomic development is to increase substantially: the global social product will show an increase of R481 million or 4.9 percent compared with 1982, and the national income produced will show an increase of R417 million or 5.2 percent. The planned volume of industrial production will make it possible to obtain in 1981-1983 an increase in output of 14.4 percent, which is more than the 5-year plan target.

The fact that increasing preferential development rates are planned for industry under all-union jurisdiction also seems important, since the reserves of the food sectors in our republic are to a considerable extent exhausted.

Great attention is being paid to reconstruction and retooling, as a result of which around 60 percent of the total increase in commodity industrial output will be obtained and the national saving of capital investment will amount to R55 million.

The November plenum reaffirmed that concern for Soviet people, for their working and living conditions and for their spiritual development remains a most important party program guideline. The level of prosperity of the republic's population will improve as a result of the growth of production and the increase in its efficiency. Every inhabitant's real income is to increase and the average monthly wage of workers and employees and the work payment of kolkhoz members are to increase.

It is planned to increase state and cooperative trade turnover by 7.6 percent and to expand the volume of consumer service sales to the population by 8.3 percent.

Major measures will be implemented in the sociocultural sphere.

The plenum particularly emphasized the need to accelerate scientific and technical progress and swiftly introduce into production the achievements of science, technology and leading experience. So it is noteworthy that /the role of targeted comprehensive scientific and technical, economic, social and regional programs in implementing all the economic and social transformations increases markedly/ in our draft plan. The annual economic effect resulting from the utilization of scientific and technical achievements will be around R90 million, which is 38 percent higher than this year. Scientific and technical progress will ensure an increase in social labor productivity of 2.5 percent. Twenty-four industrial robots and manipulators will be introduced. The proportion of workers engaged in manual labor will decrease from 50 to 43.5 percent.

One of the most important directions of the draft plan and budget is the further boosting of the economy and culture of the republic's autonomous formations, rayons and cities. The planned rates and proportions for the development of their economies have been determined on the basis of bringing all production reserves as far as possible into national economic circulation and making fuller use of local raw material and especially manpower resources. The gradual equalization of the regions' development levels by ensuring increasing preferential rates of growth in the most important socioeconomic parameters remains a main aim of economic and social development.

Summing up what I have said, it is thus possible to draw the conclusion that the main trends of the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the Georgian SSR in 1983 are largely in line with the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Georgian Communist Party Congress.

The draft state budget is also largely in line with them.

/The unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1983 plan targets is a matter of honor for the communists and all the working people of Georgia!/
/

II.

Under the conditions of the steadily expanding scale of national economic activity, /the further improvement of the style, forms and methods of party leadership of the economy and economic building/ assumes special significance.

This means that all the positive experience and all the most valuable and progressive things accumulated in the party and in our party organization must become the asset of every party committee and every Soviet and economic organ and must be adopted by all ministries and departments, every enterprise and farm and every organization. Progressive experience is a powerful motive force capable of effectively influencing the improvement of matters in any sphere.

Substantial measures to improve party leadership of the economy and other spheres of life have been taken in the republic recently. We are now taking a decision on concentrating party organizations' efforts in order to achieve better end results in implementing the most topical problems and questions.

This approach lies directly within the channel of the Central Committee November Plenum's demands--knowing how to focus the activity of party, state and economic organs and all labor collectives on the key areas. The workers' groups, commissions and coordinating councils created in the republic are operating pretty fruitfully. This has had a positive influence on the standard of economic work as a whole and has forced people to pay everyday, close attention to economic questions. The system for the management of workers' groups that has taken shape under Comrade G. V. Kolbin and other comrades can be cited as a positive example.

At the same time it should be frankly admitted that the principle of focusing efforts is not always consistently and purposefully pursued at the sector and rayon level. So the task is above all to extend to sector and local management components the work style that has taken shape in the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, other republic organs and certain party committees.

As for the end result, all our activity in the economic sphere should continue to be subordinated to /achieving the average all-union level of socioeconomic development and the average all-union and average sector indicators, and in terms of certain parameters the best indicators in the sector./

To this end it is necessary to continue to secure high rates of increase in the economic potential and to seek to ensure that the growth rates of the republic's main socioeconomic indicators surpass the growth rates of the corresponding average all-union parameters.

This is why we attach special importance to the way in which the situation is shaping up in particular national economic complexes and regions and to the way in which the republic leaders responsible for them handle these problems.

A similar harmonious system must operate in ministries and departments and at local level. Every leader must have a full grasp of the situation, must know the real, I repeat, /real/ potential of the enterprise and must overcome the force of inertia and old habits. Only if this is so will we be able to create the conditions for economic maneuver from both the sector and territorial viewpoints and to ensure stable work by the national economic complex as a whole.

/The year of 1983 is the decisive year of the 11th 5-Year Plan!/ The Central Committee plenum orients all party, Soviet and economic organs and trade unions and Komsomol organizations toward this.

So the fact that certain enterprises and associations under all-union jurisdiction are failing to ensure that the level defined by the 5-year plan for production growth rates is reached is bound to cause concern. The greatest lags are in enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry--30.8 percent--and you know how great their share of the total volume of industrial output is; the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building--24.3 percent; and the Ministry of the Automotive Industry--6.3 percent. A similar situation is noted in enterprises of the Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers and the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry.

The way out seems to be to mobilize all internal resources to reduce and totally eliminate this gap. The republic's Gosplan and the regional and sectorial commissions for seeking out internal economic reserves for production growth must give effective practical and methodological assistance to such labor collectives. A great deal depends on the enterprises' party organizations, which are called upon to head all this work at local level.

Another aspect of the problem is the rigorous fulfillment of the prescribed targets by all organizations. There are still many shortcomings here. During the 10 months the 45 enterprises that failed to fulfill the plan were responsible for a shortfall of almost R47 million in deliveries of output to the national economy. And that amount would have enabled us to secure a production growth rate of 106 percent as against the actual 105.5 percent.

Another worrying fact is that approximately 25 percent of enterprises did not secure any increase at all for us or even allowed a decline in [production] volumes. It is time that comrades grasped that /production growth rates are the most rigorous and objective criterion for the assessment of their work and it is on the basis of this indicator that we determine the real labor contribution of each collective./

In seeking an increase in the level of party leadership of the national economy, we should sharply step up the influence of all organs on /the growth of production efficiency./

Efficiency is a very broad concept that is gradually acquiring even a political nuance. It accurately reflects the quality of all our work and the standard of economic management.

Next year production of national income per person employed in the sphere of material production will increase by 3.4 percent, including by 4 percent in industry and by 7.7 percent in agriculture. Nevertheless, the November plenum noted, and this was no accident, that our economy's turnaround toward efficiency is still being implemented only slowly.

How is it possible to tolerate the fact that almost one-third of the republic's industrial enterprises have decreased their level of /labor productivity/ this year. There are many such enterprises in the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the Ministry of Construction, The Ministry of Rural Construction, the Ministry of Forestry Industry and the Ministry of Light Industry.

Another point, labor productivity must reflect the extent of the labor contribution of every working person and the entire collective. There should be no self-flattery if it improves thanks to an increase in output materials-intensiveness, as is happening, for instance, in Tbilisi's Hosiery Production Association, the Kutaisi Canning Industry Production Association and a number of other enterprises.

Technical progress must determine labor productivity growth, but it is precisely in this respect that we are still lagging behind the demands of the time. The machine-worker ratio in our national economy is unjustifiably low. We have repeatedly mentioned this.

The important organizational and economic factor making for improved labor productivity represented by /norm setting/ is also poorly utilized. Around 33 percent of the workers paid on the basis of time rates in the republic are not covered by norm setting, and this indicator is 10 percent below the average for the country. As yet few piece-rate workers work on the basis of technically substantiated norms so their pay is poorly linked with the expenditure of energy and loses its stimulating significance.

Norms are not set at all for the work of engineering and technical personnel and employees in the republic's Ministry of Fruits and Vegetable Farming and Ministry of Forestry Industry. Measures to improve norm setting are not being implemented in a number of construction ministries and departments. What improvement in the performance of personnel can be expected in these conditions?

With the participation of the relevant ministries and departments the Georgian SSR State Committee for Labor must tackle this problem in earnest, taking into account not only its sociopolitical and moral aspects.

It is certainly time, comrades, to sharply increase the role of science and scientific and technical progress as the crucial factor in improving labor productivity, which is something that we discussed at our sixth plenum. That is why we greeted with such satisfaction Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's thought that planning methods and the material incentives system must help combine science and production. Those who boldly introduce new equipment must not find themselves at a disadvantage.

Each year of the 11th 5-Year Plan is called upon to mark a new stage in the transition of the national economy to a predominantly intensive path of development. The party Central Committee believes that the implementation of this task must be the center of attention for all party, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations, ministries and departments and labor collectives.

Intensive factors will play a dominant and ever-increasing role in ensuring the growth of production and the improvement of its efficiency. It is no accident that according to the draft plan production of national income per ruble of fixed production capital will increase by almost 0.1 percent in the republic, and the relative saving of that capital compared with 1982 will total R14 million as a result. A further increase in the machine-worker ratio is to be ensured. In 1983 the capital-worker ratio in the national economy will show an increase of 3.6 percent and the power-worker ratio will increase by 1.4 percent.

The system for the management of the processes of the reproduction of fixed capital and for seeking out reserves for intensification needs to be further improved in this connection. The times taken to construct and commission fixed production capital and capacities are still decreasing only slowly and the scale of the expansion of the reconstruction and retooling of existing enterprises is inadequate.

And of course, the fact that capacities for the production of industrial equipment are being only 75 percent utilized at the Batumi Machine Building Plant and the Gruzvinmash Association, for instance, is absolutely intolerable. And when it comes to the utilization of capacities for the production of Chinaware the indicator in our republic is very curious--16.7 percent. It is time to call comrades specifically to account for this situation.

Or take another, more graphic example. If the average all-union level of productivity were achieved at the republic's dairy and fattening complexes, it would be possible to produce over 2,500 tons extra milk and up to 3,000 extra tons of pork and beef. Reaching the average all-union normatives for livestock population would mean obtaining another 20,000 tons of milk, 1,000 tons of beef and around 600 tons of pork, over 60 million eggs and almost 2,000 tons of chicken.

This is not the first time recently that we have made these calculations and quoted all these figures, not simply for effect but so that they can serve as a reference point for comrades and so that everyone can realize how much output we are losing because of mismanagement.

The low indicators for the utilization of machines and mechanisms in the enterprises of a number of sectors cannot satisfy us either. Equipment idle time has increased in ferrous metallurgy. The level of equipment utilization in coal mines, construction and agriculture is completely inadequate.

Unfortunately, many of our economic leaders have still not fully mastered the complex art of the timely assimilation of newly commissioned fixed production capital. It is particularly necessary to strengthen party influence and party monitoring in this matter. Party committees and the sector secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms must bear personal responsibility for projects' timely attainment of their design capacity.

In short, there are indeed still many economic leaders who, as Comrade Yu. V. Andropov noted at the November plenum, eagerly quote Leonid Ilich's catchphrase to the effect that the economy must be economical but in practice do little to resolve this most important task.

These leaders usually also ignore the important factor making for intensification represented by the /rational utilization of material resources./ Yet the reduction of materials-intensiveness, the reduction of losses and the fuller utilization of production waste and secondary raw materials are now the task of all tasks and, as was said, /a question of the reality of our plans./

Next year it is proposed to reduce materials expenditure per ruble of social product by 0.2 percent in the republic. At the similar plenum last year we set the task of ensuring that the growth in production volume outstrips the growth in the consumption of material and technical resources. This is a very complex matter, so it is all the more pleasant to report to the participants in the present Central Committee plenum that the relevant trend is gradually emerging in the republic's economy. With an increase of 4.9 percent in the global social product in relation to this year's expected level, the national income produced is increasing 5.2 percent. Although the difference is small, the ensuring of such a correlation can be regarded as a great achievement by our party organization and the republic's soviet and economic organs.

To this end the struggle against mismanagement and waste must be waged even more resolutely and useful initiative must be displayed. The materials-intensiveness of many types of output still remains high. However, as the comrades from the Georgian Republic Council of the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers have calculated at our request, only one-fifth of the technical innovations introduced into production during the first 6 months provide for the saving of raw and other materials and fuel and energy resources and only around one-fourth of them are aimed at improving labor productivity.

Approximately the same correlation exists in research components. So the initiative of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, which has decided to study in detail the extent to which our scientists' developments match up to the demands of reducing materials- and energy-intensiveness, can only be welcomed. Such an approach would be justified in other organizations and departments too.

An important precondition of reducing materials expenditure in the national economy is /progressive norm setting/ and the creation of a reliable normative base. As yet only 6 of the 80 stockholders [fondoderzhateli] to which material resources are allocated in the republic according to the plan have special structural components for norm setting. Yet so far this year enterprises under republic jurisdiction alone have saved over 2,000 tons of rolled ferrous metals, around 6,000 tons of cement, more than 6,000 cubic meters of lumber, over 9,000 tons of diesel fuel and 23,000 tons of gasoline through the introduction of progressive, economically substantiated norms.

This is why the creation of an integrated system of normative organizations in the republic, a system that would unite norm-setting services at all levels--from enterprises to the Gosplan, inclusive--seems so important. We hope the Council of Ministers will submit appropriate proposals to the Central Committee Bureau.

At the same time work to bring secondary raw material resources into national economic circulation should be stepped up everywhere. The first positive results of this work have already been obtained. Next year commodity output worth almost R300 million will be produced from production waste.

However, as yet by no means full use is being made of the available secondary raw material resources. The republic's Gossnab and the Tsekavshiri [expansion unknown] board, in conjunction with city and rayon soviets of people's deputies, must consistently improve work to collect, sell and exploit all types of secondary raw materials. The State Committee for Science and Technology, the Georgian Academy of Sciences and sector research and planning and design organizations must make their contribution to this important state work.

On the other hand it is necessary to better activate the propaganda apparatus, means of ideological influence and the system of working people's political and economic education. It is time to conduct a quest for new reserves in the sphere of the rational utilization of raw and other materials in /every/ sector, in /every/ city and region, in /every/ enterprise, on /every/ farm and at /every/ workplace. Those are the terms in which the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum sets the task. We must ensure that /every/ working person sees it as his own concern. The plenum placed the responsibility for the resolution of the task on party committees and party organizations.

Under the conditions of the steadily expanding scale of the economy and the faster industrialization of all its sectors, the skillful and most rational utilization of /manpower resources/ becomes an important element in further intensification.

This problem, in which both economics and our social policy are fused together, has been consistently resolved in the republic for several years now. You will agree that it is of considerable importance for Georgia when each year an additional 40,000-50,000 people are being drawn into the sphere of social production. Over the last 10 years, that is, the period since the adoption of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Tbilisi Gorkom, the number of working people in the social sphere has increased by almost half a million and the unemployed population has decreased from 18.9 percent to 15.4 percent.

However, hitherto we have approached this work in what I would call an indiscriminate fashion, without differentiating where people should be sent and in what numbers. However, with these methods we are finding it more and more complicated with every passing year to mold developing and newly created production collectives.

In 1983 it is necessary to substantially increase the number of workers and engineering and technical personnel at enterprises such as the Elektrovozostroitel Production Association, Tbilisi's Dimitrov Aviation Plant, the Kutaisi Motor Vehicle and the Rustavi Metallurgical and Chemical Plants, the Chiaturmanganets Production Association, the Zakmetallurgstroy Trust No 1 of the republic's Ministry of Construction, and a whole series of others.

In 1983 alone more than 20,000 additional people will have to be assigned to developing enterprises. The question of the /systematic management of all these processes/ is arising acutely in this connection. We must strengthen the services dealing with the provision of cadres at enterprises so that they knowledgeable and skillfully determine their collectives' requirements and sources of manpower reinforcements and request the appropriate [personnel] ceilings in good time from all-union and republic organs.

Military commissariats' activity should be stepped up. The work of the vocational and technical education system must be substantially reorganized to subordinate it to the tasks of molding worker collectives. It is time to embark on training workers for a specific purpose and on assigning them personally after vocational and technical school. Otherwise we will continue to lose almost half the vocational and technical school graduates assigned to enterprises and we will not secure an increase in the proportion of such graduates among the total number of recruits, which is now no more than 10-15 percent even at major enterprises such as the metallurgical, chemical and motor vehicle plants.

For instance, four vocational and technical and two technical schools that each year turn out 900 people provide or, to be more accurate, are supposed to provide the Kutaisi Motor Vehicle Plant with worker cadres. However, this year around 400 people, according to state committee for vocational and technical education figures, and only 130, according to the figures of the plant itself, have stayed there! The discrepancy itself proves the lack of system.

Serious reproaches can also be leveled at the personnel of the republic's higher and secondary specialized education system. According to the assignment plan, I repeat, according to the plan, the Georgian V. I. Lenin Polytechnical Institute was supposed to send 78 people to the plant, but in fact only 31 graduates are working there. And only 52 and 37 percent of the specialists assigned there this year have stayed at the metallurgical and chemical plants in Rustavi respectively. We have been forced to remind very respected comrades of this--academician T. N. Loladze, rector of the Georgian Polytechnical Institute, and Comrade D. A. Dzhaparidze, secretary of the party committee.

The situation is similar at the secondary level. Only 88 of 257 graduates of the Kutaisi Automotive Tekhnikum are working at the motor vehicle plant. So what then was the point of creating the tekhnikum? Comrade D. Ya. Ebanoidze, its director, and Comrade D. I. Bakuradze, the secretary of the party bureau, must answer that question.

The same serious criticism must be leveled at the directors and primary party organization secretaries of vocational and technical schools No 62 in Telavi and No 39 in Gori--Comrades D. G. Tvaliashvili, N. M. Rcheulishvili, M. V. Lomidze and D. G. Chikovani--and of a number of other schools, base enterprises, tekhnikums and VUZes.

We would like Comrades S. T. Rigvava and D. I. Chkhikvishvili themselves and the other leaders of the vocational and technical education system and the higher and secondary specialized education system to raise and resolve all these questions more keenly and we would like every working person to be filled with personal responsibility for the end result of his activity--the molding of worker collectives.

We are paying and will continue to pay great attention to entrance examinations and to the selection of capable young people. But to what end? After all, the main point is that the graduate should enter an enterprise in the future. Otherwise all the painstaking work of tuition and education becomes pointless.

We have been speaking recently of drawing up prospectuses [pasportizatsiya] for projects and enterprises that are under construction, and so forth. Something similar is probably required for the educational establishments training cadres for the national economy. We must have a clear idea of the purpose of each of these establishments and of which enterprises they are training cadres for. And also of the extent to which the standard of this training matches up to the demands that are being made. Literally every faculty and every department must be responsible for the way in which the relevant sectors of the national economy and of the production sphere are manned with specialist cadres./

In turn, what is also absolutely intolerable is cases of a refusal to hire, as has happened, for instance, to graduates of the Georgian Polytechnical Institute and other VUZes assigned to the Kutaisi Small Tractor Plant and to the Electron and Ion Technology Research Institute in accordance with the latter's own requests to the republic's Gosplan. This is a criticism of Comrades A. D. Natsvlishvili and G. P. Samkharadze, the directors of the aforementioned organizations, and Comrades O. K. Kutsiya and I. D. Todriya, the party organization secretaries.

It is necessary to increase the responsibility to the state of vocational and technical school, tekhnikum and VUZ graduates for the effectiveness and benefit to the cause and to the interests of the country, of the republic and of their own people with which they employ the knowledge they have acquired and for the way in which they repay the colossal outlay on their education and training.

We await specific proposals on this score.

There is something else I want to mention. The problem of the rational utilization of manpower resources is very multifaceted and diverse. As well as the involvement of people in social production, it also includes the optimum siting of sectors of the national economy, the formulation and implementation of a sensible demographic policy, the introduction of progressive forms of labor organization and pay and a great deal more, including, for instance, the development of cooperation between personal plots and public farms.

You cannot do without a comprehensive scientific approach here. It is for precisely this purpose that a subsidiary of the All-Union Labor Research Institute was organized in the republic. Unfortunately, we have still not received sound proposals that can be utilized in practice from the institution. In order to improve the standard of the institution's activity, closer contact must be established with other economic organizations--after all, it is precisely well-organized, scientifically organized labor that is the main creator of public wealth.

Interesting questions also face ideological institutions. /A healthy moral and political atmosphere in the labor collective is the guarantee of highly productive work./ Moreover, there is a need for sensible recommendations on conducting

ideological and educational activity in the conditions of the formation of new collectives. We are interested in ensuring that they acquire their own identity and find their feet as rapidly as possible. Broad scope for organizational and political work opens up here. Right from the start it is necessary to instill independence and discipline in people and to encourage initiative and enterprise in every possible way. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum orient us toward this today.

/Production intensification is the only, the most correct way to overcome the bottlenecks in the national economic complexes in which a certain strain persists in our republic./

The party is paying heightened attention to implementing the food program and, in this connection, to the functioning of the /agroindustrial complex,/ in which, as Comrade Yu. V. Andropov noted at the November plenum, there are no secondary tasks.

The Politburo believes that progress in implementing the decisions of the Central Committee May (1982) Plenum must also be discussed at the party committee plenums and aktiv meetings and soviet sessions examining the plans for next year.

Twice already this year the tasks of the republic's agro-industrial complex have been examined in detail at Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenums, the last time literally a month ago. We studied the way in which the May plenum guidelines are being fulfilled, appropriate decisions were adopted and ways of further developing the agroindustrial complex were determined. The main thing now is to step up practical work in this direction.

I am sure that at today's plenary session, too, comrades will touch frankly on these problems and will hand in to the Presidium notes containing proposals and remarks.

This year has been particularly complex and extremely hard especially for our agriculture and the entire agroindustrial complex. This has had a painful impact on the draft plan. Thus the growth that is to be secured in the food sectors' commodity output over the first 3 years of the 5-year plan as a whole is only 9.4 percent instead of 10.7 percent according to the 5-year plan control targets.

Of course, this growth rate cannot satisfy us. The party Central Committee is setting the republic's agroindustrial complex a very difficult but, in our view, feasible task--/raising the food industry's growth rate to the level projected by the 5-year [plan] target./

The plenum rostrum is probably the most suitable place from which to warn comrades once again: /There can be no question of any failure to fulfill the plans, both current and 5-year./ We are not calling into question even for a minute the fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets for the production, procurement and processing of agricultural output. Let the leaders of all rayons in the republic, especially the grape-growing, horticultural, tea-growing and tobacco-growing rayons and so forth, draw the appropriate conclusion from this.

/The plan is an immutable state law for every rayon, every ministry and department and every labor collective, and we must call people to account for any failure to fulfill it with all the rigor of Soviet legislation, irrespective of their rank and title./

The Central Committee May Plenum adopted several long-term resolutions. We would ask Comrade D. I. Patiashvili, member of the bureau and secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and Comrade O. G. Vardzelashvili to constantly monitor their implementation and to seek the better functioning of the republic's agroindustrial complex.

Another equally important problem is that of increasing production and improving the quality of /consumer goods./ The Central Committee November Plenum demanded that local party and soviet organs join in real earnest in solving this problem.

It is well known that to improve the level of the people's prosperity is one of the main concerns of our party and state. This finds real expression in the increase in working people's real incomes. In our republic these totaled over R25 billion in the 10th 5-Year Plan alone. However, because money incomes have been insufficiently backed up with the relevant commodity resources and paid services and even now are fully backed up with them, the unrealized portion of those incomes is constantly increasing in the republic.

Naturally, the imbalance between income and expenditure creates certain difficulties in money circulation and does not make it possible to satisfy the demand from the republic's population in the optimum fashion. In view of what I have said, we attach special importance to expanding the production of consumer goods.

Early next year we will have a meeting of the party and economic aktiv on this question. I have been informed that the comrades have already embarked on its preparation. That is why I shall touch on just a few points today.

To execute the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, the Communist Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the republic have adopted several resolutions on increasing the volume, expanding the range and improving the quality of consumer goods. Definite improvements have been noted. During the previous 5-year plan the production of these goods increased almost 40 percent and they accounted for about two-thirds of the total volume of above-plan industrial output last year.

However, there are also many unsolved problems here. This applies to questions of a methodological nature, to the management of the process of organizing the planning and production of consumer goods, and to ensuring precise coordination in the efforts of all components of the national economy in expanding their output. Unfortunately the republic's Gosplan, Ministry of Trade and other ministries and departments and also enterprises under union jurisdiction are resolving these urgent questions only slowly.

We recently assigned the management of consumer goods problems to Comrade S. Ye. Khabeishvili, member of the bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, who will also head the relevant commission. The relevant subdivision of the republic's Gosplan, whose activity requires

further improvement and which needs to be reinforced, should become the commission's working apparatus. /We must administer all processes more actively and decide in practice where to produce what and in what volumes and how to distribute and sell output./

The task is not only to increase the production of consumer goods but also to substantially improve their quality. This applies not only to light and local industry but also to heavy and defense industry enterprises. That was how the November plenum defined the avenues of our work.

It must be said that consumer goods production targets have now been set for the enterprises under union jurisdiction situated in the republic. However, so far they are showing no special enthusiasm in setting about the matter or else are producing these goods without considering the population's needs, while some are literally offering tactic resistance.

Surely there is something the matter when the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant produces consumer goods worth only 2.2 kopeks for every ruble from the wages fund, and the Kutaisi Motor Vehicle Plant produces goods worth 8.9 kopeks, the Electric Locomotive Building Plant goods worth 12.5 kopeks and the Stankostroitel Association goods worth 16 kopeks?

We must seek to ensure that every group A plant and enterprise /produces consumer goods equal at least to the size of the wages fund./ This problem undoubtedly cannot be resolved immediately, at a stroke, but we are right to set ourselves this goal right now.

Of course, this does not relieve enterprises in the group B sectors of responsibility. We pin great hopes on local industry. The comrades are working on prospects for its developments in the 12th 5-Year Plan but for that it is important to ensure the growth planned for the current 5-year plan. Here the actual attitude of the Central Committee, Council of Ministers and Gosplan toward this sector is in need of serious revision. We can and must make principled demands on the comrades, but first we must assign them everything envisaged by the decisions we ourselves have taken. In our republic we have many natural resources, much valuable local raw material, and we must seek to ensure that local industry is fully responsible for its rational and efficient use.

Our rayons acquired great opportunities for increasing the production of the important types of consumer goods that foodstuffs represent with the creation of agroindustrial associations. After all, they have now concentrated in their hands the entire cycle from field to processing to store. And the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on further enhancing the role of the soviets in economic building grants the broadest rights and powers in this matter to the local organs. However, so far there are few people in our republic who are taking advantage of these rights.

And they must be taken advantage of to the full. The Central Committee plenum deemed it unnatural that the question of the production of a number of simple commodities is being resolved virtually within the USSR Gosplan. The plenum stressed that this concern must be assumed by the local organs and that they should be fully answerable for its solution. The comrades recently calculated that to dispose in full of the surplus money income of the republic's population, additional consumer goods worth R328 million will be needed in 1983.

To sum up, I should like to note that for the fundamental solution of the problem of producing consumer goods in the necessary volumes and range it is necessary /first/ to tune the management mechanism more finely, /second/ to think about creating special services at large-scale enterprises, right up to the institution of the post of deputy director for consumer goods at some places, and /third/ to step up the work of the Gosplan, the Ministry of Trade and all the ministries and departments concerned and of the republican commission. We as the Council of Ministers to pay the closest attention to this problem. The time has obviously also come to get right down to organizing a special permanent exhibition of consumer goods, imposing on it the duty of methodical work.

A complex situation is taking shape /in the energy complex/ of the republic. In the past 10 years industrial production in our country has almost doubled, yet capacities for the generation of electricity have increased only 50 percent and coal extraction has dropped overall.

A particularly strained situation with respect to the supply of fuel and energy arise in the fall and winter period, when the electricity shortfall, for instance, reaches 15 percent of consumption, which is the result of the predominance of seasonal Ges' in our power industry structure and the inadequate development of base capacities. Under these conditions even the commissioning of the new energy capacities that is projected for the future cannot resolve the problem of electricity supplies for the republic.

This obliges us to raise persistently before the union organs the question of the construction of a base station. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification has elaborated a feasibility study for constructing a base power station in Georgia. We must seek to begin the planned work next year in order to embark in 1984 on the implementation of preparatory measures. We also raised this question at the Central Committee November Plenum.

At the same time attention toward the universal implementation of a strict policy of thrift must be stepped up. It is very important to make thrifty use of coal, natural gas, oil and oil products and thermal and electrical energy, the Central Committee plenum said. We must seek a thrifty attitude toward energy resources, the extensive introduction of energy-saving equipment and technology, the improvement of norms, the use of material and moral incentives in the struggle for thrift, and stricter sanctions for overexpenditure and the exceeding of norms and limits.

The fate of our plans depends to a certain extent on the steady operation of the Tbilisi Gres. This is an exceptionally important question. Some responsible comrades at the level of deputy chief of the Georgian Main Production Administration of Power and Electrification must be at the station constantly, monitor the arrival of the necessary resources and fuel oil and ensure that the units

operate at full load. This question must constantly be the focus of attention of the relevant Central Committee section and in particular of its chief, Comrade B. D. Makharashvili.

Now, after the creation of the standing commissions for the power industry under the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities, which will unremittingly monitor the activity of ministries and economic leaders, it is important to step up this work in every possible way locally as well and to monitor the organization of this matter at enterprises.

Our inventors and rationalizers, the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers and scientific and technical society councils and scientists and specialists can make a substantial contribution. We assign an important role to the party organizations, which are called on to create in every collective an atmosphere which rules out a negligent, thriftless attitude toward all types of energy resources and fuel.

In the national economy's successful uninterrupted activity increasing significance is assumed by the /transport complex./ The politburo has voiced grave concern at the state of affairs in transport, noting that many indicators here are deteriorating.

A similar situation has taken shape at the Transcaucasus Railroad. The union ministry frequently resolves important questions without consulting the republic's party organization and leading organs or considering them. Meanwhile rolling stock is being used unsatisfactorily. The car turnaround indicator has deteriorated. The norms for car layover per loading operation are not being observed within the republic.

Sometimes there is total confusion. Cars are dispatched with unsalable goods [kommercheskiy brak] and without documents. MVD reports constantly cite so-called abandoned trains. We must investigate all this closely, comrades, and take the most resolute steps.

The railroad's successful operation depends largely also on the activity of the clients and related organizations. Yet it has become almost a rule in many ministries and departments to issue excessive orders for cars. Absolutely no attention is paid to the work of enterprises' transport shops. Last year about 3,000 cars were delayed longer than the norm through the fault of the procurement organizations during the process of dispatching citrus fruit alone.

The republic's Komsomol members recently suggested organizing circular [koltsevoy] control at the railroad. I think we should support this good initiative. We must seek the collective responsibility of all services for the rhythmical, harmonious operation of rail transport.

At the same time, the railroad leadership and Comrade L. G. Vardosanidze must pay more attention to work with people, with clients. They must consistently implement the CPSU Central Committee resolution on stepping up party political work in rail transport.

What I have said also applies in full to the Georgian Civil Aviation Administration. Despite our repeated requests and demands the leadership of the administration and Comrade I. Z. Samadalashvili are reorganizing their work only slowly.

I must inform you that we again raised at the Central Committee plenum the question of constructing a Transcaucasus mountain pass railroad and of the need to make a fundamental decision on this score. It is extremely necessary that we secure a positive solution of this problem.

On the whole it is very important to ensure marked improvements in transport in the immediate future. And for that reason we would ask Comrade S. Ye. Khabeishvili, member of the bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, to pay special attention to these issues.

Many problems remain /in capital construction/ in the republic, as they do throughout the country as a whole.

I spoke earlier of the positive advances in this field. There is an increase in the commissioning of fixed capital and a reduction in the volumes of uncompleted construction. This trend is preserved in determining the ceilings on capital investments for 1983. It is notable that R1.3 million more than envisaged by the 5-year plan are being earmarked for modernizing and retooling existing enterprises.

Nonetheless, the commissioning plan is still not being met. A serious situation has taken shape at construction projects at the Zestafoni Ferroalloy Plant and the Poti Ship Repair and Shipbuilding Plant, the training laboratory block of the Tbilisi University Biological Faculty and others. Special mention must be made of the extremely unsatisfactory work of the republic's Ministry of Construction in modernizing construction materials industry projects, although the minister himself, Comrade V. T. Gogoladze, has been appointed leader of the headquarters here by a decision of the Central Committee Bureau. The 10-month plan for construction and installation work in the modernization of the Rustavi Cement Plant has been fulfilled only 26 percent. And this at a time when the construction workers themselves experienced a cement shortfall of over 30,000 tons during the period. Responsibility for this situation rests with Comrade O. I. Lolashvili, minister of the construction materials industry, and his deputy, Comrade G. V. Meparishvili, who is in direct control of these matters, and with the leadership of the railroad and the local party and soviet organs.

No less complex a situation has formed at a number of projects of the republic's Ministry of Rural Construction. The minister, Comrade I. A. Kharatishvili, can be blamed for the tea factory in Makharadze, the Krasnogorskiy Stockraising Complex, the Dedopalskiy Rabbit Raising Complex, the sanatorium in Tskhaltubo and other projects.

We draw the attention of Comrade T. B. Adamashvili, manager of the Gruzkommunspetsstroy Trust, to the poor state of affairs with respect to the commissioning of the Kobuleti-Ureki-Makharadze purifying installations. The collective of the Tonnelstroy Administration headed by Comrade V. D. Gotsiridze also has much work to do for the timely completion of the motor tunnel at the Rikotskiy Pass.

The conclusion again suggests itself that some leaders are unable to maneuver resources skillfully or to concentrate them on decisive sectors and, if matters have reached that point, are unable to keep their word.

We hope that Comrade G. A. Andronikashvili, member of the bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, and Comrade Yu. I. Kedishvili will display more exactingness toward cadres and deal more specifically with problems of construction materials, particularly cement, and the improvement of construction organizations' financial position.

The plenum stressed that we must struggle even more resolutely against the dissipation of efforts and funds at a multiplicity of sites. The proportion of reconstruction and modernization must be increased and the number of new construction sites reduced. The organization of construction itself must be improved.

The question of /housing construction/ is also acute next year. Despite all our efforts, the state capital investment ceilings on housing are being reduced 12.5 percent compared with this year's plan. The volume of the cooperative construction of apartment blocks has risen somewhat, but that will not save the situation. This is why, comrades, we must seek by every means, first, the full assimilation of capital investments and, second, the overfulfillment of housing construction plans.

It must constantly be borne in mind that /the introduction of order in capital construction is a central national economic task./

As for other spheres of the economy, the main criterion by which they must assess their work was said by the Central Committee at its November plenum to be the degree to which the sector satisfies the mounting public requirements. That is why /the overfulfillment of the targets set by the annual plan is a decisive condition for overcoming bottlenecks in the development of the national economy in the third, pivotal year of the 11th 5-Year Plan./ The efforts of all party, soviet and economic organs and all our organizational and political work must be focused on this.

III.

The improvement of party leadership and the intensification of party influence on all spheres of economic activity are interwoven in the closest way with /the further improvement of management/ and the enhancement of the competence, independence and initiative of all management organs and components.

Under present conditions the art of management, like scientific and technical progress, is increasingly becoming a direct production force. And for that reason it is absolutely intolerable for a party, soviet or economic leader to make no attempt to master it to perfection or to have no knowledge of the economic situation, basic tasks and main targets of his department or of how particular indicators are shaping up at a given moment. Our entire party and state apparatus and inspector personnel must persistently master economic knowledge and economic skills.

The mention of this is no accident. This year many phenomena and trends in the republic's national economy have for some reason come as a surprise to us. And that means that we are still not managing some socioeconomic processes actively or competently enough. Please understand me correctly, this in no way means that our actual system of management no longer justifies itself or that we have slackened our attention toward existing problems. By no means. On the contrary, our knowledge has deepened and enlarged. But at the same time the range of tasks which are being resolved has also expanded immeasurably and our approach toward them has become more competent and skilled, and therefore the load on the management apparatus has increased sharply.

Under these conditions special significance attaches to /the rational distribution of functions and responsibility and, I would say, the further democratization of management./

The further development of socialist democracy in the broadest sense is essential, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stressed at the November plenum, meaning by this the working masses' increasingly active participation in the management of state and social affairs.

Many managerial functions are now concentrated with us, in the apparatuses of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and other leading organs of the republic. And some leaders have obviously grown accustomed to rely on higher ranking leaders and to request approval for any question, even the most trivial. This has utterly fettered their initiative.

At the same time we assumed many economic leadership duties in order to ensure a sharp breakthrough in this sphere. We had no other way out, and this approach has fully justified itself. But it is time now to go further. Ultimately there are positions which simply cannot be reached from the level of the republican organs. And that means that each management component must have its own strictly delineated functions.

It is essential to overcome obstinately and persistently the inertia of our economic leaders. The center of gravity in economic activity must be shifted increasingly to the place where many questions of the management of the economy should essentially be resolved--to the ministries and departments, the local soviet and economic organs, enterprises and associations and economic organizations. We must at all cost improve the standard of activity of the sections of the Council of Ministers and the Gosplan, sections and administrations of the Gosstab, and the ministries and associations. There is no other way out.

It is in these components that we must now persistently foster the style and methods of work of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, the Council of Ministers Presidium and other leading organs. And the party organs must learn to lead all processes /via the relevant management organs,/ to involve the soviets, trade unions and Komsomol more actively in the matter and to develop economic democracy by every means. This should be one of the main avenues of our party organizational work.

As is well known, /information/ is the initial and one of the most important components of any management system. In this connection we cannot fail to note that in recent years the republic's central statistical administration--the main supplier of managerial and economic information--has substantially reorganized its work.

Nonetheless, we still have a wealth of work to do in this field. Information should not be separate from life. It must not only inform but also provide food for thought and serve as the basis for forecasting the processes taking place in economic and social life. And that means it is essential to intensify analytical work in all management components and primarily in the statistical administration itself and its grassroots organs. And this applies not only to the central statistical administration. Practice shows that such information and analytical work is still lacking in many of our ministries, departments and economic organs, which have still not learned to make full use of existing accounting procedures and the information material accumulated.

We once achieved a situation where many of our party committees locally had begun to receive almost daily exhaustive information from individual enterprises and farms. This is all the more urgent for soviet and economic organs. This is not bureaucratism but an effective lever of management. It is the lack of the necessary timely information which results in elements of bureaucratism and formalism.

That is why we particularly emphasize that /today any management organ--from local to republican--must thoroughly grasp the situation in economic subdivisions./ Only thus is it possible to ensure that our national economy is managed on a truly systematic, planned basis and to achieve a situation where our economy is truly economical.

Mastering this complex art means primarily ensuring the uninterrupted work of the entire economic mechanism and tirelessly improving it. I would even say that we must /manage the improvement of the standard of management./

So far we are not switching effectively enough to new comprehensive conditions of economic management. As a rule, industrial enterprise and construction and transport organizations display a formal approach to the normative net output indicator. This is basically what explains the not unimportant fact that the implementation of plans in this area regularly lags behind their fulfillment in terms of the commodity output indicator. Contract commitments are frequently broken.

We are all also keenly aware of the way in which the imperfection of the organizational structure of sector management is holding up the further development of production forces. Nonetheless, the elaboration of new general schemes for the management of sectors and the more precise definition of existing schemes continues to be delayed. The sections of the Central Committee and Council of Ministers must step up the demands made on ministry and department leaders over the implementation of this decision of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Comrades, we have already grown tired of pointing out that the team form of organizing and remunerating labor is being introduced at an unsatisfactory pace and often only formally in the republic. Despite the measures undertaken since the fourth plenum, the discrepancy by comparison with the average all-union level has increased here.

We must again level criticism at the state committee for labor, which, in conjunction with the republic's trade unions council, ministries and departments and relevant institutions, must implement more effective measures to introduce the new form of organizing and encouraging labor at enterprises and in organizations. And Central Committee and Council of Ministers sections must keep track of the development of these processes.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee has recently attached special significance to the state of financial activity in national economic sectors and at enterprises and in organizations. A special working group headed by Comrade D. N. Dvalishvili, minister of finance, has been created and regularly analyzes the process of forming prime cost in various sectors of the national economy and seeks to reduce it. In the republic's Council of Ministers Comrade N. A. Chitanava is dealing quite fruitfully with these problems.

While in 1975 output worth R148 was produced for every R100 of expenditure in the republic's industry, in 1981 the figure was R155. Definite advances have emerged in the fulfillment of the profit plan.

However, there is still no breakthrough in the financial state of many of our ministries, departments, enterprises and associations. Moreover, when it comes to observing payment and financial discipline our republic holds one of the lowest rankings in the country. For the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Rural Construction, the Georgian Main Administration of Water Resources Construction, the Georgian Main Administration of Installation and Special Construction Work and the engineering construction trust alone, overdue debts to suppliers and on bank loans increased 80 percent by comparison with 1978 on the basis of the results of the first 10 months of this year and exceeded R400 million. You ask how such organizations can function normally? The relevant sections of the Central Committee and Council of Ministers and its main administration of capital construction, the Gosplan, Gosstroy, and Georgian branches of the Gosbank and All-Union Bank for Financing Capital Investments, the Ministry of Finance and the construction ministries must investigate the prevailing situation more deeply and rapidly outline measures for its fundamental improvement.

After all, comrades, these conditions are apt to produce exaggerated report data and eyewash. The mobile mechanized columns No 37, 49 and 74 of the republic's Ministry of Rural Construction have commissioned some of their projects only on paper and have thus camouflaged their debts. In the first half of the year fictitiously commissioned projects totalling over R6 million were discovered.

Or take the disgraceful instance revealed at the Anaga Wine Factory in Signakhskiy Rayon, which we mentioned back at the previous plenum. The purchase of grapes has been recorded fictitiously there and falsified documents pertaining to the

wine [vinomaterialy] were drawn up. The total sum of transactions involving no commodities has already been established as R300,000. Who gains from this practice? Not the state, of course, nor the republic, but the dealers and speculators themselves.

We have always struggled and will continue to struggle to curtail severely any attempts to ensure plan fulfillment by dishonest means through all sorts of machinations and manipulations. Party committees and primary party organizations must make a strict principled assessment of each instance of eyewash and fraud against the state.

The improvement of the standard of party leadership of economic activity is most closely linked with the consolidation of /executive discipline./

Any decision will only produce the necessary return and become fruitful when it is reliably backed up by organizational measures and is implemented consistently.

The Central Committee November Plenum directed party and trade union organizations and all Soviet people toward a resolute struggle against any violations of party, state and labor discipline. We have accumulated substantial experience of work in this direction and a definite system has taken shape. Nonetheless, you get the feeling that recently we have somehow slackened our attention toward problems of consolidating discipline and order.

First of all we must sharply galvanize the activity of the special commissions headed by ministers and party committee first secretaries which have been created everywhere to combat violations of socialist legality and discipline. We must keep a strict eye on how matters stand in individual sectors and individual regions, make assessments accordingly and submit questions for examination by the Central Committee secretariat and bureau. The Georgian Trade Unions Council must act more purposefully. We hope that Comrade T. I. Mosashvili, candidate member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, will assume personal control over this problem since it is he who heads the relevant working group.

At the same time, in order to fulfill the instructions of the November plenum--and the idea of strengthening discipline and enhancing exactingness, organization and our degree of mobilization is liberally the leitmotiv of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speech--we have an extreme need of initiatives coming from the workers themselves and indicating their high degree of awareness and devotion to the cause.

You recall the initiative of the Tbilisi aircraft construction workers and the undertaking of the Rustavi metallurgical workers, "not a single laggard or violator of discipline nearby!" and the initiative of the Tkviavi workers who resolved to turn their native village into a center of high culture and exemplary public order? After all, they displayed all that is best in our glorious working class and kolkhoz peasantry. Since then their awareness and degree of mobilization have increased immeasurably.

This can be traced clearly in the example of the Lado Ketskhoveri Kolkhoz in Tkviavi village, Goriyskiy village, Goriyskiy Rayon. In 10 years--and the initiative was adopted at the very outset of the struggle to implement the resolution on the Tbilisi party gorkom--the village's appearance has changed out of all recognition and new houses and cultural and consumer service establishments have arisen. The farm's economy has strengthened and people's actual attitude toward work has changed radically. Now we are proud of the Tkviavi Kolkhoz, which is considered one of the leading farms in the republic and our entire country.

As a result of the consolidation of labor discipline there has been a 50 percent increase in production per kolkhoz member while the remuneration per man-day has more than quadrupled. The farm now sells the state almost 8 times more fruit and its profitability has risen from 24 to 62 percent.

It has succeeded in totally eliminating speculation in agricultural produce, many types of dangerous crime and so forth.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, examining the kolkhoz's very interesting and full food program recently, assessed highly the activity of its broad and party organization.

The same interesting trend can be traced at the aircraft plant. At our next plenary session we must give the floor to the plant's director, Comrade V. Sh. Tordiya, to enable him to describe the beneficial changes which have taken place in the glorious collective of Tbilisi aircraft construction workers.

At the same time, all this gives us no grounds for complacency. We must look attentively right now at everything valuable and useful, and note and publicize promptly the sprouts of a new communist attitude toward labor so that they grow into strong shoots and help our economy to advance. We must not forget or squander the valuable and useful assets in our ideological arsenal.

We have said a lot recently about the authority of decisions. The word authority here is most appropriate; after all, the implementation of a party decision is a real question of our authority, of the authority of any leading organ.

But are we always really mindful of this? For instance, how are we to explain the behavior of some leaders who, despite a categorical ban, seek to amend the plans by fair means or foul? Thus in January through September 897 instances of the alteration of industrial enterprises' production plans were recorded. For instance, the Ministry of Food Industry has on 92 occasions downgraded its enterprises' targets for the production of commodity output, while 29 such cases have been recorded in the systems of the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, 32 cases in the Ministry of Fruits and Vegetable Farming, and 65 in the Ministry of Light Industry. And in all since the beginning of the year production plans have been downgraded by almost R400 million throughout the republic.

What I would call an indulgent approach toward some leaders has developed in our republic. We seem to have started to forget that /the successful implementation of the plans is the only source of our society's accelerated economic and social development and of the consolidation of the material base of the culture of all our country's nations and ethnic groups./ On the other hand, at almost every plenum and aktiv we point emphatically to the intolerability of amending plan targets yet we are not succeeding in eradicating this practice. So it is all not so simple.

Let us take a look. Sometimes objective conditions themselves shape up in such a way that we are obliged to alter the plan. Does this not mean that in some cases it is better not to erect artificial barriers at all? It is simply that the amendment of plans must be approached systematically so that in each case, whether it concerns enterprises within the republican [word indistinct] or under union-republic or union jurisdiction, the question is examined promptly in the republic's Council of Ministers and Gosplan. Then, even when we allow a plan to be altered on one occasion for a particular plant, we will be able to take steps immediately to make up and compensate for the gap by using other organizations in the sector or other sectors. This is a categorical condition and therefore every such action requires specific, serious discussion and solution.

Nor should our controlling organs, in particular the people's control committee and the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Party Commission and their local subdivisions stand aloof. On each occasion it is essential to ascertain painstakingly whether the amendment was objectively necessary or whether it was prompted only by the desire to make work easier and to achieve plan fulfillment with minimum effort. It is on this basis that we should determine our attitude.

In this connection I must say a few words about the Ministry of Light Industry. The comrades have let us down badly. The plan amendment undertaken by the ministry without, moreover, any serious discussion at the level of the republican organs has influenced the overall pace of production growth in the republic. Not surprising, for it is not a case of kopeks but of a volume of R110 million!

We often say that in the past two 5-year plans light industry workers gave the republic strong support. Their tempo was very high. But they are beginning the 11th 5-Year Plan badly.

Of course, objective reasons for amendment also existed. But was everything done to avoid it? Of course not. Many positions were disputed. But now we are obliged to make up this enormous gap by emergency means.

All I have said does not lift responsibility from the relevant section of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and its director, Comrade O. M. Ivanashvili. We would ask Comrade N. A. Chitanava, member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, to investigate the problems of this sector more thoroughly.

This is why the multifaceted nature and complexity of the socioeconomic and political tasks we are resolving urgently requires the further /improvement of the standard of control and verification of execution./

The CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and secretariat set a good example in organizing control and verification of execution for all party organizations. The Georgian Communists are well aware of this. The party Central Committee's great attention toward all these questions was reaffirmed with the utmost clarity at the recent meeting between Comrade K. U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with members of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and the Tbilisi Party Gorkom.

Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speech at the Central Committee December Plenum is imbued from start to finish with the spirit of enhancing executive discipline. It must be made a rule that any new decision on a given question is taken only when the previous decisions have been fulfilled or some new circumstances have emerged, the plenum said absolutely rightly.

The quality of the preparation of many decisions has improved markedly in our republic recently. These decisions are distinguished by their specific, well-founded nature. For instance, in the Central Committee apparatus this year the proportion of unfulfilled decisions was almost halved and the number of resolutions which were not implemented on schedule was considerably reduced.

At the same time there are also decisions which are not fulfilled. And we must treasure the authority of literally every decision, every resolution, because each of them contains a positive, rational principle. Otherwise we would not have taken it.

Thus at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Fourth Plenum we held a serious discussion of the Shchekino method. It is gratifying that the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, the Ministry of Food Industry, the Ministry of Timber and Wood Processing Industry and the Samtrest [expansion unknown] have markedly stepped up this work, thus ensuring a definite increase in labor productivity. However, analysis shows that if all ministries and departments were to achieve the level of the leading ones in this matter we would be able to increase labor productivity in the republic's industry by almost 2 percent more. And that is an enormous reserve.

To ensure that a decision taken by a party, soviet or other organ is really authoritative, it must propose measures making it possible to improve the situation sharply and ensuring the proper end result. In this connection, in preparing a resolution, it is essential to analyze the essence of the issue in depth and to know its final objective. Then verbiage, demagogic slogans and slick meaningless phrases are ruled out. It is through efficiency that we can best combat the cliches and formalism that are inherent in some decisions and make it possible to avoid specific assessments and to shirk responsibility.

Meaningless resolutions appear primarily because they are prepared by incompetent people who do not know what to suggest for the question under discussion. We frequently say that we must teach some apparatus workers in party, soviet and other organs the ability to write and draft documents correctly. In my opinion, we should be franker and more precise--these workers must be taught the ability to analyze and compile fruitful proposals, to seek to improve not only their literary but mainly their professional skill.

Soviet ispolkoms must become one of the main cells in raising executive discipline. The very name says that they must unswervingly execute the will of the people and seek a high standard of executive performance from other organs. The Council of Ministers and the Supreme Soviet Presidium are called on to perform a large amount of work to improve the style of local soviet organs' activity.

As yet the link between these very authoritative organs and local organs is inadequate and that is one reason why, for instance, the expenditure section of the republic's state budget for the first 9 months of this year has been fulfilled by only 93 percent, and almost R4 million in health care and R15 million in education have not been assimilated. The majority of rayon and city soviets are still making inadequate use of the rights granted to them with respect to increasing local budgets and using additional funds. Yet this would make it possible to strengthen the local soviets' material and financial base substantially.

Nor is full use being made of rights to use local resources, including local construction materials, for repairs and the provision of amenities. Yet this promises to provide considerable benefit. I think the republican organs, the Gosplan and the Ministry of Finance must get right down to this very interesting and important question.

Something else must also be kept in kind--/party leadership of economic activity produces the maximum effect when it is based on a firm scientific foundation and is exercised on a scientific basis./ I should like to say a few words about this in particular. You frequently hear complaints about the small size of the management apparatus. At the same time, how many scientific research organizations and how many branches of all sorts of union institutions we have! It must be said frankly that it is people with top qualifications and scientists with degrees who are working in them. That is an enormous potential. If it is directed toward the resolution of the problems which are most pressing for the republic, the benefit will be mutual--to both science and practice.

We vote with both hands for science and scientific methods. No one has any doubts on that score. In our view, science should today provide us with the solution of problems in two main areas: on the one hand, it should ensure the all-round acceleration of scientific and technical progress in the national economy and, on the other, it should supplement the activity of the management organs and provide our management apparatus and management workers with the necessary ideas and proposals and perform in-depth analytical work.

To achieve a sharp improvement in the standard of management and executive caliber, we must think seriously right now about the system we are to use next year to enhance the influence of the Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and the republic's other directive organs on the solution of economic questions.

In our view the main element in improving the leadership of the national economy is /the improvement of the practice of summing up the results of economic activity./ We have considerable and original experience. The comrades are well aware of how results are summed up at the level of the Central Committee Bureau and Council of Ministers Presidium and at our joint sessions and of what the methods of monitoring and assessing all the processes taking place are. I think everyone will agree that every expanded session of the Central Committee Bureau and Council of Ministers Presidium is a sort of school for our party and economic leaders and for the republican leaders themselves, including the Central Committee first secretary.

/It is very important not simply to learn but also to be able to apply the acquired skills to the maximum benefit locally, in specific sectors, and to seek here too a systematic approach toward assessing the activity of the enterprises and organizations under our jurisdiction./

We have frequently mentioned the territorial intersectorial production association created in Poti to manage the city's economic and social development but, truth to tell, we have not undertaken any deep investigation into the mechanism of its operation. Yet the association controls the formation of 52 very important economic and social indicators! That is what it means to really manage all the basic processes on the scale of a city! Truly enormous reserves have been successfully put to use and production efficiency has been sharply increased.

We reported to the Central Committee Plenum about this experience and about how, for instance, industry in Poti City fulfilled the 10-month plan in 9 months with a production growth rate of 111 percent, output bearing the seal of quality increasing 13.3 percent, export output increasing 38 percent and labor productivity 10 percent. We said that this experiment compensates for the shortcomings characteristic of sectorial centralization and narrow departmental specialization. And, in our view, it has a great future.

Very interesting trends in managing the city economy have emerged in Tbilisi, in the capital's Leninskiy Rayon. The main thing is not to be afraid of risk or innovations!

We must not wait for readymade formulas, we must find solutions and answers by generalizing our own and world experience, amalgamating the knowledge of the best practical workers and scientists. That was how the November plenum set the task. And we must give every encouragement to a creative approach toward management in all territorial components. I do not even mention the ministries and departments and sectorial associations, many of which have a substantial information base and computer equipment. But all this becomes a real production force only on one essential condition--under the conditions of a system where this entire mechanism does not merely idle. [as printed]

Take the Ministry of Agriculture. How many problems have accumulated here, how much must be analyzed, weighed and discussed, how much must be considered? But why not do this when summing up the results of the sector's work, why not discuss these problems with the participation of local leaders--kolkhoz chairmen, sovkhoz directors and so forth? I was told that the ministry is making definite attempts to introduce such an integrated system. This work must be accelerated. The relevant Central Committee sections must join in it to ensure that the Ministry of Agriculture becomes a sort of model for others.

The same may be said of all other sectors and territorial management organs. Everywhere we have opportunities for setting up work to sum up results. At ministry, department and party raykom level it is time we reached individual enterprises and farms, shops and teams.

Incidentally, this applies not only to the strictly production sphere. Have we accumulated fewer problems in, for instance, health care, trade and consumer services? Not everyone by any means knows what machine tools are produced by a particular plant but everyone is offended and angered by the inattention of a doctor, the rudeness of a salesman or the poor skills of workshop workers.

Why should we not sum up the results of the theatrical season? The theater is not only a spectacle, it is our powerful ideological weapon. We should also know what benefit we have derived from an international exhibition organized in the republic or from one of the scientific symposiums of which so many are held in our republic.

/Summing up results is a form of control, it is a report on work done. Summing up results is a school for the professional growth of our cadres, a school for expanding their outlook./ And a system must be created which forces every leader to work on himself constantly and to augment the end results of his activity in the post entrusted to him by the party.

The party organizational work section in conjunction with other sections of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee is now tackling these problems in earnest.

The practice of summing up results will undoubtedly help to /enhance the responsibility of our cadres and officials for the sectors entrusted to them./ We have frequently emphasized that the expansion of socialist democracy is unfailingly accompanied by the consolidation of socialist discipline and that these are two aspects of one and the same process.

It was the November plenum which reemphasized that the expansion of independence must in all cases be combined with the growth of responsibility, with concern for the interests of all the people. And today, in raising acute problems, we have named specific comrades and given them specific instructions. Unfortunately not all our leaders can cope with their responsibility and sometimes unforeseen difficulties arise for this reason, as happened, for instance, as a result of the production breakdown at the Batumi Oil Refinery. You form the impression that the plant's leadership and its director, Comrade E. V. Gventsadze, are not sufficiently aware of the fundamental significance of that enterprise's output for the national economy, and not only the economy of our republic.

An analysis of the state of affairs at the plant shows that to ensure its harmonious work it is vitally important to resolve questions of normalizing the supply of energy to production, the tank farm, the struggle against corrosion, the replacement of a large amount of obsolescent and obsolete equipment and so forth. But who if not the enterprise and party organization leaders should raise these problems and seek their solution? Here the interest and support of the local party and economic organs and union ministry are undoubtedly needed. I think it will be right if we make Comrade G. Ye. Chigogidze, member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and second secretary of the Adzhar party obkom, personally responsible for the refinery's uninterrupted operation.

Or take another example. Because the water of the River Kura had become extremely murky, there was an emergency stoppage at the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant as a result of which there was a shortfall of over 9,000 tons of coke, over 32,000 tons of pig iron, about 50,000 tons of steel, almost 45,000 tons of rolled metal and about 12,000 tons of pipes. It is considered that this happened for objective reasons. But what if we take a closer look?

How could such a large-scale enterprise be allowed to obtain water from a mountain river and to have no reservoir? You cannot explain this only by the planners' blunders--after all the plant has been working for years. Or why to this day has a water recycling system not been introduced? How many times our party commission has concerned itself with this problem, and how many times we have examined it at the level of the Central Committee Bureau and at the Council of Ministers! There are also other acute questions but they have not been reflected even in the bilateral [dvustoronnyye] measures for the plant approved this year. Of course, the Central Committee is to blame, we are to blame here too. All the more so in that the modernization which is now being undertaken does not eliminate the disproportion between the main production sectors. We are investing tens of millions of rubles in modernization but the problems remain.

All this confirms yet again the objectivity of the criticism leveled at the November plenum against the union Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the need for the Gosplan, the Gosstab and the other organizations to help it, but it does not absolve us or the plant's director, Comrade O. N. Suladze, of responsibility.

And how can we explain the regular failure to meet targets and frequent accidents at the Rustavi Chemical Plant, as a result of which the enterprise has already failed this year to supply the national economy with 91,200 tons of synthetic ammonia, 4,100 tons of caprolactam and over 302,000 tons of fertilizers? You well know, comrades, what this means to the republic. Here too the reasons are far from objective, as they might seem at first glance. Somewhere slackness has been allowed, and due principledness has not been displayed in some respects. How can you explain except by the carelessness of shift chiefs comrades M. A. Chachibaya and M. O. Tomadze the fact that one of the nitric acid shop's units went out of commission, as a result of which enormous damage was caused and the entire shop is standing idle, and we were obliged to authorize criminal proceedings on this case?

In brief we expect a resolute reorganization in the style of his leadership from the plant's director, Comrade G. T. Gogoladze. The Rustavi party gorkom and gorkom first secretary Comrade R. M. Georgadze must display more persistence.

Or take the situation which has formed in the glass container industry. Despite amendments to the plan, there has already been a shortfall of over 25 million bottles since the beginning of the year. Yet Comrade R. Kh. Kontselidze, the minister of food industry, and Comrade D. E. Kukhianidze, general director of the Gruzpushchetara Association, are completely unable to find a common language, and there are elements of a lack of collegiality.

Understand me correctly. We may not doubt the high professional qualifications of some of our esteemed leaders. But it is time something else was grasped--to be fully answerable for a matter, qualifications alone are not enough, you must display firmness, persistence and I would even say efronterly, in the good sense of the word, when it comes to fundamental things, to state and nationwide interests. Ultimately /the main criterion of a worker's organizational abilities is his ability to carry any matter through to completion, to its logical conclusion./

On the other hand, to achieve a high degree of responsibility on the part of cadres a correct system is also needed, a system helping to enhance party exactingness. /Mutual exactingness is one of the foundations of a high degree of democracy in management./

That is why I want to reiterate an idea already voiced at the ninth plenum. The idea that at the 27th Georgian Communist Party Congress every leader of the republic, including every bureau member, all our ministers and economic leaders will have to report to the republican party organization on how they have tackled their commitments and the solution of the key task--the fulfillment of the 5-year plan--and what personal contribution they have made to ensuring the rapid pace of the Georgian SSR's development. I think such an approach is fully justified.

/The year of 1983 is a decisive year of the 5-year plan and our cadres, communists and all working people must decide its destiny.

Ensuring a high standard of party leadership of socioeconomic life means above all completing the 11th 5-Year Plan honorably!/
IV.

Of course, it is no accident that we are placing emphasis today on enhancing our cadres' responsibility. The personal responsibility of every communist, every leader and every worker for the fate of national economic plans and the buildup of our state's economic and defense might assumes exceptionally great significance under the conditions of the present international situation.

As the party Central Committee plenum stated, the unswerving upsurge of the economy and the improvement of the people's welfare are our duty to soviet people and also our international duty. This expresses Lenin's perceptive observation that we exert our main influence on the world revolutionary process through our economic policy.

Everyone must realize that the special world-historical role which the era itself has assigned our country and our party is not only honorable but also very complex. /Our responsibility is the soviet people's great historical responsibility for the destiny of socialism on earth and for peace and social progress./

On the one hand this requires the further improvement of the standard of military patriotic work and the active participation of soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs in it. We will continue to strengthen our link with the Transcaucasus Red Banner Military and border districts and to improve the training of young people for army service and seek to ensure that every citizen of the Georgian SSR sacredly observes the law "On the USSR State Border" brought into effect at the Supreme Soviet session.

On the other hand defense might is composed of economic might. Therefore we will continue to rapidly build up the economic potential of our republic, which has been entrusted with the task of safeguarding our great motherland's southern borders.

This year will be a sort of test, a serious trial for us. The situation in the national economy now is extraordinarily complex, comrades. First, extremely unfavorable weather conditions have formed. There was the unusually cold winter in the mountains, spring frosts, torrential rainfall, flooding and then unprecedented hail damage. This has had a most unfavorable impact both on agriculture and on industry--in the processing sectors alone, mainly because of failure to harvest the grapes, we lost opportunities for producing output worth millions of rubles. Second, we have been constantly limited by material resources, as a result of which the initial plan volumes in industry have been reduced by R230 million. Third, the restrictions in the supply of electricity and interruptions in fuel supply have had a very acute effect. Fourth, the unstable work of transport, the lack of freight cars and so forth have made themselves felt.

All these factors are having an influence at the present time too. So, although we have finished the first 10 months of the year quite well, it is now nevertheless necessary to speak of an /emergency/ situation, and /emergency/ position. And we must take /emergency/ measures.

According to the calculations of the republic's Gosplan, in order to ensure the annual growth rate in industrial production envisaged by the pledges, R2,051.5 million of output must be produced in November-December.

That is a very large amount, comrades. There is a month to go before the end of the year, the jubilee year, and we must do everything in our power to ensure that it is a special month, a month we can be proud of later and hold up as an example. /We must declare the last month of this year to be a shock month so that every worker and kolkhoz member, team leader and section chief, enterprise director and kolkhoz chairman, minister and raykom secretary will realize and feel with his whole heart that it is his personal party and civic duty to overcome the exceptional difficulties facing us./

Reserves do exist, but they lie very deep, and we must bring them into play at all costs. It is necessary, as the Central Committee plenum demanded, to increase responsibility for the observance of statewide, nationwide interests and to resolutely eradicate departmentalism and localism.

All forces and abilities and all our experience must be mobilized as much as possible. A fine effort must be felt in every section and in every link.

/Not a minute's idle time! Not a gram of waste! That must be our motto today.

Party raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms must do everything to organize three-shift working wherever it is not in place. Everyone must be involved, down to tekhnikum and vocational and technical school pupils and VUZ students.

We have instructed the Central Committee sections, the Council of Ministers and the Gosplan to keep daily watch over the state of affairs in the national economy. Every minister, every association chairman and every party gorkom must daily monitor and report on progress in fulfilling the targets that have been received. The time has come to exploit any potential, even the most insignificant, for the production of additional output. There is now no alternative, comrades!

And it is very important, comrades, to organize correct /ideological support./ The utmost effort must also be felt in the work of ideological services. It is the duty of our ideological workers to be in the forefront, to daily showcase and propagandize those who work with all their strength and energy, to angrily criticize violators of discipline and idlers and to expose any cases of mismanagement. Via the mass news media people must be thanked for their consciousness and diligence and for their shock, intensive work. An emergency atmosphere must be really created and a creative approach to work must be stimulated in every possible way.

The economy must be the focus of attention in our propaganda. It is important to explain to people the specific meaning of certain economic terms [kategorii] so they understand what they are working for.

We are always speaking of the rate of socioeconomic development and the need to overcome the republic's lag behind the average all-union level. But we must explain that what depends on this, for instance, is the expansion and strengthening of the material and technical base of production, the strengthening of the economic potential and, of course, the further improvement of the population's prosperity.

The higher the rate of economic development, the better the state budget, the bulk of which is made up of income from the funds of enterprises and organizations, shapes up. So the more rapid the growth in public wealth and living standards is and the greater the funds earmarked for the construction of hospitals, schools, housing and so forth are.

In 1975-1981 the republic's budget increased by 34.2 percent. According to preliminary figures, its income in 1982 will total R2,712 million, of which around R1,310 million will be channeled into financing sociocultural measures.

The same can be said with regard to output prime cost. What, you might think would a 1-percent reduction in it provide? Yet on the scale of our republic's industry alone, it would have made it possible to save R76 million of material and labor expenditure last year and R80 million in the first 10 months of this year. And that would have been additional profits, some of which would have gone to swell the economic incentive funds and some to strengthen the income base of the budget and to expand production at enterprises themselves.

Or take this: We have said today that it is good when the growth in national income outstrips the growth in the global social product. The point is that materials expenditure and national income are two parts of a single whole--the global social product. When national income increases more rapidly than the global social product, it means that materials expenditure is growing more slowly--that is, that fewer material resources are being expended per unit of output, that they are being saved. In simpler terms, the public health is growing more rapidly than the cost of creating it.

Thus the increasing preferential growth of national income makes it possible to further increase funds for the expansion of production and the increase of the economic potential and to increase the consumption fund, a considerable part of which is distributed and redistributed via the country's budget system. The more national income we have at our disposal, the more funds we can channel into new construction, increased wages, the payments of pensions, allowances, grants and so forth. In our state there are no other sources for this.

Such is the arithmetic of certain economic terms. Some people may find it elementary, but, in our view, it has to be grasped because it confirms yet again that /in order to live better, you have to work better./

In this connection /political work in the national economy/ must be markedly intensified. This is a most important component part of party leadership of economic building and an essential condition of increased party influence on economic activity.

For a successful solution, all the problems we have raised in our report today require close unity of organizational, political and economic work whereby each economic task is bolstered by reliable organizational and ideological support. The close integration of political and economic tasks is manifested in this.

You cannot get things moving merely by slogans, Comrade Yu V. Andropov stressed. Great organizational work by party organizations, economic leaders and engineering and technical personnel is necessary.

First of all, this work must be directed, as we have already said, toward generalizing and disseminating the positive experience of managing the most important problems of economic, social and political life which has been accumulated in the republic and its regions. In this connection it would be worth considering holding a special seminar for the leaders of ministries,

departments and party committees to analyze profoundly and comprehensively everything of greatest value that we have at our disposal in the sphere of forms and methods of solving the key problems on the basis of the principle of focusing efforts, to exchange positive experience and to formulate recommendations on its introduction everywhere. That is the first stage.

The second stage must clearly include system for studying, analyzing and generalizing the work style of our party committees. A system that precludes a one-sided approach, superficiality, a lack of objectivity and fitfulness. The meetings between secretaries of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the leaders of all the republic's rayons, cities and autonomous formations which are planned for early next year, before our next plenum, and the compilation before this of descriptions of local organs' work style can be regarded as an important step toward the formation of such a system.

We attach great importance to the meetings with the leadership of the republic's regions. They must graphically demonstrate how party committees, local soviet ispolkoms, rayon agroindustrial associations and trade union and Komsomol organizations are handling the specific situation and exploiting potential and reserves for the region's development. The discussion at the meetings will be extremely specific and extremely businesslike, and thorough preparations must be made for it, comrades.

The party organizational work section, with the participation of other Central Committee sections, has now embarked on a systematic analysis of the activity of party gorkoms and raykoms. Questions of the leadership of the economy, of social life and of the state of the moral and political climate and forms and methods of organizational work are being studied and the existing shortcomings are being analyzed. In our view, this work should be carried out systematically once a year. This will make it possible to implement the leadership of extremely important socioeconomic processes more competently.

The creative quest must also be stepped up in the organization of work with people. The Central Committee bureau recently approved a procedure for interviewing and conducting the probationary period and training of party-vetted cadres. This document is not merely organizational in character, it reflects the increased level of the demands now made in cadres and on the whole process of the management of cadre work, which is also of crucial importance in resolving the economic tasks that face us.

The report and election campaign that has just ended in the republic's party organizations graphically demonstrated communists' activeness and interest in economic questions and in improving the style in which they are implemented. It showed once again how the communists' high level of ideological maturity is transformed into improved forms and methods of economic activity and how, concersely, /the development of the economy provides a mighty base for the further enhancement of the political prestige of our Leninist party./

This is displayed particularly convincingly in the socialist competition in honor of the glorious event--/the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR./ This jubilee is full of great political meaning. It graphically demonstrates the fundamental advantages of the socialist principles forming the foundation of the Soviet multinational state. And our party's wise Leninist strategy provides us with the stimulus for ascent.

Comrades!

In its resolution the party Central Committee November (1982) Plenum expressed the firm certainty that the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia and all the working people of our multinational socialist motherland, rallied closely around the communist party, would fittingly greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, would mark 1983 with new achievements in economic building and would ensure the country's continued successful progress along the Leninist path to communism.

On your behalf allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo that Soviet Georgia's Communists and working people unanimously support the Central Committee's line, which is set out in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's report at the November plenum, will piously maintain loyalty to our party's Leninist course and to the tasks of communist building and will do everything for the successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges.

CSO: 1800/489

END