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# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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9 September 1985

USSR REPORT  
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

NABIYEV ADDRESSES REPUBLICAN PARTY AKKTIV ON ECONOMIC TASKS

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST. TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 31 May 85 pp 1-2

[Speech by R. N. Nabiyeu: date and place not specified]

[Text] R. N. Nabiyeu pointed out that the development of a complex program for expanding the production of consumer goods and the population's services system during the period 1986-1990 and out to the year 2000 is evidence of the great importance in the practical implementation of the party's instructions on the questions being discussed. Every step has been taken to provide for maximum production growth and for raising the quality of the goods and services being provided in the draft program for the republic. The instructions of the meeting of union republic communist party central committee and party kraykom and obkom first secretaries, which was held in the CPSU Central Committee on 28 November 1984, are being fully considered during the development of the draft.

Specifically, the meeting directed attention toward the fact that our per capita indicator for the production of cultural, domestic and household goods is still low. The discussion also concerned the fact that the proportion of goods made from local raw materials and wastes is still low in Tajikistan. It was pointed out that industry continues to produce goods that do not have any demand and that the discipline of contract deliveries is sometimes violated. The experience of the city of Riga in organizing public dining in enterprises is being poorly used. Production capabilities, specifically in the footwear industry, are not being fully utilized. Growing attention is now being paid to all of these questions.

It was also rightfully pointed out to us that the level of everyday and, generally speaking, paid services is almost one-third lower than the country average. That is why we are searching for reserves to insure their faster growth. We do not have a bad foundation for having production growth rates in consumer products and in the volume of services for the population correspond to the tasks that have been posed in the complex program. Subsequently, Comrade Nabiyeu dwelt on the state of affairs in the republic's national economy.

The speaker pointed out that among the numerous important national economic tasks the questions of increasing the production of consumer goods, improving

their quality and expanding their variety are among the primary ones. Definite work is being done in this direction. Republic commissions for the quality of goods and for the monitoring of their production and delivery to the market are operating. The fulfillment of the tasks for the production of first necessity and mass demand goods, which have been established by CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees, is being continuously monitored. This is providing positive results. During the first four years of the five-year plan, the production of goods for the people exceeded the quota 1.2-fold. Industry is now producing more than 140 types of goods in the group product assortment. The majority of them enjoy a good demand. The proportion of children's variety goods is growing. Almost 23 million rubles more than in 1980 is being produced. The production of cultural, domestic and household goods grew 15.7 percent during the four years. The work enthusiasm of the masses, which has been evoked by the decisions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, is actively contributing to this. The movement to greet the 27th Congress of our Leninist party in a fitting manner is being expanded ever more widely in work collectives. As a result, 29.4 million rubles of consumer goods were produced above the plan during January-April of this year.

The light and local industries are making an important contribution to the acceleration of consumer goods production. The enterprises of the ministries are producing and delivering more than 80 percent of all non-food consumer goods. In this regard, the Ministry of Light Industry will undoubtedly fulfill the five-year target for industrial production growth rates and the Ministry of Local Industry will significantly exceed it.

The speaker further said that in evaluating what has been achieved exactly and self-critically, he would like to point out that the reserves and capabilities for increasing the production of consumer goods are far from being fully used. Despite the growth in volume and the improvement in the quality of the articles, the demand for many of them is not being satisfied as before. In some cases, the production volume is small; in other cases, the quality of the goods suffers; and in still other cases, their variety is not sufficiently broad enough. The general reasons for this condition are the serious failures of planning bodies to fulfill their tasks, the incomplete balancing of material and technical support plans, deficiencies in equipment and in the organization of labor, and other errors. If we are anxious today about the fact that the overall volume of goods for the people does not satisfy our needs, these questions can become even more urgent in the future because the birth rate and the growth in our populations are the highest in the country.

The program, which was outlined in the five-year plan for expanding the republic's light industry, is not being completely fulfilled. Less than the stipulated cotton yarn and cloth, clothing and hosiery items and footwear are being produced. The capacities at the Tursunzade Porcelain Works are being mastered slowly.

The collegium and the party organization of the Ministry of Light Industry (Comrades Kalandarov and Meshaninov) must pay more attention to the question of raising the use of production capacities. In 1984, they were still being

used on the average 89 percent in the cotton branch, 90 percent in the footwear branch, and 92 percent in the silk and knitted-wear branch (for individual types). In light industry enterprises, losses of work time are still high and the task of modernizing obsolete equipment is not being carried out. In the Dushanbe Cotton Association, the four-year task for replacing weaving equipment has been fulfilled by only 54 percent. Here, the percentage of shuttle-free looms is only 38 percent and considerably lags behind other enterprises in the country.

During the current five-year plan, the Ministry of Local Industry (Comrades Baymatov and Makhmadmurodova) is not insuring the fulfillment of the quotas for the production of cultural, domestic and household goods. Specifically, the output of garden tools and instruments, woolen kerchiefs, enameled and aluminum vessels, and other goods is being systematically disrupted. It is necessary to say that objective capabilities exist for fulfilling the quotas in the majority of these cases. We have taken well known steps on this score.

We are also worried about the fact that almost a third of the union enterprises are not producing consumer items at the present time and their production in the others boils down to a very limited list of household articles and garden tools and instruments.

At first glance, the increase in the production of consumer goods in enterprises of union subordination appears impressive in the draft of the 12th Five-Year Plan. It shows figures for increasing their production twofold, threefold and even more. The absolute quantity, however, remains -- as before -- insignificant. According to preliminary studies, the production of consumer goods in 1990 will grow by 301 million rubles for the republic in general (in wholesale prices as opposed to 1985). However, only 53 million of these rubles represent the contribution of enterprises of union subordination.

Here, the failure of oblast, city and enterprise party committees to fulfill their tasks is evident. They are still not sufficiently aiming directors toward systematic work in producing consumer goods. Gosplan and the executive committees of local councils are still not fully using the rights, which have been granted to them, in stipulating quotas for the production of goods to the enterprises that are located on the republic's territory regardless of their subordination.

R. N. Nabiyeu said that, based on the instructions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the all-possible improvement in product quality is now acquiring special significance. There are also quite a few shortcomings here. For example, 336 of the 463 goods tested were condemned as defective or lowered in grade last year. Violations of the requirements in state standards and specifications were found in 10 of the 13 Ministry of Light Industry enterprises that were inspected. Up to 20 percent of the items, which are produced by local industry enterprises, are being rejected as defective.

Increasing product quality in every way possible should be the daily concern of party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol bodies and a matter of honor for each work collective.

The speaker dwelt on the importance of fulfilling product sales plans considering contract obligations. This also affects the improvement of the population's supply with goods.

It is necessary to mention that the struggle for strict observance of mandatory deliveries has intensified during recent years. This question is continuously at the center of attention of the republic's party and soviet bodies, and day-to-day control over them has been established.

The fulfillment of the sales plan considering contract obligations was 98.8 percent based on 1984 results. The overall failure to deliver and the number of enterprises, who did not manage to fulfill this indicator, decreased. Unfortunately, the necessary significance is not being attached to this question everywhere. Things are not well in the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry where the fulfillment of deliveries during January-April of this year was only 94.7 percent. This indicator in the Ministry of Local Industry is lower than the republic one.

Today, it is necessary to put as the main task the insuring of the unconditional fulfillment of the sales plan considering contracts and orders in general for industry. This will be a good response to the party's and government's continuous concern, a fitting contribution to the country's economy, and a considerable help in supplying the people with the required goods.

The production of consumer goods still does not entirely settle the problem of satisfying constantly growing requirements. It is important to bring the products to the consumer and to insure their total care and marketable appearance. The role of correct and -- what is the main thing -- long-term forecasting of demand for this or that item has grown many times over. Workers in the trade sector should set out a solid covering detachment against the penetration of goods which do not satisfy the requirements of standards or which possess low consumer qualities, into their counters. They must increase efficiency many times over especially in the area of shunting commodity stocks not only on the territory but also between systems and strengthen economic ties with industrial enterprises.

The retail commodity turnover plan was fulfilled by 100.1 percent during the first four years of the five-year plan, and the average annual rate of commodity turnover increase was 5.5 percent. At the same time, the fulfillment of additional commodity turnover quotas was not assured during the last period of the five-year plan. The largest shortfall was committed during the current year.

Our trade standards are still low: slovenly dressed salesmen, dirty counters, the absence of the necessary ads, and poor professional training. One must

mention that this is typical not only of the rural area, rayon centers and cities but also of the capital's trade enterprises. Cheating and short-weighting the customer, which occur in many trade enterprises, are completely intolerable. Extremely few specialists and women work in the trade system, especially in the village, and an effective reserve of personnel has not been established.

The speaker then pointed out that the personal services of the population require continuous concern and a large amount of it. During recent years, they has been formed into a special branch. The expected growth rate in personal services during 1985 will be 142 percent when compared with 1980, including 145 percent in the village. It is necessary to mention that the high rates in expanding personal services have demanded a more attentive attitude toward this branch from local party, soviet and economic bodies. It was necessary to search for additional production premises and to solve numerous personnel questions. Even in this important branch (Comrades Kasymova and Nurmatova), however, there are quite a few unsolved problems. The volume of providing services on a per capita basis was a little more than 25 rubles last year. This is significantly lower than the country average. During the years of the five-year plan, the actual sale of services was 99.5 percent of the plan and 99.7 percent in the rural area. Except for the city of Dushanbe and Garmskiy and Fayzabadskiy rayons, the enterprises and organizations of all oblasts and rayons of republic subordination did not manage to fulfill the plan.

The directors of industrial, construction and agricultural enterprises and organizations are not fulfilling the tasks for opening complete reception points. Each one must recognize how important the influence of well organized services is on strengthening work discipline and decreasing personnel turnover and non-productive losses of work time.

It is important for party, soviet, trade union, and economic bodies to improve personal services incessantly, eliminate existing deficiencies resolutely, and increase work quality and the population's service standards in every way possible. It is necessary to expand the repair and construction of housing, laundry and dry cleaning services, baths, photographer's studios, and leasing more rapidly.

As you see, we are faced with performing a very great deal of strenuous work to realize the main slogan of our party: Everything in the name of man; everything for the good of man.

Now, when the party and the country are moving to greet the 27th CPSU Congress, we must broadly expand the socialist competition on these important avenues of the national economy. It is necessary to see to it that all party committees; primary party, trade union and Komsomol organizations; councils of people's deputies; and all our economic directors work on a daily basis on the questions of satisfying the population's requirements for goods.

All of our personnel must have a good understanding of the social and political significance of this important national economic problem. The task is not a campaign one; it has a program nature. It is necessary to increase the

responsibility of leading cadres for the use of all the reserves that are concealed in the improvement of management, the strengthening of organization and order and the regimen of savings and thrift.

The appropriate ministries and departments, their subunits, and local party and soviet bodies are faced with decisively changing the style itself of managing these branches. It is necessary to visit work collectives more frequently, organize production better, indoctrinate people, and genuinely struggle for quality at each work position. These questions must now be at the basis of all our day-to-day work.

Permit me to express the confidence, R. N. Nabiyev said in conclusion, that the republic's communist and workers will honorably cope with the critical tasks of satisfying the people's needs for high quality goods and of expanding the population's trade system and personal services, and that they will fittingly greet the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KULYAB OBKOM PARTY PLENUM HEARS NABIYEV ON ECONOMY, PARTY

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 26 May 85 pp 1-2

[Speech by R. N. Nabiyeu, first secretary of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee, at the 25 May Kulyab Oblast Party Committee meeting]

[Excerpts] A plenum of the Kulyab party obkom was held on 25 May. It discussed the results of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of the oblast party organization in preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress. The plenum also heard the question of convening the regular 12th oblast party conference and information on the activity of the oblast party committee in carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 19th congress of the Tajikistan Communist Party and the 11th oblast party conference.

The speaker -- I. Khayeyev, first secretary of the party obkom-- pointed out that the communists and all workers in the oblast had greeted the news of the convening of the next 27th party congress with a great deal of enthusiasm and had broadly expanded the socialist competition to fulfill successfully the tasks of the current year and of the 11th Five-Year Plan in general.

When analyzing the state of affairs in the oblast, the plenum participants concentrated their main attention on shortcomings and derelictions and on unused reserves and opportunities. It was pointed out that a lack of organization, formalism, perfunctory leadership methods, petty guardianship and regulation are being observed in the activity of individual party committees. Instances of the weakening of party, state, labor and production discipline and of the lowering of personnel responsibility for the task entrusted to them, exist.

The shortcomings in the party direction of the economy have led to part of the enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhoses not managing to fulfill plans and socialist obligations. Since the beginning of the five-year plan,

nine percent of the industrial enterprises have not fulfilled their plans for the production and sale of products. As a result, one and a half million rubles less of them were provided. The Kulyab Oil Extraction and Brick plants and the Moskovskiy Rybkhoz are among those lagging behind.

The plenum paid special attention to questions concerning capital construction which has evoked serious alarm over the course of a number of years.

The rates of driving the Dangara irrigation tunnel and the opening up of the steppes require acceleration. In this connection, a serious rebuke has been addressed to the Dangara Party Raykom (its first secretary is R. Z. Mirzoyev) which does not sufficiently help the primary party organizations in the construction area, has little interest in their deeds, and has lessened the demand on communists -- especially directors -- for derelictions in work and for the failure to fulfill plans.

The plenum participants talked with deep anxiety about the serious shortcomings in the operation of motor vehicle transport. Last year, motor transport enterprises "transported" 69,000 tons of cargo on paper and allegedly 45 tons of fuel and lubricants were expended for this. State motor transport is often used for personal and profit-making purposes.

R. N. Nabiyeu, first secretary of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee, spoke to the plenum.

The plenum adopted decrees on the questions discussed. The plenum decided to convene the 12th oblast party conference on 20 December 1985.

Comrades!

These days, we are living and working under the inspiring and mobilizing influence of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum that examined a question of enormous political importance -- the convening of the next congress of our Leninist party. Its decisions and materials are at the center of attention of the party, all Soviet people and the general world public.

And this is rightfully so. The plenum provided highly principled instructions in the area of social, political and international politics and party, organizational and political work; and it defined the main tasks and directions in the activity of party organizations during the pre-congress period.

Comrades, you know that the tasks of the republic's party organization in realizing the instructions, which flow from the decisions of the April CPSU

Central Committee Plenum, were discussed thoroughly, comprehensively, very sharply and exactly a week ago during the 21st Plenum of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee.

Today, a plenum of the Kulyab Oblast Party Committee is discussing this question. I. Kh. Khayeyev's report and the presentations have thoroughly analyzed -- in light of the instructions of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum -- the progress in solving the social and economic tasks facing the oblast, and defined the main directions for work during the pre-congress period. It was very correct that the plenum participants concentrated their main attention on the coming tasks, unsolved questions, shortcomings, and ways to overcome them.

This approach will undoubtedly contribute to the successful solution of the economic and political tasks facing communists and all workers in the oblast and to active preparations for fittingly greeting the 27th CPSU Congress and the 20th Tajikistan Communist Party Congress. This is now the main direction in our work.

As was pointed out in the report and presentations, your oblast is making a significant and constantly growing contribution to the solution of the tasks facing the republic. New tasks, however, have been put in front of you today. The April CPSU Central Committee Plenum pointed out that the development of Soviet society will be determined to a decisive degree by qualitative changes for the better in the economy, by its shift to the rails of intensification and by increasing efficiency in every way possible. It is necessary to evaluate the state of affairs in the national economy from these positions and to determine the tasks for the future.

We must be guided by this highly principled instruction. It was from this point of view that the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Buro recently examined the question of additional measures to strengthen the work of the republic's party, soviet and economic bodies in the unconditional fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Tajik SSR During 1985.

It was pointed out that -- along with a further increase in the rates of development of the branches of the national economy during January-April; the over-fulfilling of the plan for the production and sale of industrial products and for the growth of labor productivity; and the increase in the volume of capital investment assimilation, transport shipments, retail commodity turnover, sale of personal services, and production of animal husbandry products -- shortcomings and derelictions in the management of individual branches, enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes continue to exist.

Not all enterprise and organization directors display the necessary persistence in making maximum use of existing reserves to achieve higher final results and fulfill plans and socialist obligations, in strengthening the struggle against bad management and wastefulness and in strengthening discipline.

These shortcomings are also typical to some degree or other of the national economic complex of Kulyab Oblast. It is necessary to look for the reasons for them primarily in the inability of a number of party committees, soviet and economic bodies and directors of enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhoses to correctly organize their work and to introduce discipline and order into all production sectors and all work collectives.

Today, the plenum will approve the date for holding the oblast party conference and the questions that will be introduced for discussion during it. There will be a report to the party and to the workers of the republic about the work performed and about the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. In preparing for it, it is first of all necessary to analyze carefully and self-critically how the implementation of everything, which was planned by the previous oblast party conference, is taking place. This approach will help to reveal bottlenecks, unsolved questions and shortcomings and assist in the taking of effective measures to correct the situation as much as possible in the time that remains.

In this connection, where should attention be directed based on the instructions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum?

Let us take the oblast's industry. As was already mentioned, the plans are in general being fulfilled according to the main indicators. However, if one delves more deeply, it is impossible not to see serious shortcomings behind the general figures. Based on the results of the first four months of this year, every sixth enterprise is not coping with its sales plan; every fifth one -- with the target for labor productivity. One must say that, generally speaking, things are not going favorably with this indicator; a clear trend toward its lowering is being observed. However, you see, increasing labor productivity is one of the main ways to intensify production.

Every fourth enterprise is not coping with the plan considering contract deliveries. As the April plenum pointed out, this is a very important aspect of the question of responsibility and discipline. It is evident that sufficient attention is not being devoted to this.

The obkom and oblispolkom must investigate and correct the state of affairs together with the republic's ministries and departments. The year's plans must be fulfilled without any adjustments. This is the party's instruction.

In light of the requirements of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum it is necessary to pose the question of capital construction very sharply. The semiannual plan for the commissioning of fixed capital during the first four months was fulfilled by 15 percent and the plan for commissioning housing by 16 percent. This is worse than during the corresponding period of last year.

More than a third of the oblast's construction organizations have not coped with the four-month program for contract work. During this time, they failed to assimilate approximately 1.4 million rubles. Enormous assets -- more than 150 million rubles -- have been frozen in unfinished construction.

An especially large number of subunits lagging behind are in the Kulyaboblselfstroy Trust. Six out of the 10 organizations have not coped with the four-month targets.

The quality of construction work is beneath any criticism. For example, a state commission headed by Comrade Abdurakhimov, deputy chairman of the gorispolkom, accepted a 70-apartment building in December of last year with a "good" rating. However, it was impossible to occupy it because of serious defects. A similar picture occurred with the handing over of a kindergarten with 320 places. Due to the fault of the directors of the Kulyabvodstroy Trust's PMK-1 [Mobile Mechanized Column-1], serious defects and errors were tolerated in the construction of projects for developing the Dangara Steppes, the elimination of which will require a great deal of expenditures. All this must be regarded as a display of a lack of discipline, an irresponsible attitude toward the job, and low exactingness on personnel.

As is known, among the most important primary tasks defined by the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the realization of the Food Program occupies a special place. The rural workers of Kulyab Oblast are also making their contribution to this national tasks. Now, at the end of the five-year plan, it is necessary to increase work effort and to do everything for its successful completion and for more effective work during the coming period.

When determining the circle of urgent tasks for rural workers, it is necessary to pay special attention to grain. All of you know what enormous attention the party is paying to increasing food resources, especially grain. This means that a special responsibility lies on Kulyab Oblast corn-growers. You see, they provide a third of the republic's grain production.

The condition of the crops is good and this permits grain production to be increased considerably during the current year, especially in Dangarinskiy Rayon. The grain is already ripening and it is the immediate duty of party, soviet and agricultural bodies and the directors and specialists of farms to prepare for the harvest in an exemplary manner and to carry it out within a short period, without allowing losses of grain. As inspections show, however, they are not preparing for the harvest hard work with the necessary effort everywhere.

There is another question. A shortage of grapes of approximately 30,000 tons is expected in the republic in connection with the severe cold this year. Steps are being taken in order to compensate for this. Kulyab Oblast must also make its contribution, viz., produce and sell to the state no less than 3,000 tons of grapes above the plan. There are capabilities for this.

Based on a decision of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Buro, a thorough and complete inspection of the state of affairs in the republic's agriculture, including in your oblast, was recently conducted. During it, considerable shortcomings in the care of cotton and other crops and in the organization of work to produce and lay-in fodder were revealed. Complacency

and sluggishness, which were in no way justified, and gross violation of agricultural techniques are being tolerated. This pertains primarily to farms in Parkharskiy, Moskovskiy, Voseyskiy, and Kulyabskiy rayons.

Monitoring of the progress in the production and laying-in of fodder has been weakened. The care of sugar beet crops and corn for grain and silage is not sufficient. The situation must be corrected.

The Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Buro has approved the initiative of the agricultural workers in Kulyab Oblast and Kolkhozabadskiy and Garmskiy rayons for increasing the production and laying-in of fodder and for increasing its quality during 1985. The oblast's rural workers have pledged to achieve a record level in the laying-in of coarse and succulent fodder and to exceed the planning target by 35 percent.

Even higher frontiers have been planned in the Dangarinskiy, Sovetskiy and Leningradskiy rayons and on a number of kolkhozes who have come out with an initiative to lay in a one-and-a-half-year supply of coarse fodder.

Why did your progressive cotton-growing farms, grape-growers and cattle-breeders not support these undertakings?

A patriotic initiative deserves the broadest dissemination. However, in order for it to be transformed into practical deeds, it is necessary to attach continuous organizational work to it and to establish effective control over the progress in fulfilling the adopted obligation.

Evidently this is not being taken into consideration everywhere. Individual rayons and many farms in the oblast, especially the Pravda and Ittifok kolkhozes in Moskovskiy Rayon; the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin, the Kolkhoz imeni Lamanov and the 50 Years of Tajikistan's Komsomol Sovkhoz in Parkharskiy Rayon; and others, are performing the laying-in of fodder worse than last year.

The necessary attention is not being devoted to quality. For example, in Parkharskiy Rayon, 1,700 tons of the 4,340 tons of the procured haylage were relegated to the third class.

It is necessary to increase demands on those directors and specialists who display a lack of administrative abilities and irresponsibility in this matter.

I would especially like to talk about the state of affairs in animal husbandry. It evokes serious concern. During the first four years of the five-year plan, the meat production plan was underfulfilled by 1746 tons, and the plan for purchasing cattle and poultry -- by 679 tons. The average yield weight of cattle, sheep and pigs has decreased.

Changes for the better are not visible at the present time. During the first four months of this year, 387 tons less meat were produced and the purchases of cattle and poultry decreased by 169 tons when compared with the corresponding period of last year. The average yield weight of cattle continues to decrease, small enough as it is.

I will now dwell on the work of the Khovaling Agro-Industrial Association, on which we have placed large hopes. Here, the indicators continue to become worse. All of this evokes justified alarm over the final results of the large-scale experiment that is being conducted here. The obkom, Khovalingskiy Party Raykom and the oblispolkom must together with the appropriate republic ministries and departments investigate more thoroughly the problems that have arisen, take effective steps to overcome the lagging behind and achieve the accurate and smooth operation of the association.

There are also questions in dairy cattle production. There are large reserves here which should be put into operation. A great deal is being lost because of unsatisfactory work in reproducing the dairy herd. During the four months, the cow population decreased by more than a thousand head. Their percentage in the herd is low. At the same time, there are now more than 12,000 young cows older than two years on the farms, who have not been inseminated. The dryness of cows remains high, and the output of calves per 100 females is decreasing.

Dairy productivity is also growing slowly. Moreover, 16 farms, primarily in Kulyabskiy, Parkharskiy and Sovetskiy rayons, have decreased their milk yield in comparison with the corresponding period of last year.

This is not the first time that we have had to speak about the filling-up of dairy complexes. Only five of the 12 complexes have been filled to their design capacity. This represents the direct failure of party and soviet bodies, the RAPO [rayon agro-industrial association] and farm directors and specialists to fulfill their tasks and a result of insufficient exactingness and lessened control on their part. One cannot perform the work this way any more.

In accordance with the instructions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, a very great deal must be done to improve trade and the personal services of the population. These sectors require special attention and unremitting control.

Quite a few letters concerning shortcomings in trade are arriving in the Central Committee and other republic organizations. One can understand the people. Goods in daily demand are often absent in the trade network although there is a sufficient amount of them in the bases. Service standards are low, and work hours are not being observed. There are quite a few cases of deceiving and cheating customers, profiteering, embezzlement, and other abuses. Here, the main reasons are the neglect of personnel work and violations of the principles in selecting and assigning personnel.

I will cite one example that, unfortunately, is not an isolated one. When checking out a message that had arrived in the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee on shortcomings in the trade services of the population in Kulyab, the following was revealed: In 1982, S. Gadoyev was appointed to the position of deputy director of the Kulyab City Trade Administration on the recommendation of the party gorkom. Gadoyev had been expelled from the ranks of the CPSU in 1974 by this same gorkom for displaying feudal rich-land-owner vestiges when he was an economist in the city trade administration. M. Zarinov was made the manager of a group of small retail stores -- again on the recommendation of the gorkom. By specialty, he is a teacher and the former director of School No. 11 in Kulyabskiy Rayon and has nothing in common with trade.

A. Sharipov-- the son-in-law of Comrade Kayumov, the director of the city trade administration -- works as the chief of the planning section in the city trade administration. His relatives -- S. Kuvvatov and A. Sharipov-- occupy positions of a director of a group of public dining enterprises and warehouse manager. This does not correspond to the instructions for personnel policy in the trade sector.

The appropriate order is also not being sensed in the organization of the population's daily services. The plans for realizing consumer services both last year and during the first four months of this year have not been fulfilled. The necessary concern for strengthening the branch's material base is not being displayed. The target for allotting premises for service institutions is being fulfilled by only a half. Evidently, it is no accident that there are no consumer services houses on half of the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Not a single kolkhoz or sovkhoz has receiving points for the repair of everyday items and watches. Generally speaking, there are no everyday services points of any kind in 97 population centers, in each of which lives a thousand or more people -- in all, 57 percent of the oblast's population.

It would not do any harm for the directors of the oblast, rayons, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes to think about how much work and personal time is lost by people because of this.

There are many shortcomings in health care and in the operation of communal and other services which have been called to satisfy the day-to-day needs of the people. It is necessary to introduce the necessary state order here more rapidly. The demands must be the strictest.

Comrades! It is known that large losses of work time, shirking, idle time of equipment, and the absence of the necessary order and discipline noticeably decrease the final results of our common work. There is also something to think about here. In industry, your losses in work time grew by almost a third last year when compared with the previous one; and shirking -- by more than 23 percent. During this time, personnel turnover significantly increased.

It is necessary to mention that 60 percent of the work-time losses was caused by the equipment being idle due to breakdowns and disruptions in the supply of raw materials and subsidiary materials.

The same thing is occurring in construction. Last year, work-time losses in the branch reached 7,600 man-days, and personnel turnover increased.

I will cite the following example. The condition of labor discipline in several enterprises and organizations in the city of Kulyab was checked not long ago. It turned out that almost 180 people were late for work on that day in the cotton-cleaning plant, PMK-11 [Mobile Mechanized Column-11] and the rayon polyclinic alone. Many drivers in Truck Convoy No 3 in the Kulyab Motor Transport Enterprise did not start their bus routes on time, they finished work earlier than prescribed, and did not observe schedules.

One asks: where are the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations of these enterprises looking and what are they doing? Why does no one hold them responsible?

In these matters, we must be steadfastly guided by the instructions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum from whose podium it was said: "It is necessary to bring order to each enterprise and construction project, to each kolkhoz and sovkhoz, and to each organization. Without this, one cannot talk about any kind of rational management or growth in the efficiency of the economy."

Comrades! All of you know that the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Measures To Overcome Drunkenness and Alcoholism" and the corresponding USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ukase and USSR Council of Ministers decree have been recently published. It is necessary to begin immediately the strict and full implementation of everything that is outlined in them. All leading cadres in the oblast and all party, trade union, komsomol and other public organizations must take a very active part in this work.

The struggle against this anti-social phenomenon must be waged without any allowances and indulgences and not in a campaign manner but continuously in every work collective.

The strengthening of discipline and order must begin by raising exactingness on leading workers, especially communists. The fact that such shameful phenomena as additions, eye-wash, embezzlement, bribery, profiteering, and abuse of one's official position have still not been eradicated in the republic, seriously disturbs us. There are quite a few of these cases in the city of Kulyab and Voseyskiy, Sovetskiy, Khovarlinskiy, and other rayons.

Here, specific individuals guilty of this have been named and they have talked about the measures that have been taken against them and about a more strict and higher approach to and evaluation of such phenomena. However, a strict and exacting approach is not always being provided.

Several party committees are displaying liberalism and unscrupulousness in evaluating the faults of directors, including those of communists. In September 1984, for example, the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee sent material to the Sovetskiy Party Raykom to check out a complaint against R. Doniyerov, the director of the Sovetskiy-2 Sovkhoz and a CPSU member. Almost 100,000 rubles of state assets had been wasted because of his carelessness.

It was suggested that the question of his remaining in the position, which he occupied, be examined. The party raykom (Comrade A. Satorov), however put off resolving the matter for more than six months. It was only in March 1985 that the party obkom dismissed Doniyerov from the position that he occupied. In doing this, however, the necessary evaluation of the raykom's position was not given.

Unjustified liberality toward violators of party discipline and Soviet laws is being tolerated in some party committees and primary party organizations in the oblast. During last year alone, 25 decisions of primary party organizations concerning the personal affairs of communists were rescinded. Forty percent of them were replaced by expulsion from the ranks of the CPSU; the remaining -- by stricter party punishments.

The oblast party organization must increase the demandingness and responsibility of enterprise, organization, kolkhoz and sovkhoz directors and specialists for final work results. Strict demands are still not being felt here.

From year to year, for example, we talk about the large number of farms that systematically do not fulfill their plans. Last year, 28 percent of the farms did not fulfill the purchase plans for meat; 39 percent -- for milk; 25 percent -- for eggs; and 56 percent -- for wool.

The Leningradskiy Rayon's Avrora Sovkhoz, which has not fulfilled the purchase plan for cattle -- its primary product -- during the current five-year plan, was mentioned during the 21st Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum. The Kulyab Poultry Plant (for egg procurement); the kolkhozes imeni Lenina in Parkharskiy Rayon and Kommunizm, imeni K. Marx and imeni Kirov in Voseyskiy Rayon; and the Muninabad-1 and Buston sovkhozes in Leningradskiy Rayon and the Sovkhoz imeni Lenin and Gayrat Kolkhoz in Dangarinskiy Rayon are numbered among the chronic debtors with regard to milk. The same thing can be cited regarding the procurement of cotton, vegetables, fruits and other products.

Comrade Khayeyev and Comrade Khasanov must completely investigate these matters. If the lagging behind is explained by the director's incompetency and irresponsibility, it is necessary to draw the appropriate conclusions regarding him. If it is linked with some other reasons, it is necessary to help him to eliminate them and set the work right.

The April CPSU Central Committee Plenum required that attention toward and monitoring of the strictest observance of laws, law and order and principles of social justice be strengthened. The party is attaching special importance to these questions.

As you know from articles in the press, the party organization of Leninabad Oblast was subjected to highly principled criticism for serious shortcomings in the work to support socialist laws and law and order. Steps are being taken to eliminate the mentioned shortcomings. All of us must regard this as a lesson learned.

Today, one can cite quite a few examples that testify that similar shortcomings exist in our oblast. The correct conclusions must be drawn from this.

As the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum pointed out, it is very important to make the human factor more active in order to solve new, complex and large-scale tasks better and more effectively. This is a large, complicated and multi-plan sector in the activity of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and of all leading personnel. It includes, ideological work; the solution of social questions; the selection, assignment and indoctrination of personnel; the organization of socialist competition; and the increasing of the work and social activity of all laborers in the city and the village.

The June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum defined these tasks, and you have discussed its results and adopted the appropriate decrees. It is necessary to work with even greater persistence and purposefulness to realize everything that has been written in it.

An important role in the ideological support of economic and political tasks belongs to the mass information media. As was pointed out during the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum, they have been called upon to analyze events and phenomena thoroughly, raise serious problems and suggest ways to solve them.

Unfortunately, the oblast newspaper KULYABSKAYA PRAVDA is lacking in this approach. Today, it published material on how the Dangarinskiy Rayispolkom is fulfilling the oblispolkom's decision to implement the plan for commissioning housing and social and cultural projects. Everything allegedly is in the article, but nothing is said about the housing nor about the social and cultural projects.

Or take the report "Only the Appearance of the Matter" that was published in the same issue. Here, all of the fault for the unsatisfactory fulfillment of plans and the poor servicing of passengers by the Kulyab Passenger Motor Transport Enterprise was placed on the commission for monitoring the administration's activity. The directors of the enterprise and the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations were not subjected to the newspaper criticism. What kind of analysis and what deep statement of the question can we talk about here?

The reports and elections to primary party organizations will soon begin and these will be followed by rayon and city party conferences. The preparation for and the giving of reports and holding of elections is a very critical task and requires that the entire aktiv be included in this work. It is

necessary that these meetings contribute to increasing the militancy of party organizations; strengthen their mobilizing and organizing role in implementing the party's economic and social policies; improve work, production and planning discipline; and introduce strict order into personnel questions.

During the reports and elections, it is necessary to be concerned about improving the qualitative make-up of the secretaries of primary and shop party organizations and to see to it that each communist -- from the rank-and-file to the director -- has an opportunity to use his statutory rights and responsibilities. Window-dressing, empty words, self-praise, and attempts to conceal shortcomings and derelictions behind general phrases and to justify them by quoting so-called objective reasons and unforeseen difficulties must not exist in the meetings and conferences to hear reports and elect officials.

Very intense attention must be paid to establishing conditions for the development of criticism, especially from below -- and of course, everything valuable, business-like and useful, which is expressed, must be carefully studied and taken into account during the coming work. It is necessary to approach the formation of an elected party aktiv with a special sense of responsibility.

Comrade M. S. Gorbachev's report to the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum, pointed out that the main slogans of the time, which must become the leit-motif of our pre-congress meetings and of all the preparations for the 27th party congress, are creative work, the unity of words and deeds, initiative, responsibility, and exactingness toward oneself and one's comrades.

At the same time, it is necessary to increase the strain in work using for this purpose the enormous political and work enthusiasm that has been evoked by the decisions of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the powerful force of the pre-congress socialist competition.

Everything must be organized so that the highest results will be achieved in all branches of the national economy this year. This will be the main criterion in evaluating the organizational and political work of party organizations and all of our cadres.

In conclusion, comrades permit me to express the firm conviction that the communists and all workers in the oblast will expand even more widely the socialist competition to fulfill the year's plans and obligations and the entire-five-year plan ahead of time in response to the decisions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and will greet the 27th CPSU Congress and the 20th Tajikistan Communist Party Congress with new work accomplishments.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

USUBALIYEV, DOLGUSHKIN AT KIRGHIZ KOMSOMOL'S 60TH YEAR

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 31 May 85 pp 1,2

[Excerpts of speeches presented by T. U. Usubaliyev, member Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Buro, and N. K. Dolgushkin, secretary of All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, at the plenum of the Kirghiz Komsomol Central Committee dedicated to the Komsomol's 60th anniversary, Frunze, 30 May 1985]

[Excerpts]

SPEECH BY COMRADE T. U. USUBALIYEV

Dear comrades and friends!

Today we are grandly and ceremoniously marking the glorious 60th anniversary of the Order of the Labor Red Banner Komsomol of Soviet Kirghizstan.

In the name of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers, allow me to warmly and heartily greet you and the over 650,000 detachment of Komsomol members whom you represent, as well as all the youth of the republic.

The 60th anniversary of the Kirghizstan Komsomol is an important landmark in the historical path of development of the youth movement, a great event in our socio-political life, as well as a holiday for all generations of workers in the republic. In 60 years, almost two million Kirghizstan residents have passed through the school of political and ideological formation, civil maturity and moral tempering in the ranks of the Komsomol.

The Komsomol members have actively included themselves in the all-people's socialist competition for successful fulfillment of the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan and for a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress. Around 30,000 Komsomol members and over 500 Komsomol youth brigades have completed their five-year tasks ahead of schedule. Thousands of young men and girls have taken on additional responsibilities in honor of the party congress.

Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee resolution on improving party management of the Komsomol and increasing its role in the communist upbringing of the youth

has had a favorable effect on the work of the republic's Komsomol organizations, and on the other hand--on the content, form and methods of work of the party organizations with the youth.

We can note with satisfaction that the activity of the Komsomol organizations is reflecting ever more matter-of-factness, as well as a viable and creative atmosphere. There is less confusion, speechifying, various conferences and measures which are often undertaken, as they say, merely for the sake of accounting and reporting. The number of various staffs and commissions under the Komsomol committees is also being reduced. These often were substitutes for viable work with the youth. This tendency must continue to be developed. Fewer meetings and empty logomachy, more practical organizational work in the collectives--this must become the slogan of all the Komsomol organizations.

I would like to note one other positive shift. In the past months, a considerable number of new cadres have merged into the Komsomol Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms. Ninety-nine percent of them have passed the school of the labor collective. Such Komsomol leaders have a good knowledge of life and enjoy the respect and trust of the youth.

The party nucleus in the republic's Komsomol organizations has increased notably in recent times. Today over 19,500 young communists work in the Komsomol. They head up 63 percent of the primary Komsomol organizations. Communists, in Lenin's words, by force of their life's experience, deep knowledge and talent involve the youth and lead it with them. All this, undoubtedly, increases the authority of the Komsomol organizations and strengthens their role in the life of the labor collectives.

Almost 80 percent of the Komsomol members work in decisive sectors of material production. The creative activity and enthusiasm of the young men and girls, their high level of civil maturity, are manifested in the mass patriotic movement under the slogan "To the 11th Five-Year Plan--shock labor, knowledge, initiative and creativity of the youth!"

The Komsomol of the 80's is passing on the torch of generations by its labor accomplishments and practical deeds. And there are many such deeds to its credit. Ninety of the republic's most important national economic facilities have been declared as shock Komsomol construction sites. Ever more Komsomol-youth collectives are being created in industry, agriculture and other sectors. These stand out as initiators of positive undertakings and set high examples of valiant labor. In sheep-raising alone there are around 900 Komsomol-youth brigades. They are successfully carrying on the watch of truth to their father's profession.

The youth of the republic have taken up the party's call for accelerating scientific-technical progress, strengthening the conditions of the economy, and managing the economy in a prudent and thrifty manner. They have taken this call as their own dear and vital cause. Over 100,000 personal and 3,000 collective savings accounts have been opened in the republic's Komsomol organization. The input of the youth into scientific-technical progress is also growing. Its champions are the 79 integrated creative youth collectives which unite scientists, specialists in the national economy, and workers. Through their joint efforts, they

are putting ever more of the latest achievements in science and technology into practical application.

We express our deep gratitude to all the young leaders in production for their high level of activity and their business-like initiative, for their innovation and for their shock, selfless labor.

Comrades! In evaluating that which has been achieved according to its merits, we cannot allow the slightest weakness or complacency. We cannot flatter ourselves with today's achievements. We must concentrate our attention primarily on the unresolved problems. The April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee orients us toward this end.

We expect from the republic's Komsomol membership an even greater initiative, a truly creative and deeply interested approach to such a key problem in our economy as the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. Your contribution to this exceptionally important matter can and must be significantly increased. All the possibilities are present to attain this end. However, these, unfortunately, are not being used to their full capacity.

It is enough to say that there are over 170,000 young specialists under 30 years of age working in the republic's national economy. Over 3,000 scientists are Komsomol members. This is a large cadre potential which the Komsomol must place at the service of scientific-technical progress. However, as practical experience has shown, its yield is not high enough. The Komsomol committees must direct the activity of soviets of young scientists and young specialists in a goal-oriented manner, and must involve young production workers in scientific-technical creativity.

In many sectors of our national economy, particularly in the light and food industries, in transport, trade, and the sphere of consumer services, there are few integrated creative youth collectives which unite innovators and true enthusiasts of new ideas. It is specifically Komsomol members who must lead the most decisive struggle against technical stagnation and conservatism. This cause requires young energy, brave thought and daring.

Or let us take, comrades, capital construction. Here there are very many shortcomings and omissions. One of the main reasons for the lag in this sector is the shortage of qualified personnel. And here the Komsomol committees can be of great help. However, we must say directly, as yet we have not seen any resultative efforts in preparing young cadres of builders on the part of the Komsomol organizations. Since the beginning of the five-year plan, over 2,600 young men and girls have been sent to the union and republic Komsomol shock construction sites. At first glance, this figure is impressive. In reality, as it turns out, almost 40 percent of the youth sent to the construction sites had no construction specialty and had received no training. Arriving on site, they are unable to cope with their production tasks and are dismissed after a short time.

Particularly serious complaints may be lodged against the Frunze City Komsomol Organization. I have repeatedly stated that matters with construction cadres are not well in the republic's capital. The retention rate of graduates from

vocational-technical schools at the city's construction sites is extremely poor. The detachment of builders is also practically unfilled from graduates of the city schools as well, although many Frunze schools offer specialized production education.

We hope that the Komsomol organizations will draw the necessary conclusions from this fact. Yesterday at the city youth meeting in honor of the 60th anniversary of the republic Komsomol there was a ceremonial send-off for a large construction detachment which is being sent to a shock Komsomol building site--the Kirghiz Gold Ore Combine. Three hundred young builders will take part in building this important national economic facility, and it is a good thing that all of them have a construction specialty. The men of this detachment are now in this hall. We warmly greet the envoys of the Komsomol who have expressed their desire to make their contribution to building the gold ore combine, and wish them great success in their positive endeavor.

In the republic, as in the entire country, the volume of capital construction is increasing each year. We must build many new enterprises, canals and water reservoirs and erect residential houses, schools, secondary and higher educational institutions, polyclinics and hospitals, clubs, theatres and other facilities of social-cultural function. In the 12th Five-Year Plan, for example, the volumes of capital construction will comprise approximately 6.6 billion rubles, as compared with 5.6 billion in the current five-year plan. Consequently, even more work hands will be needed. Yet even now there is a shortage of workers. We must see that our youth takes a liking to the honorable building profession. Here a great responsibility is placed on the Komsomol organizations.

Also, comrades, we anticipate more active work from you on the realization of the Food Program. We must say that the contribution of the youth to this all-people's cause is increasing each year. Thus, almost 13,000 shepherds in the republic are Komsomol members. This is a gratifying fact, and evidence that the ancient national Kirghiz profession is popular with the youth and that the Komsomol is seriously concerned about a constant influx of young, fresh forces to sheep herding. Another great achievement of the Komsomol, undoubtedly, is also that shepherds in their overwhelming majority are honorably fulfilling their civil and patriotic duty and are justifying the trust of the people with their great sense of responsibility.

This was most convincingly evidenced by the past winter stay. It took place, as you know, under unbelievably difficult conditions. The winter was very severe and there was much snow. All the grazing land was covered with snow for a period of 4 months, which had a negative effect on the fodder resources. The difficulties were also enhanced by the heavy frosts, which often reached 40 degrees in the mountains.

The livestock raisers, however, did not give up. They withstood the natural elements with a high degree of organization. They showed selflessness and, I would say, a true fighting spirit, and honorably emerged from their difficult ordeal. They were able to save all the livestock, and did not allow heavy losses. For this labor feat, for their courage, for the honest and selfless

fulfillment of their duty we express our deep and heartfelt thanks again and again to all the republic's livestock breeders, among whom over 80 percent are glorious products of the Kirghizstan Komsomol. Honor and glory to you!

Of course, comrades, the results of many years of work on strengthening the material base of livestock raising also had a positive effect in saving the community livestock. Specifically, we have built over 18,000 sheep pens and the same number of shepherd's homes and other animal husbandry facilities as well as almost 1,200 fodder shops. If we had not had these resources and the selfless labor, we could say without exaggeration that we would have lost all the livestock.

Today we have over 13.6 million sheep and goats, over 1.5 million head of cattle and horses, and 300,000 pigs. The breeding season is drawing to a close, and already over 4 million live lambs have been obtained in sheep-raising.

A huge amount of coarse and grassy fodder is needed to support this number of livestock. As you know, today in the republic there is a widespread battle for the creation of a year-and-a-half supply of forage this year.

And it is in this most important endeavor that the Komsomol must play a primary role. After all, most of the fodder procuring brigades are made up of young people. All young men and girls must be mobilized for the production of fodder. Every Komsomol member must take on a specific responsibility. The Komsomol committees must organize effective competition and ensure its widespread publicity.

Here I must particularly stress the fact that we are not speaking of collecting the necessary amount of coarse and grassy fodder. This fodder must most importantly be of high quality. In other words, efforts must be concentrated on the production of high quality fodder which is rich in nutrient elements.

And there is yet another pressing and exceptionally important matter which needs your Komsomol hands, a flaming Komsomol concern, and a solid Komsomol character. We are speaking of increasing the average yield of milk from each forage cow to 3,000 kilograms during this year throughout the republic as a whole. This task was set for the republic personally by CPSU Central Committee Secretary General Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

Here a wide field of activity is also opened for the Komsomol. First of all we must focus attention on those young dairy maids who have not only not reached the 3,000 kilogram limit, but have not even attained the average indicators for their farm, rayon, or oblast. There are about 2,000 such dairy maids throughout the republic. We must find out in each specific case what hinders them from working productively. After all, our main reserve consists of elevating those who lag behind to the "average", and to elevate the "average" to the level of the leaders.

The Komsomol committees are called upon to show more concern for creating the necessary conditions at each farm for highly productive labor and cultural and meaningful recreation of the youth. It would be good for the Komsomol organizations to assume the leadership over each dairy farm.

In solving the important problems facing the republic, we are very much counting on you, comrades, and on our tried and true helper--the Komsomol. It has been an old tradition of the party to assign major national economic endeavors to the Komsomol. And it has always justified the trust placed in it. I believe that this will also be the case here.

Comrades! We, the people of the older generation, note with pride the fact that we are raising remarkable youth. Our young people have an inherent high moral character and culture, a sense of public duty, and a sense of the new. The Komsomol helps to foster these good qualities.

Over 400,000 young men and girls in the republic are studying in VUZes, secondary special educational institutions, vocational-technical schools, and general education schools. The Komsomol organizations help the future specialists to master the Marxist-Leninist ideology, to obtain moral and labor tempering, and to develop an active life's position.

The republic's Komsomol is multinational in its make-up. It unites within its ranks young representatives of 80 nations and peoples. They live and work as a single fraternal family and resolve the problems of building communism through their common efforts. The duty of the Komsomol organizations is to further strengthen this brotherhood, to cement the unity of the youth of Kirgizhstan, and to nurture patriots and internationalists who are boundlessly committed to the cause of the party and the people.

The Komsomol is called upon to instill a class consciousness and political awareness in our youth.

This is especially necessary in the current complex international situation, when our class enemies, resorting to highly refined means of psychological warfare, try to instill in the consciousness of the Soviet people, and primarily the youth, the noxious poison of bourgeois ideology and morals.

Under these conditions we must be vigilant as never before. The most important task of the Komsomol is to cooperate in every way possible in strengthening the defensive capacity of the country, to develop leadership ties with the USSR Armed Forces, and to intensify the military-patriotic upbringing of young men and girls.

It is no secret that a certain part of the youth sometimes manifests petty bourgeois tendencies, an inclination to substitute for true moral values those infamous material goods. This moral decay must be mercilessly stamped out. And here the Komsomol must always be on guard. It must not weaken its attack against the ideology which is foreign to us. It must tirelessly instill in the young people a stable immunity against any form of petty bourgeois-consumerist psychology.

Comrades! You are our young changing of the guard. You will have to continue what we do not finish. You will have to solve more complex problems and scale new heights. And in order for the young guard to be able not only to assimilate the experience of the older generations, but also to enrich it with its own

achievements, it must be politically mature, spiritually healthy, morally pure, highly educated, and have an in-depth knowledge of leading science and technology. You must prepare yourselves now for the future great deeds. You must wage a decisive battle against such negative manifestations as drunkenness, ignorance, and hooliganism which mar the clean and noble image of the Soviet youth.

As you know, the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee acutely presented the question of the necessity of strengthening order and discipline in all spheres of our life. Here the Komsomol will have to work, as they say, with its sleeves rolled up. First of all, it is necessary to bring about order in the Komsomol organizations themselves, to tighten it up, to create an atmosphere of intolerance around those who are careless in fulfilling their responsibilities and those who strive to take more from society than is due them by their labor input.

There is especially much to be done in terms of eradicating drunkenness, which inflicts great loss to production, undermines labor discipline, cripples the lives of men, and presents a serious threat to the health of present and future generations.

Decisive measures for overcoming this evil taken by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government have been welcomed with enthusiastic approval by the overwhelming majority of the workers.

A large role is ascribed to the Komsomol in the implementation of these measures. It is called upon to wage aggressive anti-alcohol propaganda, to instill a distaste for drunks in the youth, and to be intolerant of those who misuse alcoholic beverages. We must say honestly, however, that as yet the efforts of Komsomol organizations in this directions have been insufficiently effective. Thus, in 4 months almost 5,000 Komsomol members have been in sobering stations. Drunkenness is the cause of absences from work, tardiness, hooligan acts and lawbreaking. This is why even the slightest manifestation of liberalism and tolerance cannot be allowed in the struggle against drunkenness. Sobriety must become the everyday standard in our life.

Comrades! The republic's Leninist Komsomol is moving with an assured pace together with the party and all the people toward the 27th Congress. In the shops and in the fields, on the farms and in the laboratories--everywhere the youth of Kirghizstan is working at a shock pace, with the Komsomol fire, and is successfully fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan assignments and socialist responsibilities.

At the same time, we must not close our eyes to the fact that not all Komsomol members are meeting their production responsibilities. For example, almost 7,000 Komsomol members and around 300 Komsomol-youth collectives have not fulfilled their tasks for the fourth year of the five-year plan, and are not making up for lagging behind.

Here I would suggest that you take to heart the experience of the republic party organization, where the practice of reports by Communists given at

party meetings and partkom and buro sessions is widespread. In 4 years, over 73,000 CPSU members have reported in the republic, or almost every second one. Such reports increase the personal responsibility of every communist for plan fulfillment and instill a creative attitude toward the assigned sector of work.

The recently held Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee resolved that in the pre-Congress period every communist should report before his party comrades on his labor achievements in greeting the 27th CPSU Congress. I believe that matters should be organized in the same way in the Komsomol. This, undoubtedly, would facilitate the further activation of Komsomol members in the struggle for fulfilling the tasks of the final year and the five-year plan as a whole.

#### SPEECH BY COMRADE N. K. DOLGUSHKIN

Komsomol members and the country's youth, as well as all the Soviet people, have greeted the decisions of the March and April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee with enthusiastic approval. These decisions confirmed the continuity of the strategic course developed by the 26th Party Congress and subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. "The main question now," stressed M. S. Gorbachev at the April Plenum, "is how and by what means the country can achieve a faster economic development."

Thousands of young men and girls of Kirghizia answer this question with their selfless labor, their search for reserves at every work site, and their uncompromising struggle against shortcomings. The participants of today's ceremonious plenum must also answer this question, being true to the Leninist traditions of celebrating important dates and concentrating their attention on the unresolved problems.

And these problems are of large scale and crucial as never before. The Komsomol organizations must increase the contribution of the youth into intensification of the economy and acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the decisive improvement in the quality of production, the struggle against waste and losses, and the overall strengthening of organization, discipline and order.

We must double and triple our attention to the work of the Komsomol-youth collectives and to the introduction of the brigade order and other progressive forms of labor organization and stimulation into their practical experience.

Today in the republic, only one in ten young workers works within the make-up of the KMK [Komsomol-youth collective]. There are not enough youth collectives at decisive sectors of the national economy, and primarily in sheep raising. Their numbers are increasing at an extremely slow rate also in fodder production, vegetable farming, and dairy farming. We cannot allow a low level of labor organization, the absence of normal production and domestic conditions, and weak educational work to lead to the breakdown of the youth labor collectives.

The republic Komsomol has much to do in implementing reform of the general education and professional school. Our contribution to this all-people's endeavor

is participation in strengthening the material-technical base of education and work training, in strengthening the leadership of the Komsomol organizations of base enterprises over schools and vocational-technical institutions, in organizing technical groups and clubs in them, and in developing a movement of pedagogical detachments.

Particular attention must be given to improving the professional orientation of school children toward the leading agricultural professions which the republic needs, and to the further development of student production brigades, viewing them as the basic source for replenishing the farm labor collectives.

Under conditions of the sharply exacerbated international situation, the instillment of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, as well as the readiness to bear arms to protect the conquests of socialism, takes on particular importance. Komsomol organizations must devote more attention to the moral-political, psychological, physical and moral tempering of future soldiers, as well as to the mastery of the Russian language by the native population and to military-technical knowledge.

Soon Moscow will greet the delegates and guests of the 12th World Festival of Young People and Students, including the best young representatives from Kirghizia. It is necessary for the preparations for the festival to facilitate strengthening of the friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union, strengthening the international ties with the youth of fraternal countries, and increasing the labor and social activity of young men and girls of the republic. The propagandist and ideological work must be structured in such a way that every young person clearly understands that his selfless labor, successful studies, and active public activity--these are a contribution to the cause of peace, and to strengthening the economic and defensive might of the Homeland.

The solution of major and crucial problems presented by the party requires the creation of a viable, creative atmosphere in every Komsomol organization. It is characteristic that the radical improvement in the style of activity at the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was called one of the main prerequisites for the successful development of our society. This is equally true also for the style of Komsomol work.

Thanks to the concern of the republic's party organizations, the Kirghiz Komsomol today has well trained, morally mature Komsomol cadres who have passed the school of the labor collective. Unity of word and deed, straightforwardness and truthfulness, the capacity to recognize errors in time and to correct them, the exclusion of any manifestations of complacency, beaurocracy and formalism--these are the basic traits of the Leninist style of work which much be inherent in any youth leader. It is important for Komsomol workers never to forget even for a moment that the success of the entire endeavor on communist training of the upcoming generation depends on their personal example, their business-like manner, their energy and persistence in eliminating shortcomings, their high personal honesty, humbleness and decency.

12322

CSO: 1830/682

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

LATVIAN SUPREME SOVIET ELECTS VAGRIS PRESIDUM CHAIRMAN

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 23 Jun 85 p 1

[LatINFORM article: "Information Report: Second Session, 11th Convocation, of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet."]

[Text] The second session, 11th convocation, of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet opened 22 June in the LaSSR Supreme Soviet meeting hall in Riga. The hall was filled with the people's elected representatives, who are entrusted with executing deputies' authority in the highest body of power in the republic -- the leading workers of industrial enterprises, construction projects, transportation and kolkhozes and sovkhoses; party, soviet, trade-union and Komsomol workers; and people active in science, culture, education, and health.

At 11 o'clock the following comrades took their places: B. K. Pugo, E. Ya. Aushkap, A. V. Betekhtin, Ya. Ya. Vagris, A. V. Gorbunov, V. I. Dmitriyev, K. I. Nyushka, Yu. Ya. Ruben, P. Ya. Strautmanis, and R. V. Praude.

The session was opened by the chairman of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet, Deputy A. A. Drizul.

Session participants stood in honor of the deceased deputy of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet, V. I. Sedols.

Deputy G. N. Loskutov, chairman of the Credentials Committee of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet, presented a report on the results of the examination of the credentials of newly elected deputies to the LaSSR Supreme Soviet from the Rizhskiy 87th and Tukumskiy 308th city electoral districts. In accordance with the report of the Credentials Committee on accreditation of newly elected deputies, the appropriate resolution was adopted unanimously.

The agenda and rules for the second session of the 11th convocation of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet were approved. The following items were submitted for examination by the deputies of the highest body of state power in the republic.

- (1) An organizational question.

- (2) Problems of the law-enforcement and other state bodies, and of civil organizations in strengthening socialist law, and law and order in the republic.
- (3) Approval of an Ukase of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The session took up examination of the first item on the agenda.

Deputy B. K. Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, was given the floor.

"Comrade deputies," he said. "Petr Yakulovich Strautmanis has made a request to the Latvian CP Central Committee Buro and to the LaSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to be relieved of his duties as chairman of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in connection with his retirement. On behalf of the Central Committee Buro, I offer a proposal, supported by the party group and the republic Supreme Soviet Council of Elders, to relieve Comrade P. Ya. Strautmanis of the duties of chairman of the LaSSR Soviet Presidium."

This proposal was unanimously adopted.

In the name of the Latvian CP Central Committee Buro and the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium, B. K. Pugo expressed thanks to P. Ya. Strautmanis for his effective work over many years for the welfare of the party and the people, and he wished him good health, cheerfulness, optimism and personal happiness.

"On behalf of the Latvian CP Central Committee Buro," B. K. Pugo continued, "I nominate as chairman of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Yan Yanovich Vagris, who is now serving as first secretary of the Riga party gorkom. This proposal is supported by the party group and the Council of Elders of the republic Supreme Soviet.

"Yan Yanovich Vagris was born in 1930 of Latvian nationality and was graduated from the Latvian State University imeni P. Stuchka and the Higher Party School of the CPSU Central Committee. He has passed through the good school of economic, soviet, and party work and has considerable experience as a leader. Ya. Ya. Vagris has worked as an engineer in a plant and as second and first secretary of party gorkoms, and he has headed sections of the Latvian CP Central Committee. In 1978, he was appointed first secretary of the Riga party gorkom.

"Comrade Ya. Ya. Vagris has creative energy, great industry and a high level of exactingness toward himself and toward others. He is a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the LaSSR Supreme Soviet and a member of the Latvian CP Central Committee Buro. He has been awarded state prizes. He has been given the honorary title 'Honored Industrial Worker of the LaSSR.' We are certain that Yan Yanovich Vagris will cope successfully with the high duties of chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium."

Deputy Ya. Ya. Vagris was unanimously elected chairman of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet presidium.

After addressing the session, the chairman of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Deputy Ya. Ya. Vagris, warmly thanked the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Latvian CP Central Committee Buro, and all deputies for the high level of confidence shown in him and he vowed to devote all his strengths, experience and knowledge to justifying this confidence.

In connection with Deputy K. I. Nyushka's being elected a member of the Latvian CP Central Committee Buro, he has been relieved of his duties as a member of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deputy N. A. Stakla, an electrician at the Riga "Avtoelektroprigor" plant, was elected member of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He was relieved of his duties as member of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet Commission of Consumer Goods.

The procurator of the Latvian SSR, Deputy R. E. Dzenitis, submitted a report on the second item on the agenda.

Then a joint report from the LaSSR Supreme Soviet Commission for Legislative Proposals was presented by the chairman of the commission, Deputy T. L. Dushkevich. The following deputies took part in the discussion of the reports: T. I. Savitskaya (Rizhskiy 31st Electoral District), Ya. A. Geyba (Kalkunskiy 177th Electoral District), Ya. A. Saleniyeks (Ezerskiy 287th Electoral District), Deputy A. K. Zitmanis of the USSR Supreme Soviet, G. A. Grantsovskaya (Rizhskiy 73rd Electoral District), M. K. Rukmane (Yelgavskiy 129th Electoral District), and M. F. Drozd (Ozolnietekskiy 207th Electoral District).

This marked the end of the discussions of the reports.

The LaSSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the resolution, "On problems of law-enforcement and other state bodies, civil organizations for strengthening socialist law, and law and order in the republic."

Deputy V. S. Klibik, secretary of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented a report on the third item on the agenda for the session.

The LaSSR Supreme Soviet approved an Ukase of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium that was adopted between sessions.

The LaSSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the Law of the Latvian SSR, "On approving the Ukase of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, 'On measures for strengthening the campaign against drunkenness and alcoholism, and the eradication of the private distillation of spirits.'"

With this, the second session, 11th convocation, of the LaSSR Supreme Soviet completed its work.

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CSO: 1800/352

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

AZERBAIJAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE DEBATES VUZ ENTRANCE EXAMS

GF240750 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] On 23 July, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee held a meeting on the question of entrance exams for higher educational institutions. Kurbag Aliyev, Azerbaijan SSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education, briefed the convocation on the situation regarding preparations for the enrollment exams.

The meeting was addressed by I.A. Ibragimov, rector of the Azerbaijan SSR Petrochemical Institute imeni Azizbekov; F.M. Bagir-zade, rector of the Azerbaijan SSR State University imeni Kirov; Ya. D. Mamedov, rector of the Azerbaijan SSR Medical Institute imeni Nariman Narimanov; M.I. Dzhafarov, rector of the Azerbaijan SSR Agricultural Institute imeni S. Agamaliogly; A.M. Kurbanov, rector of the Azerbaijan SSR Pedagogical Institute; A.M. Aslanov, rector of the Azerbaijan SSR State Fine Arts Institute imeni Nizami Aliyev; R.K. Ragimov, rector of the Azerbaijan SSR Technological Institute; Sh. A. Aliyev, secretary of the Azerbaijan Construction Engineers Institute Party Committee; and Major General A.A. Kasimov, military commissar of the Azerbaijan SSR.

The speakers briefed the meeting on the concrete organizational work carried out by the directorates of higher schools and party, Komsomol, and trade union organizations regarding the selection of the entrants within the framework of the preparation made for the enrollment exams. However, it was noted that serious shortcomings and mistakes in the work carried out by the educational institutions have not been removed.

Comrade Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the meeting. Comrades Svetlana Kasumova, Ramiz Mekhtiyev, Isay Mamedov, Kurban Khalilov, Gasan Gasanov, Gadzhibaba Efendiyev, and Lidiya Rasulova participated in the work of the meeting.

CSO: 1831/426

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

MEETING OF GEORGIAN PARTY-ECONOMIC AKTIV

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] A meeting of the republic's party-economic aktiv took place in the conference hall of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party. The first secretaries of the oblast, city and rayon party committees, the chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of the autonomous republics, and the ispolkoms of the oblast, city and rayon Soviets of Peoples' Deputies, chairmen of the agro-industrial and interdepartmental territorial associations, leaders and secretaries of the party organizations of the ministries, departments and the major enterprises, scientific-research, project-construction and technological organizations, leading scientists and specialists of the republic were invited to the meeting.

B. V. Nikolskiy, the second secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, opened the session.

The meeting discussed the tasks of the party organization of Georgia for the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, in light of the requirements of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the positions and conclusions formulated at the All-Union meeting on the fundamental question of the politico-economics of the party.

First Secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee D. I. Patiashvili gave a speech.

The first secretary of the Tbilisi gorkom of the Georgian Communist Party G. D. Gabuniya, the president of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences Ye. K. Kharadze, the director of the Sukhumi physics and technical institute R. G. Salukvadze, the Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Georgia SSR and chairman of the Gosplan of the republic Z. A. Chkheidze, the general director of the scientific-production association "Elva" V. A. Avaliani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Adzharian ASSR Yu. G. Ungiadze, chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee on Science and Technology I. S. Zhordaniya, the first secretary of the Tskhinvalskiy raykom of the Georgian Communist Party F. V. Dzhioyev, the director of the Narudzhskiy tea sovkhov of the Makharadzevskiy rayon Yu L. Malazoniya, the director of the Georgian scientific-research institute of the textile industry N. I. Patiana, the first secretary of the Chiaturskiy gorkom of the Georgian Communist Party

O. P. Khoperiya, the chairman of the Zakavkazskiy department of VASKhNIL V. I. Metreveli, milling-machine operator from the Kutaiskiy automobile factory imeni Ordzhonikidze G. I. Lordkipanidze, the rector of the Georgian poli-technical institute imeni V. I. Lenin, T. N. Loladze, the chairman of the Gosstroy of the Georgian SSR G. Z. Mirianashvili, the chairman of the Gurdzhanskiy rayon agro-industrial association T. Sh. Dvalishvili, and the Georgian Minister of Local Industry T. P. Geleishvili took part in the discussions.

Comrade D. I. Patiashvili gave the closing words at the meeting.

The meeting of the aktiv adopted a resolution, confirmed the measures to accelerate scientific-technical progress and to increase the effectiveness of scientific research, and to provide the integration of science and production.

CSO: 1830/789

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PARTY WORK AT MOLDAVIAN RAYKOM LEVEL DESCRIBED

Kishinev KOMMUNIST MOLDAVII in Russian No 6, Jun 85 pp 78-83

[Article by F. Khristev, secretary, Kagulskiy Rayon Committee, Moldavian CP: "Being Concerned About the Reserve"]

[Text] For the party organizations, all the workers in our city and rayon, as for the entire Soviet people as well, there is now no more important task than fulfilling the plans and socialist obligations of the current year and the five-year plan as a whole. In the shops at enterprises, at building projects, in the fields and on cattle farms, a campaign has begun to properly greet the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of the Moldavian Communist Party. All the labor collectives have assumed the watch for shock work, and are trying to produce more and better-quality products, but with the least possible expenditures, and savings of raw materials and resources. The complications of the production tasks and concern over the solution of social problems require that party organizations improve all their organizational activities, and principally the core of their activities--work on the selection, placement and education of supervisory cadres. In this matter as in no other, a carefully thought-out system is important. A year-and-a-half ago, when the primary party organizations were discussing the CPSU Central Committee decree adopted on the basis of the report from the Moldavian CP Central Committee, many communists put forth various suggestions on perfecting work methods and style. We studied them carefully, and the most useful of them have been included in current and future plans. But, it goes without saying, this is still not enough, because work with the cadres cannot be limited to any kind of calendar limits. This is not a transitory concern.

The supervisor is always in view. His decisions, his affairs, and his judgements are always within the field of vision of people with the widest variety of duty positions. To a great extent he determines the fate of both the affairs of state for which he is responsible, as well as that of the individual person who works under his initiative. It is a complex responsibility. The demands on the supervisor are always high; but today they are even higher, inasmuch as the intensive factors of economic development are becoming the determining factors; the revolutionary role of scientific-technical progress is intensifying, and the role of the human factor is increasing immeasurably. And the policy which the party is conducting for expanding the rights and responsibilities of associations and enterprises

emphasizes that a leader's most important trait is his ability to make bold, independent decisions. If every sector of responsibility were headed not simply by an official with a diploma, but by a genuinely competent specialist with in-depth and well-rounded training, then one could have confidence in the success of the business.

In our rayon, specialists of the corresponding profile comprise 93 per cent of the supervisors in industrial enterprises and construction, practically all kolkhoz chairmen, and directors of sovkhozes, sovkhoz-plants, and inter-farm enterprises and associations. The party raykom attempts to ensure that cadres are selected from those active in business, who are in close contact with the masses; who know from personal experience and not just from documents how the workers, kolkhozniks, and intelligentsiya live; who know what sort of concerns, needs, wants and interests they have. And that is why we attribute principal significance to promoting local workers to positions of responsibility; persons who have proven themselves on the job; who are the most active, authoritative and well-trained representatives of the working class and the kolkhoz peasantry. More than two-thirds of the supervisors of our industrial enterprises, construction organizations, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and sovkhoz-plants began their working careers as workers or kolkhoz members.

An attractive example is that of the director of Bus and Taxi Park No 8, M.I. Dolinskiy, who used to work here as a mechanic and as a driver. After he graduated from the motor vehicle institute, he was appointed chief of the repair shops; he then became chief engineer, and now he is the chief of this city's progressive transportation enterprise. Similar examples have long ago convinced us of the fact that if we want to have good supervisors for the working collectives tomorrow, then today we must have good workers in middle management, for it is only in this manner that one is provided the opportunity to acquire and pass on experience and organizational skill. It was not for nothing that V.I. Lenin gave instructions on the need for continuity and a proper combination of old experienced cadres with young and energetic ones. He was sharply critical of those who would complain about the lack of cadres, but who did not promote the young workers. "It would be better for such an organizer to retire, to clean the place up through the efforts of young people, whose vigorous energies would supplant the old mechanical, hidebound ways" (Complete Collection of Works, Vol 9, p 306).

Of course, if we want to train reserve cadres, then we must learn to see and develop in today's foreman and shop chief the qualities of a plant director. Promoting people is not only a responsible but also a very complicated matter. It would be wrong to think that a list of reserve cadres simply appears after one or two meetings at the party raykom or with the secretary. No, it is formulated gradually, inasmuch as a great deal must be taken into consideration: the opinions of a person's fellow-workers; his attitude toward social obligations; his ability to work with subordinates; and so on. Formation of a reserve means painstakingly educating the cadres. Here, a great role is played by various contacts, and such forms of work as reports, social certification of personal references, and so on. Over the last year we have brought up to date the personal references of all nomenklatura workers and reserve cadres, and each one describes the person objectively, listing his strong and his weak points.

At one time we were trying to maintain a list of reserves for all nomenklatura workers. It was assumed that this was a genuine reserve cadre. The lists were regularly examined and certain amendments were entered, but in general this was a rather stable group of people. Now we've become convinced that such a practice is simply not expedient. First of all, even in theory it does not make sense to assume that the question will arise for simultaneously replacing all cadres. In the second place, to find at the same time replacements for all 357 nomenklatura workers is a practical impossibility. For example, why should we train an equal number of people as a reserve against the possibility of replacing the supervisors of our 30 construction crews and self-supporting sectors? It would probably be sufficient to have seven or eight in all. That is the approach we have taken for other categories of supervisors. And that is why our reserve consists of only 161 persons in all.

There were also other flaws in our practices. Engineering and technical workers were, on the whole, counted as a reserve--but in fact, only the communists were. But life has vindicated us, because there are in the collectives quite a few ordinary, but capable producers, who should be prepared for carrying out more complex and responsible duties. Of course, to predict all personnel moves many years in advance is difficult. In addition, a person's growth, his spiritual and professional maturation is a very, very complex process and should not be left to merely formal control. What comes easily to one person may require years of persistent labor from another. Therefore we do not limit our work only to those who are on our lists. There is a constant search for talented people, and they are constantly being checked on the job.

There is still another problem--that of publicity in the work with reserve cadres. When everyone knows that someone is being prepared for advancement, then this undoubtedly helps that person to grow professionally, and to raise his ideological-political and cultural level. And the collective will be watching him more closely to assess his organizational ability. But there is also another side to this matter--the psychological side. Supervisors relate in various ways to candidate successors to their positions. Some help the candidate master the duties, others display guardedness, and at times even resistance. In order to avoid undesirable situations, in most cases we do not "bind" a candidate for advancement to any specific post. We do this also because the candidate must not only thoroughly understand the requirements for this category of supervisor, he must also nurture in himself all the qualities needed in those specific circumstances in which he finds himself, regardless of the post. Whether he is recommended in the collective for well-adjusted relations and productivity, or whether he has to improve things in every way, in each situation he must show creativity--which is impossible to predict in advance.

On this plane the following example is characteristic: for a long time the "Kirkanskiy" Sovkhoz was unable to extricate itself from the loss column; plans were disrupted for production and sales of products from the principal sector--raising vegetables. Positive changes began with the arrival of the

new director--N.I. Todos. Possessing solid experience in party and economic work, in six years he managed to get the collective to work together, and directed his efforts toward solving the main tasks. The basic "secret" of his ability was the trust of the collective and, relying in this, he showed respect for the people and for their affairs. He has some kind of special intuition for working with people and sees right away who is not coping, and who simply doesn't want to work. In the first case he helps out, but in the second he cracks down on them. For this reason, people are attracted to him, and they do not come only when things are tough. They come to him for advice, to have a heart-to-heart talk, and to present their sensible proposals. But what especially distinguishes Nikolay Ivanovich is the fact that he depends on the mid-level managers; he strives to train them and shares his plans with them. As a result, the cadres grow and his business prospers noticeably. For four years of the five-year plan, 62 tons of vegetables were raised, which is 10 per cent greater than planned. Plans in other sections of the farm are also being successfully fulfilled. The profit rate for production and labor productivity have increased. This example testifies to the fact that work with the cadres is carried out at the proper level at those places in which the principal manager always remembers his obligation to continually seek and find promising people, and nurture them with care.

In forming reserve cadres, special attention must be given to the advancement of women. In our rayon, 41 per cent of the party leaders are women, and 22 per cent of them have been leaders of primary party organizations from 3 to 5 years. R.I. Gasparyan of the rural home-building combine of Minselstroy [Ministry of Rural Construction]; R.I. Gasparyan of the Pravda Sovkhoz; E.G. Karaush of the pedagogical institute; and V.I. Zolotareva of Middle School No. 5, are enterprising, persistent and principled secretaries of their party organizations. We have many honest, responsible female workers in other supervisory posts as well: T.M. Guseva has worked as chief engineer at the sewing and knitting factory for 19 years; and T.P. Muntyanu has been managing one of the largest kolkhozes, the imeni Kirova Kolkhoz, for five years. Experience has convinced us of the need to more boldly advance women to managerial work; more boldly, because there are still a lot of obstacles--inertia, as well as difficult family and domestic situations.

In the final analysis, the solution of the cadre problem depends on the quality of work with their reserve. This is why the Kagulskiy party raykom is increasing its demandingness on economic managers and primary party organizations to ensure that the assignment and transfer of officials takes place only in consideration of the actual needs of production, and after an objective, comprehensive appraisal of their business, political and moral qualities. One should note that in recent years the ideological-political level of the cadres, their competence and business acumen have significantly increased, as required by the CPSU Central Committee decree adopted on the basis of the report from the Moldavian CP Central Committee. About 88 per cent of them have higher education or are pursuing graduate degrees. The managers of enterprises in industry and construction, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, sovkhoz-plants, institutions and organizations have been assured stability.

But at the same time we cannot permit concern about stability of cadres to be transformed into an attitude of conciliation or patience toward poor cadres. In order that this may not occur, it goes without saying that we must ensure that cadres are transferred properly and in a timely fashion, as the party documents require.

An important sector in work with reserve cadres is their training, as well as control over their activity. In the last three years alone, reports from 15 supervisory workers have been discussed at raykom party plenums and at party bureau sessions. Reports from the supervisors are also examined at raykom departments. The majority of the primary party organizations also make it a practice to systematically examine such reports. Such forms of training have fully proven themselves, and they provide the opportunity to objectively evaluate one worker or another, to point to his weak sides, to forestall mistakes, and to eliminate shortcomings and neglect in a timely fashion. By means of such methods of party work we, of course, provide a lot of support to the training of reserve cadres as well. However, the reserve also needs practical experience. Therefore we frequently invite them to prepare questions for discussion at the plenums and at sessions of the bureau of the party raykom. This is done in other party organizations as well, and there is nothing at all new in it; but I wanted to stress one aspect which is, in our opinion, very important. A worker does not take part in a check by himself, but in a group with experienced comrades, members of the raykom, and secretaries of the primary organizations. From them he learns the practice of party work. We often include activists in the working groups of the raykom for overall checks of the primary organizations. Recently we began the practice of conducting trial periods for the positions of the supervisory personnel, carried out by candidates for advancement to the responsibilities of the first-line supervisors, when they are on vacation, on business trips, or ill. And everything that is carried out and done by each one is recorded in a special card file for the reserve which has been set up in all departments of the party raykom. Also recorded on them in a timely fashion are changes in the accounting data, information on completing courses, and on carrying out commissions. This is not simply a question of a simple, ordinary account. Maintaining such card files permits us to avoid duplication, parallelism, and repetition--in a word, it permits us to operate systematically. In addition, it has become the practice to conduct interviews with the workers who have been placed on the nomenklatura of the party raykom and have become members of the reserve cadres. And we are more and more convinced of the fact that they increase the responsibility of the people for the matter entrusted to them. This year a chart was established for interviews for the entire accounting period, which has been divided into quarters. The first secretary of the party raykom ordinarily conducts them with representatives of the councils of the secretaries of the primary party organizations, with the secretaries of the party organizations, and with individual economic administrators. Conversing with the remainder are the secretaries and chiefs of the raykom raykom departments--primarily with those who are lagging behind, and who have serious shortcomings in their work.

The interviews are preceded by preparation of summaries which briefly describe the basic indicators of the activity the collective, the state of the party work, the style and methods of leadership, the educational activity of the supervisor, his relations with his subordinates, his moral qualities, and other necessary information. The materials are prepared by a working group headed by one of the raykom party secretaries, which travels directly to the collective, meets with the people, takes part in meetings and planning sessions, and sometimes even takes a picture of the worker for the business manager. To summarize, the mechanism of the interview consists of careful, all-round advance preparation, and holding it in a comradely, relaxed atmosphere. The results of the interview are put into an official reference and attached to the personal file of the worker; it reflects the opinion of the raykom, and summarizes the recommendations made to it. Interviews are held with the 80 nomenklatura workers only after the report and election campaign of the last year; interviews are held with secretaries of primary party organizations, with managers of farms and enterprises, with chairmen of ispolkoms of rural Soviets of People's Deputies, and with secretaries of Komsomol committees.

Of course the very fact of the interview has considerable educational significance. But specific recommendations are also important, and after the interview they strive to carry them out, and to consider them in their work. That is precisely how, for example, Z.F. Buzinovskaya, secretary of the primary party organization of Construction-Installation Trust No. 2, began to operate. She is the chairman of the council of secretaries of the party organizations of the construction crews of Minselstroy. Under her influence these organizations carried out a number of recommendations for interviews on measures directed at increasing the leading role of communists in socialist competition, on spreading widely the experience of advanced collectives, on the growth of labor productivity and reduction of production costs. As a result the trust improved its activities significantly; last year it came out the winner more than once in the All-Union Socialist Competition among rural construction workers.

Introducing the recommendations expressed by the party raykom from the primary organization of the Vinogradar Sovkhoz-Plant permitted them to improve their control over carrying out the decisions which were made, for preparing to receive new members in the party, and for placing communists.

Interviews are also valuable in that they provide the raykom itself a great deal, since they bring out the degree to which the work of the party organ and its apparat supports the day-to-day affirmation of the true party style in the activity of the supervisory cadres, as well as helping to select the basic directions for application of their efforts. In a word, with the help of the interviews we are able to check the correlation between the planned and the achieved, and we can determine which problems require our special attention at a given moment. And, it goes without saying, that we come to better understand the professional and business qualities of the personnel in the administration: what kind of a supervisor is he in fact; how does he actually carry out the work entrusted to him; is production developing, and is its volume increasing by virtue of applying resources, people, capital investments; or what is more important to him, what sort of expenditures does he require to achieve the desired result? Has he increased labor

productivity and production effectiveness; has he taken advantage of the possibilities of scientific-technical progress? How does he solve the social problems of the collective? You see, it is according to these matters and deeds that we judge a manager; that is, we rate his affairs in the broad sense of the word, and not only by the indicators for fulfilling the plan.

Of course it still happens, although very seldom, that a manager is judged according to the how easy one gets along with him, or when workaday hustle and bustle determines the judgement. Therefore, we are also adopting measures to see that the one who does not argue with the bosses, and who is able to assure the collective a quiet life does not appear in a more favorable position; but the one who sets himself complex tasks, guided by the contemporary demands of scientific-technical progress, and contemporary trends for economic development.

That which the rayon party organization has accomplished recently to establish a genuine cadre reserve should not be looked upon as something which is completed. The fact of the matter is, that this work is a continuous process, where solving some tasks inevitably gives rise to other problems, which also require an immediate decision. We have not yet reached the stage where all labor collectives are headed by the most authoritative and capable leaders. We are slowly solving the problems of strengthening the cadres of lagging brigades and sectors. As before, we are experiencing a shortage of people who are capable of heading the many organizations of trade, domestic services, and the like. And we have not yet completely done away with formalism in examining cadre questions. Currently the basic activities of the bureau, the apparatus of the party raykom, and all primary organizations are directed toward solving these problems; for the basis for our success lies in this.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ESTONIAN PARTY JOURNALS REVIEWED

Tallinn KOMMUNIST ESTONII in Russian No 5, May 85 pp 61-63

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences B. Yakovlev in the section "Criticism and Bibliography": "'The Party Organization Secretary's Library': Some Summations and Conclusions"]

[Text] A new publication has come out in the series "Biblioteka Sekretarya Partorganizatsii" ["The Party Organization Secretary's Library"]--the pamphlet by A. Luukas, "Party Groups in Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes." The choice of subject by the author fully meets the party requirement to shift the center of gravity of educational work to labor collectives.

A. Luukas raises important problems of party groups' work. First of all, he analyzes the possibilities and advisability of forming party groups in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The question is vital in its own right, inasmuch as circumstances in the rural areas occasion a more mobile nature in party groups. So continual analysis of their composition and the placing of communists also is necessary. The author tells about the Raplaskiy Rayon party organization's successes and plans in forming local party groups, and shares the experience acquired by the party groups in their main lines of work. At the center of the party groups' attention are labor organization and labor discipline, and setting up socialist competition. What is especially important, traditional and new forms of working with people, their effectiveness and practicality, are examined in the pamphlet. Methods of improving the party groups' working style, and also their leadership, are not overlooked.

A. Luukas's pamphlet is the 16th in the indicated series, which is being issued by the EESTI RAAMAT Publishing House. As long ago as 1973, after publication of the first pamphlet, the publishing house advised readers that the decision to issue "The Party Organization Secretary's Library" was based upon the shortage of specialized literature for the republic's active party and ideological workers, particularly in the Estonian language. It was also advised that many problems of party work would be examined in the light of party congress decisions in the pamphlets, advanced experience would be summarized, and readers would be able to extract theoretical knowledge and the recommendations of higher party organs on current work from them. How well has the editorial office coped with the assigned task?

It must be noted that the first pamphlets for aiding party organization secretaries already served as an example of weighty summarizing. L. Shishov's work, "The Local Party Organization--Foundation of the Party" (1973), was notable for scientific character and richness of content. Strictly adhering to Marxist-Leninist methodology, the author stresses scientific character in the Estonian KP [Communist Party] approach to matters of party construction, shows how, with respect to Estonia, the prescribed principles are implemented in the work of party organizations, and analyzes the lines of the party organizations' work.

L. Shishov's second pamphlet, "In the Vanguard. The 25th CPSU Congress and Local Party Organizations" (1976), is a logical extension of the first. In it, the existing forms and methods of party work and the mechanism for party organizations' influencing a collective's life are investigated, and long-range planning, ideological and political education of communists, training the active party membership, organizing socialist competition in terms of the new management, functions of commissions on the control of administration work, etc., are summarized.

Organizational problems of party construction are examined in V. Maslakov's pamphlet, "The Party Meeting" (1975), and R. Merisalu's pamphlet, "Party Control of Administration Activity" (1973). The first is a methods aid, helping party organization secretaries more profoundly and thoughtfully construe the individual provisions of CPSU Regulations concerning intraparty work. The aim of the second is to help shed light on the essence and significance of organizing control over the implementation of socialist construction programs, party decisions and the involvement of workers in administering affairs of the society. The author proceeds on the premise that party control of administration work is not some supplementary controlling instrumentality, but one of the mandatory forms of party management. In revealing the essence of party administration activity, R. Merisalu examines in detail the organization, trends and mechanism of this activity, the forms of control, and the methods of managing these.

The pamphlets of N. Yuganson, "The Leading Role and Accountability of the Communist" (1973), and R. Butel, "Party Organizations and the Socialist Competition of Workers" (1974), are dedicated to matters of socialist competition management. On the basis of Leninist principles, the authors shed light on the socialist competition organizing mechanism at the republic's enterprises and all the improvement obtained in this area by party organizations.

In several of "The Party Organization Secretary's Library" pamphlets, various aspects of propaganda and agitation work are elucidated. In V. Lillemyae's "The Party Organization Secretary and Political Training," methods of political training are examined, and an attempt is made to help party organizations increase the effectiveness of the training process. In this, the author focuses attention on such matters as composition of training groups, content and stages of the certification of propagandists, and forms and methods for increasing the certification's effectiveness.

The pamphlets, "Propagandistic Activity of Party Organizations" (1974) by E. Grechkina, and "The Economic Education of Workers" (1978) by A. Vellamaa, also enter into the group being examined. Analysis of the pamphlets shows that their content goes beyond the bounds of the tasks set by the publishing house. Here there are many general theory discussions, and the state of party propaganda and economic education in the republic's party organizations is considerably less opened to scrutiny. The pamphlets are addressed mainly to party gorkom [city committee] and raykom [rayon committee] workers occupied with ideological activity problems. Meanwhile, they should have been based on the premise that the aim of the series is, first of all, to render practical assistance to local party organization secretaries and to summarize and propagate advanced experience in party work. Unfortunately, there is little of this in the indicated pamphlets.

In the next two, "The Party Organization--Leader of Public Organizations" (1975) by V. Udam, and "The Party Organization of the Farm" (1981) by Ya. Ellen, the work experience of rural party organizations is summarized. Their publication seems important, first because there still are few publications in the general run of party literature about the activities and concerns of communists in rural localities, and second because vital, present-day problems are brought up in them.

In V. Udam's work, party leadership of public organizations is examined in terms of the new management, in terms of the forming and functioning of a qualitatively new system of administration--the regional agro-industrial association. The author approached presentation of the material methodologically correctly, having begun with analysis of the region's social and economic problems, in the light of which he examines the usefulness and practicality of various forms of party organizational and political education work. Many new forms and methods of the work of communists, born of the particulars of economic reconstruction, are discussed in the pamphlet.

Ya. Ellen's pamphlet is a sort of logical extension of the foregoing. It already sums up and generalizes the work experience of the republic's rural party organizations in terms of agro-industrial integration. The author successfully combines theoretical material and propagandizing of the basic requirements of party documents [instructions] with depiction of the practical work of communists. The reader learns how unity of word and deed is becoming stronger on farms. The author devotes primary attention to the subjective factor as an important key to intensifying production.

In the pamphlets, "The Party Organization of an Enterprise" (1978) by G. Karu, and "The Party Organization of a Higher School" (1983) by A. Talts, the everyday work of the party organizations of the Electrical Engineering Plant imeni M. I. Kalinin and the Tallinn Polytechnical Institute at that time is summarized. Both are written on the basis of many years of experience in party leadership, and the authors did not overlook even minor problems in the life of the party organizations. There is no doubt that local party secretaries, having compared the experience offered to them with their own, found much that was new and interesting in these pamphlets, and were motivated toward increasing the effectiveness of existing forms of party work.

Analysis of "The Party Organization Secretary's Library" and conversations with EESTI RAAMAT Publishing House workers lead to reflection about some of the problems of the series of pamphlets being examined.

First of all, about usefulness: The series exists because important matters of intraparty work and the influence of party organizations on all forms of public activity are examined in it. The content of the publications helps in more profoundly understanding vital, present-day problems, and in becoming correctly oriented for choosing local party groups' main lines of work.

In principle, the criterion for usefulness must be based on such weighty postulates as theoretical soundness, cognitive value and practical return.

The theoretical soundness of most of the publications is undoubted. The authors of the pamphlets are mainly party workers, and what is more, some of them are not only highly qualified practical workers, but also experienced in scientific work. This has ensured a scientific approach to party construction matters. In theoretically substantiating matters under examination, this category of authors capably relies on the Leninist ideological heritage, the communist party's creative thinking and achievements of Soviet social science.

It is interesting to trace the usefulness of the series from the viewpoint of cognitive value. In this respect, the content of the series subdivides rather clearly into three categories: Methods aids, propaganda on advanced forms and methods of party work, and analytical study and summarizing of party organizations' experience.

The content of the pamphlets which may be classed as methods aids consists of partywide theoretical and methodological material. In some of these pamphlets, a newly implemented party document [instruction] is interpreted and explained, ways for its local implementation are examined, and practical recommendations are made. The cognitive value of pamphlets in the second category lies in elucidation of everyday practice. Their content makes no pretense of summarizing the experience on party organizations' basic lines of work--The authors have assigned themselves the goal of imparting only their specific experience in work with communists, thinking awhile, along with the reader, about the advisability and effectiveness of one or another form of party influence, and increasing the propagandizing of the new and advanced. The works of V. Udam and G. Karu are the most successful in this respect.

Finally, the six pamphlets in the third category are, in my opinion, the richest in content from a cognitive point of view. They are devoted to an analytical approach to the essence of problems presented. Having taken partywide tasks as source material, the authors examine them through the prism of a republic party organization's needs, and reveal the optimum conditions for, and potential effect of, carrying out these tasks. The theoretical and practical assistance to be had from such publications is obvious. In determining the cognitive value of the series, one may say that it will be the higher, the greater the proportion of third category publications. For the present, these constitute just a little over one-third of "The Party Organization Secretary's Library."

There is one more way to increase the effectiveness of material being offered to readers--its specialization. It stands to reason that it is impossible to give an exhaustive analysis of all lines of work of party organizations in a pamphlet. Therefore, only the main forms and methods of party work are investigated, and that, too, in brief. The work's individual and specific aspects go practically untouched. In these, meanwhile, a large reserve for increasing the effectiveness and quality of work with laborers lies fallow.

A study of the publications' subjects indicates that they encompass essentially all the work of party organizations, and only in six pamphlets is attention focused on some one line of work. In the latter pamphlets, matters find richer, more replete and detailed elucidation, as compared to the rest of the pamphlets, which also determines their higher cognitive value. The question, naturally, is not one of rejecting those works, the authors of which are trying to encompass all the work of party organizations. These are necessary, for they give a picture of the wide range of problems being solved by the party. But, even in these cases, preference should be given to the more profound analysis of basics in the work of communists. In the long-range plan for publishing the series, by the way, the need for specialized presentation of material was already taken into account. Of the nine subjects planned for 1985-1990, five have specific focus.

Matters are considerably more difficult with the practical return of the series. It can be determined only after comparing aspects of innovation called for in the pamphlets with practical work in local party organizations. To obtain information of this kind does not seem possible, since the appropriate long-term research is not conducted. However, there are certain means of determining the usefulness of the published series in an indirect way. Here, review at various levels can play a large part. The publishing house contributes a little to this in editing the manuscript submitted by an author. But it is obvious that review by the publishing house staff cannot be effective to any appreciable extent because of its insufficient competence in many matters of party construction.

Apparently, an entirely different kind of reviewing is needed. First, it would be advisable to obtain on a manuscript one or two preliminary reviews, written by specialists in the given field; that is, by workers of organizational departments, party committees' departments of propaganda and agitation, the party's History Institute and, foremost in its sector of party construction, the Republic House of Political Education. Second (and this is very important), several reviews with comments should be requested of local party organizations. Of course, this is possible only after issuance of a publication. The comments would not affect its information content, but would help to avoid shortcomings in the posing of problems and in content in the future, to say nothing yet about their giving an idea of the practical value of the material being offered. Third, public review on the pages of the republic's press deserves particular attention. Reviews were printed on only half of the 16 pamphlets in the series, and the quality of certain of these leaves something to be desired. Apparently, the authors consider propagandizing the issued pub-

lications their primary task. Not belittling a review's significance, it is necessary, nevertheless, to say that a review, first of all, should give an objective analysis of content from the standpoint of scientific character and practical value.

That solution of the problems connected with publishing "The Party Organization Secretary's Library" will further the strengthening of party science's unity with practice raises no doubts.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TSAGERSKIY RAYDOM OF GEORGIAN CP REPLACES FIRST SECRETARY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 11 July 85 carries on page 3 a 100-word GruzINFORM announcement concerning the Tsagerskiy raykom plenum. R. Sh. Mkheidze was released from his responsibilities as the first secretary and member of the buro of the rayon committee in connection with his election to the post of first secretary of the Tershol'skiy raykom. L.D. Chkheidze, former chairman of the Samtred'skiy rayon ispolkom of the Soviet of Peoples' Deputies was chosen as the new first secretary of the Tsagerskiy rayon committee.

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IDEOLOGY

SOVIET POLICY IN LATVIA DEFENDED AGAINST EMIGRE ATTACKS

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 18 Jun 85 p 2

[Article by B. Pudels, senior scientific worker, Institute of History, Latvian SSR Academy of Science: "In the Indissoluble Union of Peoples"]

[Text] In 1940, Soviet rule was restored in Latvia. The victory of the socialist revolution was the result of the struggle of the workers under the leadership of the Communist Party. The revolutionary internationalistic traditions of the republic's working class played an important role in achieving this end.

This fact is recognized by the progressive circles in the society of Western countries and by all thinking political activists. There are, however, forces which do not wish to accept the real state of affairs. Among the latter are the Latvian bourgeois-nationalist emigres. Their leaders do not cease spreading false allegations that Soviet rule was imposed "by force" on the Latvian people. They are trying to revise the historical and political conditions which in 1940 defined the singular and true choice of the Latvian people.

The stubbornness of those who live in "eternal yesterdays" finds not only understanding, but also widespread support in the country of reaction. Thus, certain imperialist states, and primarily the USA, still support the diplomatic representatives of the former bourgeois Latvia and to this day "do not recognize" its entry into the make-up of the USSR. Obviously, such patronage is given with mercenary intent and is energetically used in various subversive actions of anti-soviet and anti-communist purpose. Thus, the leaders of reactionary organizations among the Latvian emigre community annually receive greetings in the name of the US president. Each of these documents essentially contains support for the provocations of the reactionary emigre organizations against Soviet Latvia and encourages their desire to resurrect the old order. The activities of openly anti-soviet organizations and various sovietology centers are generously financed by the secret and special services of the USA, and the results of their "studies" are used for fabricating various theories and conceptions which are aimed at discrediting the notions of socialism and the principles of Leninist national policy.

HOW IS THIS DONE? Hundreds of volumes of pseudo-scientific works are composed, and mountains of slander are piled up. On the outside this production may vary,