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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1309

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INTERNATIONAL

SOURCES OF TENSION IN U.S.-PRC RELATIONSHIP NOTED

Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 8, Aug 82 pp 34-41

[Article by A. Kuz'menko: "A Dangerous Phenomenon in World Politics"]

[Excerpt] While maintaining high vigilance as regards the designs of both participants in the Chinese-American alliance, one should not lose sight of the circumstance that the drawing together of the United States and China is by no means a simple but a complex and contradictory process. Differences and contradictions are manifested in all its directions--economic, political and military.

For example, there is no doubt that for its assistance to the aggressive course of imperialism, the Beijing leadership has been receiving considerable economic subsidies. However, adjustment of the "four modernizations" program and the freezing of contracts with Western firms, which began in the summer of 1979, was accompanied by broad propaganda in the Chinese press of theses that the "four modernizations" cannot be bought or borrowed and that "all one-sided conditions to import equipment only on the basis of equality and mutual advantage" should be rejected. This was used to put pressure on Western firms for the purpose of gaining additional privileges during the final signing of contracts.

China's reliance in the long-range plan on broad economic assistance from capitalist states does not look very bright. As noted by the West German journal BLÄTTER FÜR DEUTSCHE UND INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, the hope of the Chinese leadership to receive from the West "guaranteed constant aid on a large scale will give way more and more to disappointment. The matter here is not so much in that China as regards global problems, possibly, would not go toward a sufficiently close convergence with the West (new proof of this readiness is the agreement with the U.S. President's decision to begin production of neutron weapons), but in the view which may spread in the West that China will become a new powerful competitor in the world market in the event the 'four modernizations' are successfully implemented. After the United States helped Japan in implementing an unparalleled economic revival at the end of World War II, it as well as its European partners are running into serious troubles today because of Japanese aggression in the field of exports. It would be naive to believe that such an error would be repeated

and that the West itself would attract a competitor whose population is 10 times greater than that of Japan."

Moreover, after Beijing's rejection of accelerated "modernization" and transition to "regulating" the economy, the West began to view more sensibly the possibility of rapid expansion of trade and economic relations with China and also because it has declared the need, first of all, to develop agriculture and light industry instead of the heavy industry. "All of this is a serious blow to American business, which regarded the PRC as a huge market for the production of heavy industry as well as agriculture and a source of raw materials," writes the journal CURRENT HISTORY, for example. "The United States is also disappointed by the fact that China intends to continue paying off in trade not in cash but in products of its textile industry and other sectors of light industry."

The drawing together of China and the United States does not rid them of their suspicion, friction and discord in the sphere of political contacts. This has been especially graphically demonstrated in connection with sharp differences of the sides over the Taiwan problem.

The humiliating deal for China's state sovereignty and international prestige, which was made by Deng Xiaoping during his visit to the United States in January 1979, has resurfaced again lately. At that time, during the beginning of the process of normalization of relations with Beijing, the American side obtained his agreement to postpone indefinitely the solution of the Taiwan problem, namely the reunification of Taiwan with the PRC, by promising to scrap its mutual defense treaty with Taiwan. However, soon after, Washington had not only officially confirmed its military obligations to Taipei but also took steps to further expand trade and economic relations with it. This is manifested by the fact that the volume of American trade with Taiwan is more than double the volume of the goods turnover between the United States and the PRC.

To the dissatisfaction of the Beijing leadership, the "two Chinas" conception has become a composite element of the Reagan Administration's foreign policy. Moreover, Washington has openly declared to activate in every way possible its military cooperation with Taiwan by supplying it with modern types of weapons, including the latest types of supersonic fighters. The impudence demonstrated by the U.S. Administration in this matter exposes once more the unenviable position of the Chinese side in the alliance with American imperialism.

True, Washington even backtracked later by refusing to deliver the latest fighters to Taiwan. But in reality the United States is continuing the "two Chinas" policy by ignoring the sovereign rights of the PRC. For example, Washington recently established separate immigration quotas for China and Taiwan, which provoked an official protest from the PRC's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In April 1982, the Reagan Administration announced the delivery of \$60 million worth of military equipment and spare parts for combat materiel to Taipei, which led to a new aggravation of American-Chinese contradictions. This is readily understood because there is hardly anyone in Beijing who could

allow himself to make open concessions to the United States on the Taiwan problem. This was made clear by Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, in a letter on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Shanghai communique, who declared the necessity "to overcome the currently existing obstacles between the two countries." An article by a XINHUA columnist on the same subject even pointed out that as if a "really critical moment has appeared" in the development of Sino-American relations.

This is why U.S. Vice President G. Bush hurriedly left for Beijing in the early part of May. In the center of his 2-day talks with Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang and Huang Hua was the question of delivery of American weapons and military equipment to Taipei as well as the Taiwan problem as a whole. According to press reports, in stressing the "community of interests" between the United States and China, Bush attempted to persuade the Chinese leadership to waive the country's national interests and promised to make up for it by expanding mutual relations. The AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE reported from Beijing that "evidently the controversy over American military aid to Taiwan was not settled" during the talks.

In continuing its "two Chinas" policy, the Reagan Administration strives to pursue a course aimed at active utilization of both Taiwan and the PRC in the interests of American imperialism. This was made quite clear in the recent statements by prominent figures in Washington. For example, Under Secretary of State W. Stoessel in refuting reports on the possible curtailment of military cooperation with Taiwan, stressed that the United States will continue to fulfill its "defense obligations" to the Chiang Kai-shekists.

This position, which grossly infringes upon the sovereign rights of the PRC, is supported by H. Baker, republican majority leader in the Senate, and republican Senator B. Goldwater. During a visit to Beijing in early June 1982, Baker stated there that American military deliveries to Taiwan will be continued. According to Goldwater, who visited Taipei almost at the same time, the Washington Administration will never give up support for the Kuomintang regime. R. Allen, Reagan's former assistant for national security, who made an official visit to Taipei, also assured representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek regime that relations between the United States and Taiwan will be strengthened even more after the appointment of G. Shultz as new U.S. Secretary of State. One should take note of Allen's statement because he is now a senior advisor to the Republican Party National Committee for questions of foreign policy and national security.

Of course, it cannot be foretold where the talks in Beijing will lead to concretely and if they would rather refuse purchasing American weapons than agree to selling them to Taiwan. But despite all of their propagandistic speculation they show once again that not everything is going smoothly in Sino-American military cooperation. New complex problems, which are being described by the American press, have also appeared. Based on the data of a research conducted by the Pentagon, in order to modernize its armed forces Beijing would have to purchase American arms and military equipment valued at a huge sum--from \$41 to 63 billion worth. However, China, whose current direct and indirect costs, based on available information, are already almost

40 percent of the state budget does not have the necessary cash reserves for such extensive purchases of American arms. Therefore the United States is now working on various plans to provide for reduced financial barriers to rearm China by way of including it in a program to sell weapons on credit or concluding a special "agreement on mutual production" with Beijing, which would permit it to produce weapons on licenses from American firms. An article in the weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, which is significantly entitled "Rebuilding the Chinese Army--A Job for the United States," is demonstrative in this respect. It is evident from this article that the American "hawks" hope to gain political dividends for themselves by strengthening the Chinese military machine and presumptuously believe that by arming China the United States will be arming itself.

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NATIONAL

"PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN'" STRESSES BREZHNEV'S CONCERN WITH IDEOLOGICAL WORK

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 10, May 82 (signed to press 11 May 82) pp 3-9

[Unattributed article: "Selfless Service in the Cause of the Party and People. On the Publication of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Book 'Vospominaniya' [Memoirs]]"

[Excerpts] Much attention is given in "Vospominaniya" to ideological work, which has always been and remains one of CPSU's primary tasks. This work is variegated and it requires a scientific analysis of the processes taking place in society and the constant resolution of problems that occur in this connection.

In the book, new fundamentally important ideological-moral positions, and the high moral standards of the Soviet people and their active position in life are revealed. At the same time the danger is pointed out "even for a time, even in individual sectors, of forgetting the ideological basis in state and public life, and of being reconciled to ideological errors... There is no vacuum in the modern world: our ideological enemies act wherever we sit back and relax."

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev emphasizes the need "to conduct active, aggressive propaganda work, deal a timely rebuff to hostile ideology, and strengthen Soviet people with a high political awareness and educate them in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, in the spirit of devotion to the ideals of communism.

Every leader and every communist should be up to an apparently very simple task which nevertheless requires constant efforts, namely that of making the people aware of the goals that we set ourselves, and of explaining what specifically the CPSU Central Committee is trying to achieve at any given stage." [quotes as published]

The main weapon in this work is truth. It is essential to speak honestly both of the successes and of the failures. People always accept frank talking. The party remains loyal to the behest of V.I. Lenin who stressed that the strength of socialism lies in the consciousness of the masses.

The book cautions against formalism, dogmatism and disparity between ideological work and the requirements and needs of the masses. It speaks with great warmth and respect of journalists, writers and artists and of their enormous role in the education of the workers.

The work deals with phenomena that are alien to socialist ideology and morality but which are still met in life. Treating them with all the implacability of the communist, the author constantly refers to the practice and problems of ideological work and the tasks of instilling in people a communist awareness and sense of ideological principledness.

Readers will find in the book answers to the questions that worry them and they will draw from it a faith in the righteousness of the cause of communism and obtain an enormous charge of historical optimism. The cause is a touchstone on which the true value of the individual is recognized. The author states that those things valued above all are persistence, independence of thought, competence, a sharp sense of the new, and the ability to note in good time and to support the initiative and creativity of the masses. And it is important to exclude overcautiousness and procrastination, and the desire to shirk responsibility or lay it on other shoulders.

Of course, the party and state figure need not and is not obliged simultaneously to be a road builder, an economist or an engineer. But he must know the laws both of general development and also rely on specific scientific and practical knowledge. And in any event he must not consider himself the sole and undisputed authority in all fields of human activity. Present-day economics, politics and public life are so complex that they are subject only to the might of the collective wisdom. And the book reminds us that it is essential to listen to the specialists and scientists, and not those only from a single discipline or school, and to be able to take counsel with the people in order to avoid any kind of "mad dashes."

The range of party work is variegated. "Vospominaniya" talks brilliantly about the very rich and multiform experience of the CPSU.

All the activity of comrade L.I. Brezhnev in high party and state posts has been devoted to the struggle for peace and social progress. In the consciousness of millions of people throughout the world the name of the Soviet leader is associated with the tireless and persistent struggle of the CPSU and the Soviet government to maintain and strengthen peace and to liquidate wars and force and national and social oppression.

Reviving the memory of the past we again see that the road along which we march today is not an easy one. For the good of our country and for the sake of peace in the world the Soviet people have endured unprecedented trials and suffered many casualties. We overcame fascism in the flames of the fiercest war in human memory. "Vospominaniya" describes this dearly won victory of ours.

Now, when through the fault of the aggressive forces of imperialism, primarily the United States, the situation in the world has been seriously complicated, the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community are acting firmly to remove the danger of war and strengthen peace, against the arms race, and for a radical improvement in the international situation. The Peace Program put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress is being further developed in the Eighties. The new foreign policy initiatives put forward by comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of the USSR Trade Union and at ceremonies in Tashkent are of inestimable significance in the cause of limiting the arms race and strengthening international security.

The book "Vospominaniya" by CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium comrade L.I. Brezhnev, from first page to last is imbued with an unshakable faith in the triumph of the great Marxist-Leninist ideas and a firm communist conviction. Its publication is a major event in the ideological life of our party and the entire public and political life of the country. Like all comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works, the book "Vospominaniya" helps in mastering the art of party work and teaches communists the creative, initiative approach to solving existing tasks and serves to form the new man and the cause of the building of communism.

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NATIONAL

PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS MUST CONTROL LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 11, Jun 82 pp 43-49

[Unsigned article: "Monitoring the Activities of Management: Purposes, Tasks, Organization" under the rubric "Correspondence Seminar of Party Organization Secretaries"]

[Text] AS EMPHASIZED AT THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS, A PRIMARY ROLE IN THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE MANY AND VARIED TASKS OF BUILDING COMMUNISM BELONGS TO THE PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS. STARTING WITH THIS ISSUE, THIS JOURNAL WILL PUBLISH A NEW COLUMN, "CORRESPONDENCE SEMINAR OF PARTY ORGANIZATION SECRETARIES." THIS COLUMN WILL PUBLISH ARTICLES, CONSULTATIONS, SELECTIONS OF MATERIALS, AND LETTERS FROM READERS DEALING WITH AN INCREASE IN THE ROLE OF PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN THE FORMS AND METHODS OF THEIR ACTIVITY. BELOW ARE PUBLISHED MATERIALS ON AN IMPORTANT ASPECT OF THE LIFE OF PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS--THE MONITORING OF ACTIVITIES OF THE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION. THEY DO NOT, OF COURSE, COMPRISE ALL OF THE MANY ASPECTS OF SUCH MONITORING. THE EDITORS INTEND TO CONTINUE THIS DISCUSSION IN SUBSEQUENT ISSUES. WE INVITE OUR READERS TO TAKE PART IN THE WORK OF THE CORRESPONDENCE SEMINAR OF PARTY ORGANIZATION SECRETARIES, IN THE DISCUSSION OF THE VARIED PROBLEMS OF PARTY LIFE. [printed in boldface]

Monitoring the Activities of the Management: Purposes, Tasks, Organization

Fulfilling the decisions of the 25th and 26th party congresses and the directives of comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU, primary party organizations act more and more consistently as the motive power of work collectives. They devote considerable attention to improving their monitoring of the activities of management, tightening the responsibility of cadres for the fulfillment of plan tasks, and improving methods of management.

The guideposts for the activities of primary party organizations are provided by the directives contained in the Report of the CC CPSU to the 26th party congress.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out that "The primary party organizations are endowed with the right to monitor the activities of management. It is important that they utilize that right more fully and better. Whether the issue is personnel problems, the fulfillment of economic plans, or improving the working and living conditions of people, the party organizations should display a principled approach and not show tolerance toward the management when it acts incorrectly. In a word, the party line must be firmly hewed to."

The recommendations of the congress were further elaborated and made more precise in the resolutions of the CC CPSU "On the Work of Primary Party Organizations at the Industrial Enterprises of Voronezh to Monitor the Activities of Management" and "On the Commissions of Primary Party Organizations for Monitoring the Activities of Management and Administration." These documents were universally accepted as a new manifestation of the party's unflagging concern for enhancing the role and militancy of the primary party organizations and their responsibility for the implementation of the economic, social, and political tasks outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Now that emphasis is being placed on tasks of increasing the economic effectiveness of production, elevating the technological level and improving the quality of production, completely utilizing the available capacities and material, financial, and manpower resources, a further upsurge of agriculture, and implementing the Food Program, the primary party organizations are obligated to influence more actively not only the production echelons but also the managerial echelons involved in accomplishing these tasks. Monitoring the activities of management should be so organized as to contribute to more streamlined and efficient operations and a stronger discipline of labor on every sector of production, in every sphere of management.

The CPSU Central Committee makes certain that the monitoring of the conduct of technological policies by the management be purposive and assure the concentration of efforts on fulfilling the tasks of the 1982 plan and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole, resolving particular aspects of expediting scientific and technological progress, and implementing the directives of the party and state with regard to the conservation and rational utilization of material resources. The party organizations should strive to prompt the enterprises to take prompt steps for expanding operation up to the designed capacity, and they should ensure that new types of production be introduced at the most up-to-date technological level, that products correspond to the best domestic and foreign models and be competitive on foreign markets, and further that new technological processes contribute to a maximum increase in labor productivity and to obtaining maximum results at minimum cost.

A most important domain of the application of monitoring by the party is the implementation of the Food Program, drafted on the initiative of comrade L. I. Brezhnev. The Food Program today means both an increase in crop yields and an increase in the production of fertilizers and agricultural machinery. It means the growth of animal husbandry and the expansion of the mixed-feeds industry and the entire fodder base. It means a superior organization of the processing of agricultural

products at urban and rural enterprises. It means combatting losses in every link of the conveyor of food production--from the field and farm to the plant shop and the consumer store. It also means work to further improve the working and living conditions of the rural population.

Thus, this concerns a major nationwide cause that is a priority cause to the party as well. Primary party organizations should play a worthy role in the coming tremendous work to be done, and they should focus all resources--including effective, operative, and purposive monitoring by the party--on the accomplishment of the tasks faced.

In monitoring the activities of management, the party organizations are obligated to oppose resolutely tendencies toward administrative compartmentalization and "pork-barreling." Such tendencies most often manifest themselves in the desire of administrators to attain a "light plan" or to revise downward the specified tasks. And this is often done under the pretext of concern for the interests of the collective. Such unworthy practice has been fundamentally criticized at the November (1981) CC CPSU Plenum. Every such instance should be subject to a special investigation by the party organization, which is expected to care for an improved consideration and utilization of all internal potential for implementing ambitious tasks.

Similarly, primary party organizations may not tolerate instances in which an enterprise fails to fulfill its contractual and ordered deliveries while at the same time selling its products on the side in exchange for various kinds of services. An end should be put to the irresponsible attitude of certain managers toward contractual obligations to deliver products to users, and the experience of the enterprises and associations which have developed a system for the management of deliveries and ensure on-schedule fulfillment of the orders placed with them should be insistently disseminated.

It happens that a well-performing enterprise "suddenly" becomes a laggard. As a rule, this happens wherever party organizations are complacent about current achievements and disregard questions about the future or do not draw attention of economic managers to the need to resolve these questions in time. To prevent such occurrences, party organizations should, while monitoring the activities of the management, always look ahead and show maximum concern for future growth prospects.

These days an enterprise cannot be expected to operate stably and well if it accomplishes its production tasks in isolation from social-service tasks. This obligates the party organizations to monitor steadily the activities of the management as regards improving the working and living conditions of the work force, and reducing personnel turnover, as well as to react sharply to instances of inattentive attitude toward these problems. The aim should be to ensure that the enterprises utilize more fully their own resources for increasing the construction of housing, preventive medical dispensaries, and kindergartens, improving the performance of plant can-
teens and developing the enterprise-managed subsidiary farms. Internal potential for increasing the production and broadening the variety and improving the quality of consumer goods should be explored even more insistently.

Of course the practical ways of implementing the socio-economic tasks differ in different branches of the national economy, at different enterprises and research and other establishments, as well as on different construction sites. Allowing for these differences and local features, the party organizations identify the decisive sectors that need special surveillance and the principal tasks on which the efforts of all management and the entire collective should be focused.

The resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee reminded the primary party organizations that monitoring the activities of management should in no case result in taking over the functions of management or in the intervention of party committees, party bureaus, or party organization secretaries into the operative and directive functions of administrators. On the contrary, a correct utilization of the right to monitor presupposes concerted strengthening of the principles of one-man management of production and increasing the personal responsibility of every administrator, the level of organization, and the discipline of obedience at every echelon.

Experience demonstrates convincingly that a highly demanding atmosphere of purposeful and smooth work of all subdivisions is created only wherever the entire economic mechanism and the structure and organization of the management of production are persistently refined in accordance with the new tasks, and wherever these questions lie in the field of view of party organizations.

We still encounter enterprises and institutions at which administrators pay little heed to substantiating and particularizing the orders and directives they issue and properly organizing the supervision of their execution, while the party organizations pay no attention to such oversights, believing that this is not their business. Instead of effectively monitoring, they sometimes themselves attempt to make decisions on current administrative affairs which lie directly within the province of administrators. This enables incompetent managers to avoid responsibility and hide behind the back of the party organizations. With good managers, on the other hand, excessive regulation of their activities and intervention with respect to trivia fetter their initiative, which also harms the cause. The CC CPSU advises the party organizations to resolutely eliminate shortcomings of this kind, and to be much more demanding toward enterprise heads for the quality of the drafting and execution of the orders they issue and for the operativeness and effectiveness of the administrative supervision they perform.

Party organizations act correctly when they press for the definition of the rights and duties of every employee at enterprises as well as for a strict observance of these rights and duties. For example, the operating experience of the party organizations at the industrial enterprises of Dnepropetrovsk Oblast and Krasnodar Kray with respect to increasing the effectiveness of production, which has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee, is well-known nationally. It is indicative that a major element of the comprehensive system for the management of the effectiveness of production introduced there is the more precise definition of the functions of work stations and positions at each level and the drafting of new management criteria serving to explicitly define the functions of all subdivisions and their managers as regards implementing the common task. All this serves to make managerial cadres strictly accountable for exercising the direct functions appertaining to them.

Strengthening the principles of one-man management at socialist enterprises is inseparably linked to a broader enlistment of workers in the management of production. The ability to consult workers and to actively support their valuable suggestions magnifies instead of diminishing the authority of a manager, gives him better insight into the situation, and enables him to make correct decisions. The more the manager bases his actions on the opinion of public organizations, workers, and experts, the greater are the conscious discipline, creative energy, and tenacity displayed by employees in implementing the objectives. In monitoring the activities of the management, the party organizations are expected to induce the heads of enterprises, services, and subdivisions to listen attentively to public opinion, utilize collective experience skillfully, and ensure the active participation of blue- and white-collar workers in the solution of all problems of the life of the work collective.

An organic part of the monitoring of activities of the management by primary party organizations is their right to influence the selection, promotion, and deployment of cadres. By observing, on a daily basis, people at work and in social and personal intercourse, and by caring for their ideological toughening, the party organizations are obligated to ensure that every sector be headed by well-trained and politically mature administrators, capable organizers, and educators of the masses. It is important to oppose resolutely the attempts of some managers to promote workers for reasons of nepotism or cronyism as well as to transfer from one managerial position to another people who have compromised themselves. The principle to be strictly followed is that no instances of the adoption of personnel decisions by the management without considering the opinion of the primary party organization should be tolerated. Every employee of an enterprise should regardless of his official position, be responsible for his actions and deeds primarily to the party organization and his work collective.

The CC CPSU obligates primary party organizations to employ more effectively the tried and tested forms and methods of monitoring the activities of management. To this end, more attention should be devoted to the quality of the drafting and implementation of monitoring measures, without deviating into formalism as regards this work. Yet, unfortunately, instances of formalism still occur also at discussions of aspects of managerial activity at party meetings and sessions of the party committees and bureaus, as well as in the practice of listening to the reports of managerial personnel.

Some party organizations do not know how to identify, with allowance for particular situations, the decisive sectors on which the attention of the collective and the monitoring of the management's activities should be concentrated. Without considering the matter properly, such organizations place on the agenda of their meetings the question of the results of performance for some period of time and the tasks for the next period. When the approach is ill-considered, the discussion not infrequently becomes too vague and the performance of the management in solving the most important problems is not analyzed in depth. The party meetings and their discussions resemble one another like twins, arouse little interest among party members, and provide little help in inducing administrators to correct their mistakes.

In recent years party organizations have been more and more broadly utilizing the form of monitoring represented by listening to reports by administrators on the implementation of their official and public functions. When properly organized, this form of monitoring is extremely effective and of great help to managers. Often, however, the reports are still badly prepared and the demanding attitude toward modern administrators is not as high as that required by the party. Moreover, party committees and bureaus at certain enterprises and associations employ this form of monitoring chiefly with respect to shop and sector heads, since they do not want to bother higher-ranking administrators. Emulating their example, the bureaus of shop party organizations usually only ask for reports only from such lower-ranking administrators as foremen and brigade leaders.

The CPSU Central Committee expects the party organizations to eliminate these shortcomings. As pointed out in its resolution, party meetings and the sessions of party bureaus and committees should avoid generalities and pose specific and most topical problems of the economic and social development of associations and enterprises, and they should not drift with the current. The aim should be that the reports and memorandums contain an objective analysis of the situation and effective suggestions and that they set the correct tone of the discussion. More attention should be paid to collective drafting of decisions and full implementation of the intended measures. When discussing reports from administrators the advantages and shortcomings of the style and method of their management should be more fully analyzed, and their ability to combine the solutions of production, social, and educational problems should be evaluated.

The CPSU Central Committee has especially drawn the attention of primary party organizations to the lack of a principled approach in evaluating negative deeds of administrators. It is a fact that at certain collectives oversights and misdeeds of higher-level functionaries are not nipped in the bud by party organizations and are judged only after they reach a fuller extent and cause considerable harm. Sometimes even crude violations of state discipline by administrators and their direct abuses of the rank they hold are judged liberally or even "not noticed" at all by primary party organizations. It also happens that measures to eliminate negative occurrences are taken only upon intervention by higher-level organs. Instances of this kind point to a relaxation of demanding attitude toward communists as political fighters of the party and to a low level of the development of criticism and self-criticism.

A principled approach in the monitoring of administrators by the party consists in the firm ideological conviction of communists, in their determination always and in all respects to adhere to and implement the party line. Such monitoring precludes personal bias toward individual managers and a prejudiced assessment of their actions. Similarly, there can be no place for diffidence in face of high office or concessions to those who violate Soviet laws and communist morality.

Of course, sometimes an individual is expected to display considerable courage in adhering to a principled approach, especially when he works to correct errors by an administrator to whom he is officially subordinated. Hence, party committees and party bureaus are obligated to display exceptional attention to all information received about incorrect actions by administrators and punish severely those who attempt to suppress criticism and persecute the critics. People should have reason to believe that the correct comments they make will be supported on their own merit and will in no case entail personal repercussions. At party organizations at which un-

flagging concern is shown for having all communists take an active and committed position, which have close links with the working masses, any misdeeds of administrators, regardless of their rank, are always promptly brought to light and judged in a principled manner.

Modern industrial, transport, and agricultural enterprises as well as construction organizations include, as a rule, a large number of subdivisions manned by large collectives. Under these conditions, it is of special importance to enhance the role of shop party organizations and groups in monitoring the activities of management. The party committees and bureaus of primary party organizations should provide them with greater practical assistance in being more demanding toward shop and sector heads, foremen, and brigade leaders as regards the organization of production, the culture of labor, the state of discipline, and mutual relations within the collective. At the same time, shop party organizations and groups should be more persistent in inducing all members to provide an example by their work and personal behavior, to stride in the vanguard of socialist competition, and to help administrators to mobilize people for the implementation of the tasks posed, and to strengthen discipline and order at enterprises, on farms, and at institutions.

In the light of the directives of comrade L. I. Brezhnev concerning the need for a fuller and improved utilization by primary party organizations of their right to monitor the activities of management, the work of the commissions set up for this purpose by these organizations is of great importance. Experience shows that these commissions monitor the activities of management with regard to the fulfillment of directives of the party and state, a more concrete and purposive observance of Soviet laws. The commissions help the party committees and bureaus to operatively uncover shortcomings, strive to eliminate them, promote the initiative and principled approach of party members as well as criticism and self-criticism, and correctly educate the cadres.

As adopted by the CPSU Central Committee, "The Statute of the Commissions of Primary Party Organizations for Monitoring the Activities of Management and Administration" defines more precisely the tasks, rights, and duties of these commissions. It will undoubtedly be of great practical assistance to party committees and organizations, serve to direct the commissions more competently, and ensure a more thorough, operative, and effective monitoring by the party.

The commissions work under the guidance of party committees, party bureaus, and secretaries of primary party organizations. It is highly important that party organizations display concern for the proper orientation of the activities of temporary and permanent commissions of this kind depending on the particular conditions and the nature and scope of the tasks being accomplished by the work collective. The Statute's recommendations for membership in these commissions should be strictly followed, so as to elect to it conscientious and principled communists, chiefly from among rank-and-file workers, kolkhoz members, and specialists who can be trusted, as Lenin put it, neither to accept words on faith nor to say anything that is against their conscience nor to fear any obstacles in achieving a seriously posed goal. In this connection, party members who, by virtue of their official administrative position, are responsible for the situation in the sector where the commission is established, should not be recommended for membership in it.

The commissions should systematically and deeply analyze the situation, the causes of shortcomings, and operatively inform accordingly the party committee, the party bureau, and the management of the enterprise, production association, kolkhoz, sovkhoz, organization, institution, or department, and, together with these, take steps to improve the situation. As the need arises, party committees and bureaus submit the questions raised by the commissions for discussion by party meetings and the meetings of blue-collar workers, kolkhoz members, and white-collar workers. As for cases in which shortcomings uncovered by the commissions stem from poor performance by other collectives, the party organizations may accordingly notify the party organizations at these collectives. These, in their turn, acting on the basis of such notices, should take appropriate measures and operatively answer for the situation.

Guiding themselves by the Statute, party committees and bureaus are obligated to organize the situation so that the commissions would report on their activities at report-and-election meetings or conferences as well as, at least once a year, to the general meeting of party members, the party committee, or the party bureau. In every such case the performance of the commissions should be evaluated and the directions of their activity determined.

The effectiveness of the monitoring of management by the party is the greater the more the party organizations in practice base this monitoring on the broad aktiv of workers. Within every work collective there operate trade-union and Komsomol organizations and people's inspection groups and posts which also fulfill specific monitoring functions. It is highly important that the primary party organizations ensure well-coordinated action and mesh these activities better on the scale of the entire enterprise, shop, or type of production, and that they define more precisely the principal directions of action by the aforementioned public organizations.

The experience of many party organizations shows that the coordination of activities is promoted by drafting coordinated plans of monitoring activities by the public organizations. In many cases this serves to unify effort, eliminate duplication in the conduct of various inspections and hence also to make them more effective, and to reduce the number of inspections.

The quality of the organization of the monitoring of management by primary party organizations hinges greatly on the aid and support they receive from the local party organs. To ensure a steady increase in the militancy of primary party organizations, party organs should guide more concretely their management-monitoring activities and respond operatively and competently to information received from them concerning shortcomings in the work of managers.

The CPSU Central Committee demands that the Union republic party central committees and kray, oblast, city, and rayon party committees energize the activities of the commissions of primary party organizations for monitoring the activities of management and the administration. In their day-by-day guidance of primary party organizations, the rayon and city party committees and their appropriate departments are obligated to focus their attention on the performance of these commissions. Special importance should be attached to increasing the responsibility and fostering a principled approach among the communists elected to membership in these commissions, as well as to instructing them in the details of monitoring work. Local party orga-

nizations are expected to keep track of the correct formation of the membership of these commissions and the orientation of their activities. It is necessary to systematically assess the findings of these commissions, organize the training of their members and support their initiative, protect them against persecution if needed, and to enhance the authority of those party members who actively help primary party organizations to exercise their right to monitor the activities of management.

The full utilization of the right of primary party organizations to monitor the activities of management enhances the militancy of work collectives and contributes to the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the plans and tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

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NATIONAL

'QUALITATIVELY DIFFERENT' NATIONALITY PROBLEMS IN USSR

Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 6, Jun . 82 pp 72-80

[Article by S. Kaltakhchyan: "The Triumph of Lenin's Ideas On Internationalism"]

[Excerpt] The transformation of nations and peoples into socialist nations and peoples and, consequently, into nations and peoples which are internationalist in their nature has been a triumph of our Leninist party and its policies. Such a solution of the nationalities question is impossible under capitalism.

The peoples of our country have acquired fully equal political rights, have created their own national states, have basically overcome the differences in the levels of their economic and cultural development, and, having become socialist, have acquired the "feeling of a single family." "This does not mean, of course," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the 26th Party Congress, "that all the problems in the sphere of national relations have already been solved. The dynamics of the development of such a large multinational state as ours gives rise to quite a few problems which require the sensitive attention of the party." ("Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress," p 56) Problems of the following kind were named at the congress: a better satisfaction of the specific needs of all nationalities in the field of culture, language, and everyday life; the proper representation of all of the nations living in one or another Soviet republic in the republic's party and state agencies; a resolute struggle against all chauvinist and nationalistic excesses; and a strengthening of internationalist and patriotic education, and the development in the peoples of a proud feeling of membership in the single great Soviet homeland. Thus, present-day national problems in the USSR are qualitatively different than during the transition from capitalism to socialism.

The efforts of the CPSU are now directed toward a further strengthening of collectivism, of the friendship of all nations and peoples, genuine fraternity, and at the cultivation of proletarian and socialist internationalism and an intolerant attitude toward deviations from socialist morality. In its decree on the 60th anniversary of the USSR the CC CPSU sets the task of ". . . waging a consistent and aggressive struggle against attempts to incite nationalistic prejudices in people, and of resolutely opposing any deviations from the Leninist principles of our nationalities policy."

It is especially emphasized in the decree of the party CC that "our single economic complex--the material basis of the fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR--has been developing successfully in mature socialist society." The perfecting of the centralized planned management of economic processes, and the development of new forms of socialist competition is making it possible to make ever wider use of fraternal cooperation and of the production experience of all of the nations and peoples of the USSR for the common good.

Soviet people of all nationalities have shown a profound understanding of the thesis in the decree of the party CC on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR to the effect that "the further progress of all of the Soviet republics will be greatly promoted by the accomplishment of such major all-union economic tasks as the mastery of the fuel and energy and raw materials resources of Siberia, the Far East, and the North and of the BAM Zone, and the development of the Non-Chernozem Zone" and that "the joint efforts of the workers of all of the republics, and the active mobilization of their material and labor resources are essential for this."

The Further Strengthening of the Political and Spiritual Unity of the Nations and Peoples

The deepening of their common goals and interests and the unity of the economies of the republics also serve as a solid foundation for a further strengthening of the social and political unity of our nations and peoples. The decisive force in this process is the working class whose national detachments grew in the 1970's both quantitatively and qualitatively, especially in those republics in which its proportion in the population structure was lower than the all-union proportion.

The union statehood and national statehood of the republics, developing in an unbreakable unity on the basis of the principles of democratic centralism and socialist federalism, is having increasing success in accomplishing tasks in the field of economic, social and political, and spiritual progress. The union republic as a sovereign Soviet socialist state ensures overall economic and social development on its territory, while at the same time accomplishing all-union tasks. National statehood represents the interests not only of the native nationality which has given its name to a republic, but also and to an equal degree it represents the interests of others living in it for whom it becomes as close and as dear as for the indigenous population.

A new feeling for their native Soviet land--the community of our Soviet homeland--has taken shape among the inhabitants of all of the Soviet republics and is growing stronger and developing. Their national boundaries have not turned the republics into fatherlands which are isolated from one another, and have not disturbed the integral nature of the Soviet fatherland. A single union citizenship has been established in the country. The sovereign rights of the republics are protected by the USSR. This is the firm guarantee of the flourishing of the socialist nations and peoples which understand national sovereignty as the right to arrange their own socio-economic and public-state

life in accordance with their fundamental interests and, above all, with the most important one--ensuring forward movement toward communism. "By reflecting the constant process of the growing together of nations," it is stated in the decree of the CC CPSU on the 60th anniversary of the USSR, "the USSR Constitution serves to further strengthen the union bases of our multinational state, and organically unites socialist federalism with democratic centralism. The party sees in this a reliable barrier against both manifestations of localism and national narrowness and against a disdainful attitude toward the specific interests of nations and peoples."

The citizens of the USSR decisively reject the imperialists' slander regarding the "curtailment" of the sovereignty of our socialist nations and peoples. Soviet patriotism coincides completely with socialist internationalism. For example, the necessity for the territorial redistribution of human resources for the purpose of the rational siting of the productive forces, the development of new areas, and the construction of cities and industrial giants finds an ardent response from Soviet people precisely because the unity of their patriotic and international duty is grounded in a concern and feeling of responsibility for the flourishing of that which is common for all of the peoples of the Soviet fatherland.

The internationalist features of their character and their spiritual community are also developing on the basis of the economic and socio-political community of the socialist nations and peoples. "The single international culture of the Soviet people which serves all of the workers and expresses their common ideals is developing and growing stronger," the decree of the party CC on the 60th anniversary of the USSR notes, "on the beneficial soil of mature socialism. It is absorbing into itself everything that is of general importance in the achievements and original traditions of the national cultures. Socialist in its content, diverse in its national forms, and internationalist in its spirit and character, Soviet culture has become a great force in the ideological and moral unification of the nations and peoples of the Soviet Union." A strengthening of the international in the national by no means speaks of the fact that the latter is allegedly being sacrificed to the former, but about the fact that the content of the national is changing and being enriched. The national itself is becoming more developed. The international is displacing not the national, but that which is obsolete in it.

Thanks to the unification of the advantages of socialism with the scientific and technological revolution the entire way of life of our nations and peoples has been changing. Correspondingly, the distinctive national characteristics of the cultures and their perception are also changing. Even in that area of the national cultures (literature, art, everyday culture) in which distinctive national characteristics are clearly represented more and more common Soviet and international features are manifesting themselves.

The cultures of the socialist nations and peoples are developing in diverse and highly developed forms, and with many distinctive national features. Present-day socialist life is engendering new forms of culture. The works of our writers

and artists of all nationalities reveal the international and socio-moral qualities of Soviet people and the sources and essence of their social activeness. As the most important features of the morality of the builders of the new society, collectivism and internationalism are entering into the very essence of the socialist way of life which is understandable and dear to Soviet people of all nationalities.

Of course, even in our society, unfortunately, there are still people who suffer from national narrowmindedness. For this reason, one of the criteria of the maturity of the socialist way of life is the degree to which it has become the way of life for all of the workers. A large role belongs here to the systematic ideological educational work of party organizations and of the Soviets of People's Deputies.

In his struggle for the equal rights of nations V. I. Lenin devoted especial attention to the creation of real conditions for the free development of national languages. On his initiative, for example, writing was developed for more than 40 of the peoples of the USSR. A large amount of importance is being attributed to the development of national languages not only because it is one of the indicators of the equal development of nations. It is precisely their native language which makes it possible for the broad masses to lift their cultural level and to master the communist doctrine which Lenin wanted translated into "the language of every people." (Vol 39, p 330) Finally, the more developed national languages are the more they promote the flowering of a nation and its culture and, consequently, the greater the nation's contribution to the international development of all peoples.

Nations and peoples which are living in a multinational state are in need, of course, of a single inter-national language. "The Russian language which has been voluntarily adopted by Soviet people as their language of inter-national communication," it is stated in the decree of the CC CPSU on the 60th anniversary of the USSR, "has become an important factor in strengthening the social and political and ideological unity of the Soviet people, and in the development and mutual enrichment of its national cultures. It has created wide access for all of our peoples to the spiritual riches of world civilization."

The development of the socialist nations and peoples of the USSR on a single economic, political, and theoretical ideological basis has naturally led to the formation of a new historic community of people--the Soviet people. Lenin's scientific prevision that socialism "creates new and the highest forms of human communal living. . ." has been realized. (Vol 26, p 40) The Soviet people is an historic, social, and international community of people which has been formed as a result of socialist transformations and the coming together of the toiling classes and strata and of nations and peoples which have a common homeland, a common territory, a single economy based on public ownership, a culture which is uniform in its socialist content and diverse in its national characteristics, national languages and an inter-national language, a federated state which belongs to all of the people, and a common goal--communism.

The ideologists of capitalism and "Sovietologists" sometimes depict the Soviet people as an artificial political and administrative association, and sometimes as some kind of "super-nation" and the product of "assimilation" and "Russification." All of these slanderous assertions are swept clean by the facts. The socialist nations and peoples of the USSR have received optimal conditions for the flowering of their progressive national characteristics precisely thanks to the birth of the new social and international community. At the same time, the Soviet people is not merely the sum of nations and nationalities: each of them is socialist and, consequently, each one has common Soviet and international features throughout its entire way of life.

The breaking down of national partitions about whose progressive importance Lenin spoke repeatedly is taking place in the material and spiritual spheres of the life of our people. "Life is persuading us," it was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, "that the intensive economic and social development of each of our republics is accelerating the process of their comprehensive growing together." ("Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress," p 57) The consciousness of the organic unity of the national and the international in the entire structure of our life (in economics, culture, way of life) is nourished by our life-giving Soviet patriotism which has developed not on the soil of "isolated fatherlands," but from the joint labor and struggle, to use Lenin's words, "for socialism as a fatherland, and for the Soviet republic as a detachment of the world socialist army." (Vol 36, p 82) It is precisely on this basis that our common socialist patriotic feeling--the common national pride of Soviet man--has arisen. In the struggle for socialism and communism the CPSU has raised a generation of Leninist-internationalists. The USSR is the first multinational country in which the ideology of internationalism holds undivided sway.

Vladimir Il'ich called for it to be considered that as a result of their special historical conditions of development, nations move toward the same goal "by the most diverse zigzags and paths." But, despite this, "the different nations are moving along the same historical road. . . ." (Vol 38, p 184) While sharply opposing any standard and cliché in the development of peoples, Lenin, at the same time, regarded attempts to transform the diversity of the ways of realizing the ideals of communism into a diversity of "Marxisms" as a vulgarization of the dialectics of the general and the special. No matter how unique the path one or another nation takes to socialism may be, Vladimir Il'ich pointed out, it does not change the international essence of the new system and the general laws of its creation and development.

V. I. Lenin regarded the victory of proletarian internationalism over bourgeois nationalism as a key condition for the solution of the nationalities problem, emphasizing that the substitution of national for class criteria is groundless, since the latter themselves have a class essence. It is for this reason, Vladimir Il'ich observed, that a communist "has to struggle against petty national narrowness, isolation, and exclusiveness, for the whole and the universal, and for the subordination of the interests of the individual to the interests of the general." (Vol 30, p 45) In accomplishing this task Marxist-Leninists concretely evaluate diverse situations in order to identify contradictions which arise

in time and correctly resolve them, and create the most favorable conditions for the development of the socialist nations and for their unification in a commonwealth of flourishing peoples with equal rights. The dialectic here is such that the comprehensive development of the socialist nations requires a strengthening of their international ties, while the consolidation of their unity is determined by the flourishing of each one of them. This is fully confirmed by the rich experience of the USSR, and of the socialist commonwealth. As is emphasized in the Decree of the CC CPSU, "the formation and successful development of the USSR has a permanent international importance, and signifies an important historical boundary line in the age-old struggle by progressive humanity for the equal rights and friendship of peoples and for the revolutionary renewal of the world."

The priority of the international over the national is determined by the fundamental interests of the workers of any nation, and not by an arbitrary elevation of the principles of proletarian internationalism over the principles of equal rights and independence. All of these principles are interdetermined, and they must not be opposed to one another.

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NATIONAL

KEY DATES IN FORMATION, DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOVIET STATE

Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOBRASOVANIYE in Russian No 6, Jun. 82 pp 84-88

[Information Item: "A Brief Chronicle of the Realization of Lenin's Nationalities Policy in the Country of Soviets"]

[Text] With this issue the journal begins the publication of a brief chronology of the most important events and dates which characterize the development of the fraternal cooperation of the peoples of the USSR in the creation and strengthening of their multinational Soviet socialist state. At the basis of these materials are the works of V. I. Lenin, the collection of documents, "The CPSU in the Resolutions and Decisions of Its Congresses and Conferences and of the CC Plenums," the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and other party and government documents. The publications are intended for the ideological aktiv, propagandists, and students in the party education system who are studying the development of national relations in the USSR and the history of national-state construction in our country.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution was the chief political condition for the realization in our country of fundamental social and economic transformations under the leadership of our Leninist party. October smashed the chains of social and national oppression and raised all of the peoples of our country to the level of independent historical creative action. The establishment of the power of the working class and of public ownership of the means of production laid a solid foundation for the free development of all nations and peoples and for their close unity and friendship.

1917

On 25-27 October (7-9 November) the Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies took place in Petrograd. The Decree on Peace and the Land Decree were adopted; the Council of People's Commissars under the chairmanship of V. I. Lenin was formed; the All-Russian Central Executive Committee was elected.

2(15) November--the adoption by the Council of People's Commissars of the "Declaration of the Rights of the Peoples of Russia" which was signed by V. I. Lenin. In it it was stated:

"The Council of People's Commissars has decided to put the following principles at the basis of its work on the question of the nationalities of Russia:

- 1) the equality and sovereignty of the peoples of Russia.
- 2) the right of the peoples of Russia to free self-determination, including separation and the formation of an independent state.
- 3) the abolition of all and any national and national-religious privileges and restrictions.
- 4) the free development of the national minorities and ethnic groups which inhabit the territory of Russia."

20 November (3 December). The Council of People's Commissars adopted the Appeal "To All Moslem Workers of Russia and the East." It set forth the principles of the Soviet authorities' policies. All oppressed peoples were called upon to support the socialist revolution. "You should know," it was stated in the Appeal, "that your rights, like the rights of all of the peoples of Russia, are protected by the full might of the revolution and its agencies, the Soviets of Workers', Soldiers', and Peasants' Deputies."

11-12(24-25) December. The first All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets in Khar'kov; the formation of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic. It was noted in its resolution that in recognizing the Ukrainian Republic as a federated part of the Russian Republic, the congress would struggle for a "workers' and peasants' republic founded on the tight solidarity of the working masses of the Ukraine, regardless of their national membership, with the working masses of all Russia."

1918

12(25) January. The Third All-Russian Congress of Soviets of Workers', Soldiers', and Peasants' Deputies adopted the "Declaration of the Rights of the Working and Exploited People" which was worked out by V. I. Lenin. It proclaimed: "The Soviet Russian Republic is instituted on the basis of the free alliance of free nations as a federation of Soviet national republics."

V. I. Lenin was the creator of the most important program documents which established the principles of Soviet nationalities policy and the forms of the construction of a multi-national socialist state. A consistent internationalist and an irreconcilable opponent of national narrowness, he provided classical models for a theoretical and practical political solution of the highly complex problems of national interrelationships and national state construction.

In the "Rough Draft of a Program" which became the basis for V. I. Lenin's report at the Seventh Extraordinary Congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) (March 1918) concerning a review of its program and a change in the party's name, he characterized the federation of Soviet republics which

was coming into being as a "move toward a conscious and closer unity of the workers who have learned to voluntarily rise above national differences."
("Complete Works," Vol 36, p 73)

10 July. In Moscow the Fifth All-Russian Congress of Soviets adopted the first RSFSR Constitution in which Lenin's theoretical theses regarding the Soviet federation were reflected. Point 22 of the Second Section of the republic's Basic Law stated: "Recognizing the equal rights of citizens regardless of their racial or national membership, the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic declares the establishment or the allowance of any privileges or advantages on this basis, as well as any oppression of national minorities or restrictions on their equal rights, to be in contradiction with the basic laws of the Republic."

During the course of the year 1918 the following were formed: the Turkestan ASSR (30 April), the Estonian Soviet Republic (29 November), the Lithuanian Soviet Republic (16 December), and the Latvian Soviet Republic (17 December).

Two basic types of federative ties began to develop in the relationships of the peoples of the former Russian Empire: a treaty-based federation of independent Soviet republics, and a federation built upon autonomy and involving membership in the RSFSR.

1919

1 January. The formation of the Belorussian SSR. The Declaration of the First All-Belorussian Congress of Soviets, "On the Establishment of a Federative Tie Between Soviet Belorussia and the RSFSR," stated: "Soviet Belorussia which has exercised its right to self-determination on the ruins of serf Tsarist Russia acknowledges the necessity for the establishment of close economic and political ties with its elder brother--the Russian Soviet Republic-- which has provided the Belorussian Republic with essential aid in restoring its ruined economy."

18-23 March were the dates of the Eighth Congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks). A new Party Program which had been prepared by a commission under the leadership of V. I. Lenin was adopted. The Program emphasized (the section "In the Field of National Relations") that the Russian Communist Party was guided in the nationalities question by the following principles:
"1) The chief emphasis is put on a policy of bringing the proletarians and semi-proletarians of various nationalities together for a joint revolutionary struggle for the overthrow of the land owners and bourgeoisie. 2) In order to overcome the lack of trust of the working masses of the oppressed countries in the proletariat of the states which have oppressed these countries it is necessary to destroy all and any privileges of each and every national group, to have full equal rights for nations, and to recognize the right of colonies and nations without equal rights to state separation."

It was noted in the Program that the party was putting forward the federative association of states which had been organized according to the Soviet type as one of the transitional forms on the way to full unity.

23 March. The proclamation of the Bashkir ASSR.

1 June. Carrying out Lenin's idea of military unity as a necessary condition for success in defending the gains of October, the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, with the participation of representatives of the Soviet governments of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Lithuania, and Latvia, adopted the historic decree on the unification of Soviet republics for a struggle against world imperialism. A single military command was established. The Councils of People's Commissars, Transportation, and the Commissariats of Finance and of Labor were united. The military and political alliance of the Soviet republics is one of the decisive reasons for the defeat of the forces of the Interventionists and White Guards during the Civil War.

1920

During the course of this year the following were formed: the Azerbaijan SSR (28 April), the Tatar ASSR (27 May), the Chuvash Autonomous Oblast (24 June; in 1925 it was transformed into an ASSR), the Kazakh ASSR (26 August; its initial name was the Kirghiz ASSR), the Votsk (Udmurt), Mari, and Kalmyk Autonomous Oblasts (4 November) which were transformed in 1934-1936 into ASSRs, and the Armenian SSR (29 November). The Khorezm (26 April) and Bukhara (8 October) People's Soviet Republics were proclaimed, and the Karelian Labor Commune (8 June) which was transformed in 1923 into an ASSR was created.

Generalizing the practical experience of the national state construction of the Soviet republics, by the summer of 1920 V. I. Lenin had defined its next tasks in his theses on the national and colonial questions addressed to the Second Congress of the Komintern. The very close alliance of the Soviet republics was supposed to, according to his conception, ensure their independent existence in the capitalist encirclement and the creation of a single planned socialist economy, eliminate the economic devastation, develop the economy and culture, and improve the material well-being of the working people.

In September an agreement between the RSFSR and the Azerbaijan SSR on the conduct of a single economic policy was signed, and in late December and early January of the following year worker and peasant union treaties between the RSFSR and the Ukrainian SSR and the RSFSR and the Belorussian SSR were concluded. A treaty of union was also signed by the RSFSR and the Khorezm People's Soviet Republic.

1921

The 10th Congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) which was held on 8-16 March adopted a decision to move to a new economic policy (NEP). Lenin's thesis on the different types of federation was confirmed in the resolu-

tion "On the Party's Next Tasks in the Nationalities Question." It was stated in it, in particular, that "the isolated existence of the individual Soviet republics is unstable and weak as a result of the threat to their existence from the capitalist states. The common defense interests of the Soviet republics, on the one hand, the restoration of the war-torn productive forces, on the other, and also the necessity for food assistance to the non-grain Soviet republics from the grain republics imperatively dictate a state alliance of the individual Soviet republics as the only path to salvation from imperialist bondage and national oppression."

The 10th Congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) emphasized that a federation of the Soviet republics based on their common military and economic interests is the form of state alliance which makes it possible to ensure the integrity and economic development of both the individual republics and the federation as a whole, to embrace the full diversity of the life, culture, and economic condition of the different nations and nationalities which are at different levels of development and, in accordance with this, apply one or another type of federation, and to organize the peaceful communal living and fraternal cooperation of the nations and peoples which are members of the federation.

National state construction continued. The following were formed: the Georgian SSR (25 February), the Dagestan ASSR and the Gorskaya ASSR (20 January), the Abkhaz ASSR (4 March), and the Adzhar ASSR (16 July), and the Komi (Zyryan) and Kabardino (August-September) Autonomous Oblasts which in 1922 were renamed the Kabardino-Balkar Autonomous Oblast.

Treaties of union between the RSFSR and the Armenian SSR, the RSFSR and the Georgian SSR, and the RSFSR and the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic were signed. These treaties established the equal rights of the Soviet republics on the basis of the self-determination of their peoples and their fraternal cooperation with Soviet Russia. Provision was made for a unification of their military and economic efforts for the purpose of the preservation of peace and the restoration of the economy.

1922

On 12 March the Federative Union of Socialist Republics of the Transcaucasus was created. An authoritative conference of representatives of Azerbaijan, Armenia, and Georgia, it was noted in the treaty of union, "proceeding from the right of peoples to self-determination which has been proclaimed by the Great proletarian revolution, recognizing the independence and sovereignty of each of the parties to the agreement, and aware of the necessity for uniting their efforts for the purpose of defense and in the interest of economic construction, has decreed that from this day the socialist Soviet republics of Azerbaijan, Armenia, and Georgia have entered into a close military, political, and economic alliance. . . ." Toward the end of the year it became clear that it was necessary to convert the federative union into a federative republic (ZSFSR) whose formation was proclaimed on 13 December.

At the same time, a process of the creation of national statehood among the other peoples of our country was taking place. The following were formed: the Yakut ASSR, and the Karachayevo-Cherkess, Oyratskaya (since 7 January 1948--Gorno-Altayskaya), South Ossetian, Cherkess (Adygey), and Chechen Autonomous Oblasts.

Peaceful socialist construction and the tasks connected with its further development place the peoples of our country before the necessity for an even closer unification. Only through the common efforts of all of the republics could the material and technical bases of socialism be created and the effective ways of a mutually advantageous production specialization and division of labor be determined. The absence of common federal agencies of power and of common planning agencies created difficulties for the task of building a planned socialist economy.

On 26 September V. I. Lenin sent the members of the Politburo of the CC of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) the letter "On the Formation of the USSR" in which he proposed the creation of a Soviet Union socialist state.

On 6 October a plenum of the CC of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted Lenin's idea on the formation of the USSR--a federative state on the basis of the voluntary union of equal and sovereign republics. The plenum's decree stated:

"1. To recognize as necessary the conclusion of a treaty between the Ukraine, Belorussia, the federation of Transcaucasian Republics, and the RSFSR on their unification in a "Union of Socialist Soviet Republics" with each of them retaining the right to freely withdraw from the "Union."

2. The "Union's" highest body is to be the "Union Central Executive Committee" which is to consist of representatives of the Central Executive Committees of the RSFSR, Transcaucasian Federation, the Ukraine, and Belorussia in proportion to the population represented by them."

Lenin's proposal on the creation of the USSR was widely discussed at workers' meetings, congresses of the Soviets, and in party organizations. For the first time in history a multinational state was being created on the basis of the free expression of the will of peoples.

On 30 December the First All-Union Congress of Soviets was held. It consisted of 2,215 delegates of which 1,727 were from the RSFSR, 364 from the Ukrainian SSR, 91 from the Transcaucasian Union of Federated Socialist Republics, and 33 from the Belorussian SSR.

The congress ratified a Declaration and the Treaty on the Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics--a voluntary commonwealth of equal and sovereign nations which had embarked upon the path of the construction of socialism and communism. A Central Executive Committee of the USSR--the supreme agency of power during the period between the congresses of Soviets--was

elected. In accordance with a proposal by V. I. Lenin, four Central Executive Committee chairmen (in correspondence with the number of republics which had united in the Union) were elected: M. I. Kalinin (RSFSR), G. I. Petrovskiy (Ukrainian SSR), N. N. Narimanov (Transcaucasian Union of Federated Socialist Republics), and A. G. Chervyakov (Belorussian SSR). On 30-31 December V. I. Lenin wrote the letter "On the Question of Nationalities, Or About 'Autonomization'" which vividly characterizes him as the genuine inspirer and creator of the USSR. Lenin's theses became the basis for the development of the USSR Constitution, the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks), and for subsequent party documents on the nationalities question.

1923

Immediately after the First Congress of Soviets of the USSR work was begun on a USSR Constitution. A Constitutional Commission of the CC of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks), a Constitutional Commission of the Central Executive Committee, and Constitutional Commissions in each of the union republics were created. The issues connected with the preparation of the Constitution were discussed at the February and June Plenums of the Party CC and at a session of the Central Executive Committee, and representatives of all of the union republics took part in creating it.

A decision on the nationalities question by the 12th Party Congress (17-25 April) was of historic importance. It was emphasized in it that "the proletariat has found in the Soviet system a key to the correct resolution of the nationalities question, and has opened up in it a path to the organization of a stable multinational state based on the principles of national equal rights and voluntariness."

The congress expressed itself in favor of a resolute struggle against deviations both in the direction of great power chauvinism and in the direction of local nationalism, and it mapped out measures for the elimination of the actual inequalities between the peoples of the Soviet Union. The congress proceeded here from Lenin's idea that the elimination of the inequalities of nations which had been inherited from the past was the chief task of the party's nationalities policy.

On 6 July a session of the Central Executive Committee ratified and put into effect the Declaration and Treaty on the Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Fundamental Law (Constitution) of the USSR. The session formed the first Council of People's Commissars of the USSR with V. I. Lenin at its head.

During the course of the year a number of peoples acquired national statehood. The following were created: the Buryat-Mongolian ASSR (since 7 July 1958 the Buryat ASSR), the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast, and the Nakhichevan Autonomous Oblast (since February 1924 it has been an ASSR).

1924

The Second Congress of Soviets of the USSR took place on 26 January-2 February. The Fundamental Law (Constitution) of the USSR was ratified. It consolidated the best forms of the relationship between and the demarcation of the sovereignty of the USSR and that of the union republics, and the structure and authority of the supreme agencies of state power and management of the USSR and union republics. In accordance with the Constitution, a two-chamber structure was legally established for the USSR Central Executive Committee. In addition to the Union Council--a body representing the common interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union,--on the basis of the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) a second chamber with equal rights was formed within the USSR Central Executive Committee--a Council of Nationalities, a body representing the special national interests of the peoples of the USSR.

It was noted in the Summary Report of the CC of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) to the 13th Party Congress (23-31 May) that the creation of the USSR guaranteed all nationalities a principled and state supported legal solution of the question of the equality and cooperation of the republics.

A number of new autonomous republics and oblasts were formed on the basis of the successful development of the national statehood of the Soviet peoples. In July the multinational Gorskaya ASSR was divided on a national basis into two autonomous oblasts--North Ossetia and Ingushetiya. In October the Moldavian ASSR was created within the Ukrainian SSR.

The national-territorial demarcation of boundaries which was performed in 1924 in Central Asia was of great importance for the development of the multinational Soviet state. At this time, by a decision of their congresses of soviets, the Bukhara and Khorezm People's Republics were renamed socialist republics. The construction of socialism in them, as in the Turkistan ASSR, was carried out under the direction of the local organizations of the Communist Party. Proceeding from the interests of the workers of their republics and the tasks of socialist construction, it was found expedient to create homogeneous Soviet socialist republics on the basis of national demarcation.

In September an extraordinary session of the Turkistan Central Executive Committee and the congresses of the Soviets of the Khorezm and Bukhara Republics adopted a decree granting the right to the Uzbek, Kazakh, and Turkmen peoples to withdraw from these republics and form their own national republics. In October the following were created: the Turkmen SSR, Uzbek SSR, Tajik ASSR (within the Uzbek SSR), and the Kara-Kirghiz Autonomous Oblast (renamed in 1925 as the Kirghiz Autonomous Oblast, and in 1926 transformed into an ASSR) within the RSFSR. Two months later the Gorno-Badakhshan and the Karakalpak Autonomous Oblasts were formed.

The national-territorial demarcation of the republics of Central Asia and the peaceful reunification of formerly scattered national territories into independent republics was a major success for Soviet powers' nationalities policy. It became possible only as a result of the equal rights and friendship of peoples which had been achieved on the basis of Lenin's nationalities policy.

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NATIONAL

CPSU STATISTICAL DATA REPORTED

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 10, May 82 (signed to press 11 May 82)
36-37

[Unattributed report: "Data on the Growth of the Party Ranks and the Network of Party Organizations (as at 1 January 1982)"]

[Text]

NUMERICAL STRENGTH AND SOCIAL MAKEUP OF THE CPSU

Figures	Members of CPSU	Party candidate members	Total communists	Social position		
				Workers	Peasants (kolkhoz)	Employees and others
Absolute figures	17,076,530	693,138	17,769,668	7,775,271	2,231,968	7,762,429
Percentage figure	-	-	100.0	43.7	12.6	43.7

Number of women in the CPSU: 4,789,903 or 27 percent.

ADMITTED TO THE CPSU DURING 1981

As CPSU members	630,299
As party candidates	654,128
percentage	100.0

including:

members of the Komsomol	478,179
percentage	73.1
women	220,870
percentage	33.8

EMPLOYMENT BREAKDOWN OF THOSE ACCEPTED AS PARTY CANDIDATES
(by territorial party organizations, percentages)

Total accepted as party candidate	100.0
including:	
workers	59.5
kolkhoz farmers	9.9
engineering and technical workers, agronomists, zootechnicians, scientific workers, teachers, physicians and other national economic specialists	25.8
workers in the administrative- management apparatus	3.3
students	1.5

DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNISTS IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY (percentages)

Total of communists engaged in the national economy	including in the sectors of material production	including in the nonproduction sectors
100.0	73.3	26.7

LOCAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

Union republic communist party central committees	14
Kraykoms	6
Obkoms	150
Gorkoms on the same footing as obkoms*	2
Okruzhkoms	10
Gorkoms	872
City raykoms	631
Rural raykoms	2,885

* Moscow and Kiev

PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

Total primary party organizations	419,670
those having party committees	41,504
including:	
Party committees with raykom rights	974
Party committees with an expanded composition	385
Shop party organizations	468,984
those having the rights of primary party organizations	321,004
including:	
Shop party organizations having party committees	1,632
Party groups	639,392
Key party committees in railroad transportation	341

THE NETWORK OF PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

Type	absolute	percentage
Total primary party organizations	419,670	100.0
including:		
Enterprises of industry, transportation and communications and in construction	109,369	26.1
Sovkhozes *	21,557	5.2
Kolhozes	26,436	6.3
Enterprises in trade and public catering	15,195	3.6
Educational establishments	70,588	16.8
Scientific establishments	6,842	1.6
Cultural-educational and performing arts (theaters, clubs, museums, parks of culture and so forth)	5,688	1.4
Therapeutic establishments (hospitals, sanatoria, polyclinics and so forth)	16,891	4.0
Establishments, organizations and economic organs (from central to regional inclusive)	71,425	17.0
Rural territorial, in housing administrations, and miscellaneous	75,679	18.0

* Including primary party organizations at poultry farms, nurseries and stud farms.

ELECTED TO LEADING PARTY ORGANS

Communists	4,900,000
including in primary party organizations	4,500,000

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NATIONAL

WORKER PARTICIPATION IN ECONOMIC, SOCIAL PLANNING DESCRIBED

MOscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 15, Aug 82 pp 69-72

[Article by A. Gabutdinova, secretary of the party committee of the "Polimerfoto" Plant: "The Workers Collective Poses and Resolves Problems of Socioeconomic Development."]

[Text] The party's concern for steady economic development and for increasing the effectiveness of social production is integrally linked to its concern for bettering the life of the working people. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted at the Seventh Congress of USSR Trade Unions, it is impossible to promote the people's well-being without the proper development of production and at the same time success in the development of production proper will be increased in proportion to improvements in working and living conditions.

The problem is thus to secure the harmonious development of production and the social sphere and to give people most favorable prerequisites for creative, inspired labor and healthy recreation. Our plant's collective has amassed a certain amount of experience in resolving this problem. Various aspects of the enterprises's practice of developing and implementing plans for socioeconomic development have been examined and endorsed by sessions of bureaus of rayon, city and oblast party committees. In the interest of studying and disseminating the plant's experience, seminars have been repeatedly held for party, soviet and trade union activists and economic managers. They include, for example, a citywide seminar on the topic: "Raising the Level of Production: A Most Important Direction of Economic and Social Development of the Collective." People come to our plant from other cities for the purpose of studying our experience. But this is now after the plant's collective has won the title "Communist Labor Enterprise."

But 15 years ago, no one was interested in studying our experience. This would never have occurred to anyone. Any time the plant was mentioned in those days, it was usually in a negative vein. And above all, the administration and party and trade union organizations were criticized for their lag in the solution of social questions. This criticism was justified because the level of production, mechanization of labor-intensive processes, and the housing and living conditions of plant personnel at that time were, objectively speaking, beneath all manner of criticism. Hence the slack technological and labor discipline and the high degree of personnel turnover. The enterprise was given to rush work that generated

overtime work and work on days off. All this naturally affected the moral and psychological climate in the collective, the people's mood, their attitude toward their work, and ultimately affected the plant's technical and economic indicators.

However, it would be incorrect to think that the enterprise did nothing to correct the situation. Measures were taken but they boiled down to half-measures, to hasty patchwork on a fabric that was ready to break at all seams. In a word, we lived one day at a time and were being devoured by the high personnel turnover rate. There was a need to take a broad, long-term view of the collective. This was how the communists posed the question at a plantwide open party meeting.

They stated that the enterprise's need was not to stop up holes, but to develop a long-term, well balanced program of socioeconomic development.

Such statements by participants in the meeting were not a spontaneous impulse. The meeting was carefully prepared. A special commission was created and staffed by representatives of the administration and broad public, by leading specialists and workers. The agenda was announced in good time. During the preparatory period, commission members and party activists conducted many talks with communists and people who were not members of the party with the aim of clarifying and explaining the task which consisted above all in improving the social environment and in making more effective use of the social factors underlying the growth of production.

The result was a meeting at which there was a deep, truly candid discussion in which no one remained indifferent. There were many critical remarks, constructive proposals and recommendations aimed at extricating the collective from its difficult situation. All of them were carefully scrutinized and summarized. The result was a list of problems urgently requiring solution first.

While they concentrated the attention of plant management, social organizations and the entire labor collective on the need for the harmonious, proportional development of the production and social spheres, the communists were fully aware that success here would not come at one fell swoop. They also realized that the plant could not by itself overcome problems that had built up over a period of years. There was need for substantive the methodological and practical aid of higher echelon local party and Soviet organs and of the branch headquarters--the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry. And this aid was forthcoming. In conjunction with the energetic, persistent efforts of the party organization and the intensive creative efforts of all plant links, it became the foundation that opened the door to the enterprise's present, progressive performance. In all truth, it must be said that we are still far from thinking that everything necessary has been done. We unfortunately have enough problems and difficulties. But they are problems and difficulties of a different type and they are not under discussion.

We organize all work to improve production, to increase its effectiveness, to improve people's working and living conditions, and to secure their professional advancement and moral growth on the basis of five-year plans of economic and social development (broken down by year). The 11th Five-Year Plan, for example, calls for the total automation of bichromated gelatin production (the plant now occupies first place in the USSR and in countries of the socialist community in the production of this product).

The introduction of automated control systems is a natural result of the consistent policy of reconstruction and technical retooling of the enterprise, of continuously improving sanitary and hygienic conditions in shops, of providing amenities and improving the esthetic qualities of production buildings, the grounds and the adjacent microregion where 80 percent of our personnel live.

Most of the plant's workers, engineers, technicians and employees are taking an active part in the formation of current and long-range plans of economic and social development. This is in large measure promoted by our deeply rooted practice of discussing projected measures from all aspects and in depth at workers' meetings, at permanent production conferences, in theoretical seminars, and in communist labor and progressive knowhow schools. The discussion of projected measures produces tens and hundreds of valuable recommendations that are not merely considered but also produce a very substantial economic effect after being implemented.

Communists set the tone of the analytical activity that is associated with the formulation and implementation of plans of economic and social development as with any good cause or initiative. The formulation and implementation of projected measures are under the strict scrutiny of the party organization. They are examined at party meetings, at sittings of the party committee, party bureau and shop organizations and are kept in the field of view of commissions that monitor the activity of the administration. I shall cite the following example.

The party committee commission that monitored the introduction of new technology at the enterprise discovered that the reconstruction of the splicing tape sector was proceeding at too slow a pace. The resolution on the reconstruction of the given sector was made with due regard to the country's greater need for its output. The volume of the work included the design, fabrication, installation and debugging of new, more productive machinery; the establishment of a glue division; and the re-outfitting of service facilities. A check conducted by members of the commission revealed delays in the fabrication of certain parts of the machine and showed that builders were not doing a proper job of repairing service facilities. Since the methods usually employed by the commission did not correct matters, the question was placed before a sitting of the party committee. It heard reports by Yu. A. Blinkov, deputy director for capital construction, and R. A. Chemaletdinov, the plant's chief mechanical engineer, who were charged with the general supervision of the reconstruction and technical retooling of the sector. Timely attention to their reports and effective measures based on the results of the discussion have helped

to make up for lost time and to complete the reconstruction within the specified period. As a result, the production of products in high demand was doubled using the same production area and with a minimum of expenditures.

In the process of working with people and mobilizing them for the consistent fulfillment of plans for the economic and social development of the collective, we assign a paramount role to socialist competition and to the use of its educational potential. At the initiative of the communists, the plant established a methodological center which has become the analytical center for studying, summarizing and disseminating optimum experience in the organization of the competition and progressive labor methods. It is the scene of the defense of socialist pledges. It usually becomes an important educational measure and provides the basis for the interested exchange of ideas on the specific contribution of a given worker or the collective of a subdivision to the resolution of problems confronting the enterprise as a whole. On the basis of the critical remarks and recommendations expressed in the defense, previous pledges are often revised in the direction of greater intensiveness. This has been very graphically evidenced in the defense of pledges of the present year, in the period of preparations for the all-people's socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

As they approached the glorious anniversary, the enterprise's communists made an effort to strengthen their vanguard role in the labor competition. They adopted higher pledges and came forward with numerous labor initiatives. Thus, F. Sh. Nigmatzyanova, USSR State Prize winner and cassette assembler, pledged to complete the quota for 2.5 years of the five-year plan on the eve of the observance of the anniversary. Communists G. R. Karamatullina, S. Z. Zaripova, G. P. Alekseyeva, V. N. Khokhlova, S. B. Bareyeva, and many others also adopted high pledges. Party members do their utmost to see to it that the objectives indicated and achieved by them become the common attainment and to see to it that they are within the reach of everyone who works alongside.

It became the practice to conduct a daily tally of the results of the competition between collectives of various subdivisions for such indicators as: the fulfillment of the production schedule, the observance of technological regimes, the state of labor discipline and safety engineering, and approval of products the first time they are submitted for quality control inspection. The results of the work for the day are reflected on an illuminated panel and are announced over the plant radio.

The party committee and shop party organizations have used preparations for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR for the further improvement of organizational and ideological-educational activity in the collective and to secure their close unity. The history of our enterprise and the work of its personnel offer abundant food for thought and a basis for coordinating all party work with the solution of concrete production and social problems. Even seemingly conventional technical and economic indicators can become an effective educational instrument. But this requires

the ability to explain clearly what stands behind them. We are developing the ability to translate the language of figures into the language of living, emotionally saturated, enduring images in every communist, in trade union and Komsomol activists, and in managers.

We tried to see to it that the knowledge and experience of the ideological and propaganda activists were widely used during enterprise political days, scientific and practical conferences, and exercises in the system of political and economic education--all measures intended to promote people's occupational, general education and moral growth. Activists were given the task of obtaining feedback, of studying the requirements, needs, proposals, and remarks of the plant's personnel. Special consideration was devoted to the interests of young workers. And this was not surprising.

Our labor collective has grown appreciably younger in recent years. Now almost half of the collective is made up of people under 30. This is the result of painstaking, well-coordinated work of the administration and of the party, trade union and Komsomol organization aimed at enhancing the attractiveness and prestigiousness of our plant's occupations, at the stabilization of the collective, and at retaining young cadres in the collective. The influx of new workers is the result of changes that have been effected at the enterprise and the attention and concern that we display for resolving social questions.

Our enterprise has established rest areas complete with parks and gazebos, squares, flower beds, and fountains. Dining rooms are decorated in accordance with strict esthetic standards but nonetheless have a warm, homey atmosphere. All shops have well-equipped service facilities, tea rooms and saunas. A major health-improvement effort is carried out by the plant's "health shop" which in addition to first aid also offers physician-prescribed treatment in electrical physical therapy, hydrotherapy, stomatology, and other areas of therapy. Much has been done to improve housing conditions for plant personnel and members of their families. Under the 10th Five-Year Plan alone, 15,000 square meters of housing were put into operation. The enterprise has at its disposal a culture center, a sports complex, a recreation center on the Volga, a sport and labor camp for children, a children's polyclinic, a kindergarten, and a personal service combine.

The time is long gone when work was regarded solely as a source of livelihood. As a result of the people's better material well-being, the satisfaction of requirements promoting the all-round development of the individual becomes an ever more powerful incentive in labor activity. For this reason, today even with the higher pay scale it is difficult to fill unattractive, unskilled jobs. Now, before a person is willing to link his fate to that of a given enterprise, he first inquires about its traditions, the level of cultural and everyday services, and working and recreational conditions.

Such interest is not by chance and it is by no means idle. Like a drop of water, it reflects the attainments of our socialist way of life. The 26th CPSU Congress, which I had the good fortune to attend as a delegate, stated that the plant or farm is the home where a person spends at least one-third of his life. Everything here must be comfortable and up to date--from the work place to the service facilities and dining rooms.

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NATIONAL

INCREASED RESPONSIVENESS TO CRITICISM URGED FOR PARTY COMMITTEES

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 15, Aug 82 pp 55-58

[Article by G. Gubin, party committee secretary of the "Telemekhanika" Production Association: "When There is the Certainty That Critical Remarks and Proposals Will Be Carried Out"]

[Excerpts] To encourage people to make a critical analysis of the results and content of the work is only half the effort. The other half consists in taking into account and implementing incoming proposals and remarks and subsequently in briefing communists and the entire collective on measures taken. The practice developed by our party organization for monitoring and verifying fulfillment promotes the proper functioning of the party committee, shop party organizations, party groups and commissions in the given direction. Members of the party committee and commissions created by the party committee for the purpose of preparing party meetings or sittings of the party committee monitor the resolutions of the party committee and party meetings. Commissions monitor the communication of resolutions to each performer, analyze the reasons of nonfulfillment of individual points in the resolutions, submit proposals to the party committee, and monitor the fulfillment of the resolutions. Administrative resolutions in fulfillment of resolutions of party meetings or of the party committee are monitored with the aid of the automated control system[ASU] in operation in the association. The nonfulfillment of resolutions on schedule is reported by the data processing center in a printout forwarded to the party committee and the appropriate commission in charge of the daily tally of the results of socialist competition so that the appropriate measures can be taken.

Such an approach permits the precise and objective monitoring of decisions and makes it possible to bring immediate pressure to bear on all deviations in the association. Notwithstanding hundreds of decisions, wishes and orders monitored by ASU's, they are all practically fulfilled and removed from monitoring in good time. Systematic reports by heads of subdivisions, secretaries of shop party organizations, chairmen of various commissions, and communists on the fulfillment of various previously made decisions, critical remarks and proposals have become an important form of monitoring fulfillment and of developing highly principled criticism and self-criticism.

The party committee pays particular attention to letters and petitions from the working people. All of them are carefully studied. Each petitioner receives a reply together with a report on measures taken in response to his signal. It is illustrative that the character of letters and petitions and the remarks and proposals contained in them in recent years has changed substantially. While in the past, they usually concentrated almost exclusively on social problems, today they are more concerned with the production sphere, with increasing the effectiveness and improving the quality of work of a given sector, shop, division or the association as a whole. This is explained by the fact that following the instructions of the party and government, the economic leadership, party organizations and trade union organizations have begun showing more concern for the optimal use of social factors underlying the growth of production, for creating the most favorable prerequisites so that people can work creatively and with inspiration and engage in healthy recreational activity. It is impossible to improve production without showing the necessary concern for the development and improvement of society's main productive force: man. The success of any endeavor depends first and foremost on man, on his professional, political and cultural background, on the quality of working and living conditions, and on the social and psychological atmosphere in the collective.

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NATIONAL

DIFFICULTIES IN IMPROVING RURAL QUALITY OF LIFE SURVEYED

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 11, Jun 82 pp 63-67

[Article by P. Popov, first secretary, Ruzayevka City CPSU Committee: "In the Center of Attention: Working and Living Conditions"]

[Text] The book "Tselina" [Virgin Lands] by comrade L. I. Brezhnev contains the following episode: Leonid Il'ich toured the "Izobil'nyy" [Abundance] Sovkhoz in Tselinograd Oblast, containing a newly built settlement. He talked with the workers, asking them about their needs and life. He heard the following answers:

"There are no barrels. There is nothing to pickle cucumbers in."

"I need a piglet, but where can it be bought?"

"It would be nice to raise a calf."

These might seem to be "trivia of existence," as is customary to speak in such cases. But comrade L. I. Brezhnev inferred from all this a profound and fundamental conclusion: "Of course, the main thing to us as regards the Virgin Lands was millions of hectares and billions of poods, but people had to be helped to acquire private land plots, livestock, and poultry as well. Otherwise, little would come of these millions and billions."

Nothing is or can be trivial when it concerns people, their life and existence. The report of the CC CPSU to the 26th party congress emphasizes that specific concern for specific individuals, for their needs and wants, is the alpha and omega of the party's economic policy.

It is from these premises that the party city committee and primary party organizations proceed in their organizational and political work with the work collectives. Our rayon is large and complex. Ruzayevka is the site of a major railroad hub. In recent years industry here has been growing at a rapid pace and new shops and enterprises have been under construction. The rayon contains 18 sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

The city party committee faces several serious problems. They are primarily the formation of stable work collectives at the "young" enterprises, along with keeping young people in the countryside and increasing labor productivity. Life has shown

that this can be accomplished only through a broad introduction of mechanization and automation in industrial and agricultural production and the provision of improved working and living conditions in town and country. Various means of party work, including the monitoring of activities of the administration, are subordinated to the accomplishment of these tasks.

Streamlining the monitoring of activities of the administration as regards improving working and living conditions was the subject of a plenum of the city committee. An authoritative commission was set up to prepare and conduct that plenum. It inspected working and living conditions in enterprises and on farms, analyzed the manner in which primary party organizations monitor this responsible sector of their activities, and drafted concrete recommendations. It was pointed out at the plenum that we have provided objective conditions for improving working and living conditions. Our kolkhozes and sovkhozes have grown economically stronger. Many industrial enterprises derive substantial incomes. They have found it possible to allocate more funds each year for social needs and improvements in working conditions. Capital outlays allotted by the state under the program for developing the Non-Chernozem Zone have increased.

The plenum primarily helped define the priorities in social problems and living conditions that should be monitored by the party. They are: the culture of the work station, a scientific organization of labor, mechanization of labor-intensive processes, safety engineering, leisure and recreation, and the medical, trade, and cultural services for working people. It decided to pay special attention to the construction of housing, preschools, consumer service outposts, canteens, stores, and schools, as well as to the condition of the housing stock and the performance of transport, postal service, and communications. It also did not overlook the subsidiary land plots of workers and kolkhoz members, for it is important that the heads of enterprises, sovkhozes, and kolkhozes be concerned for their development.

The plenum's decisions were discussed at the meetings of all primary party organizations. The communists submitted quite a few proposals. On the initiative of party organizations and with the participation of all working people, comprehensive plans for economic and social development during the years 1981-1985 were prepared in every collective, on including a chapter on "Living and Working Conditions." Party organizations began to analyze more deeply the social and living conditions at enterprises and on farms and to explore the root causes of shortcomings and omissions as well as unutilized potential. Availing themselves of the right to monitor the activities of the management, party organization became more demanding toward administrators as regards the complete and prompt utilization of funds allotted for the provision of social services at enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes, and for the fulfillment of the measures to improve working and living conditions envisaged in the comprehensive plans of economic and social development.

An effective form, serving to mobilize more actively communists for direct participation in the utilization of the right to monitor, is represented by the commissions for monitoring various directions of activity of the management. Proceeding from the demands of life, primary party organizations at enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes have augmented the number of such commissions and defined more precisely the scope of their activities. About 70 commissions are monitoring the fulfillment of

the plans of economic and social development and the improvements in working and living conditions. Persons elected to membership in these commissions are experienced and authoritative communists, engineers and technicians, specialists, and production pace-setters. It should be noted that most of the activists are coping with their responsible mission.

Thus, at the Ruzayevka Chemical Machine Building Plant the membership of the commission for monitoring working and living conditions includes civil engineers, technologists, foremen, and mechanics from various shops. Such a combination of experts serves to perform the monitoring knowledgeable and professionally. Nothing will escape the attention of these activists—neither problems at work stations nor oversights in the organization of labor, nor omissions in the work of administrative services. The commission especially monitors measures to reduce manual labor as well as aspects of safety engineering. Together with trade-union and Komsomol activists as well as people's inspectors, the members of the commission have been regularly verifying the implementation of these measures and transmitting their conclusions to the party committee and management at the enterprise. The findings of these inspections have been discussed at party committee sessions and party meetings and reflected in the orders issued by the enterprise director. All this has served to tighten the responsibility of the plant management for implementing the plan of the economic and social development of the collective.

Thanks to regular monitoring by the party, many of the intentions of that plan for the 10th Five-Year Plan period and 1981 could be translated into reality. Within a brief period of time, several automatic and conveyor lines were installed at the plant, along with more than 200 new equipment units, which served to markedly lighten the labor of workers and increase productivity. A shopping building was erected, along with three multi-apartment buildings, a dormitory accommodating 300 people, and an additional canteen and polyclinic.

Life shows that wherever commissions of this kind have been established, the activities of the management in improving working and living conditions are monitored more operatively and purposively. This is logical. The members of the commissions work according to plans drafted by themselves and approved by party committees and the party bureau. These plans are, as a rule, coordinated with the plans of other public monitoring bodies, with the aim of avoiding duplication of their activities and preventing unnecessary inspections and excessive interference in the affairs of the management.

The city party committee, for example, supported the practice of the organization of monitoring of the management's activities by the party organization at the Ruzayevka Locomotive Depot, where a commission for monitoring the introduction of new equipment into production and improving working conditions, headed by party member A. I. Gaponov, had been set up. That commission works creatively, on systematically checking the implementation of measures to introduce new equipment into production and mechanize operations, and it keeps track of the utilization of the funds allocated for improved social services. The commission's members immediately notify the party committee and the management of the depot about any observed omission and offer their recommendations. Along with crucial problems, they do not overlook "trivia" either.

Consider just one example: At the locomotive maintenance shop the fitters had been lifting heavy pairs of wheels with the aid of manual lifting jacks. This was noticed by members of the commission, who suggested to the party committee that the chief engineer of that large section present a report at a meeting of the communists. The party committee supported the idea. Steps were taken. Soon a stationary hoist for installing wheel pairs was installed in the shop.

Regular monitoring is producing results. The worker services' building at the enterprise was modernized, shower rooms were equipped, a public bath was installed, and a solarium is functioning. An office of occupational safety and safety engineering with appropriate visual aids has been set up. A rest home for locomotive brigades has been built. On the initiative of the communists, a competition for the title of an enterprise with a high culture of labor was commenced. Four shops already have been awarded the titles of shops with a high culture of production.

Experience shows that the problems of social services are not amenable to a simple solution. Funds are needed, and sizable funds at that. Adequate construction-industry facilities are needed. Much also depends on the concerned attitude and acumen of the management. Wherever the management shows genuine concern for the people, attention is paid to the work station, social services, and canteens, and funds are found for a kindergarten and a preventive medical clinic as well. Unfortunately, among us there still are administrators who regard problems of the everyday life of workers as some secondary "trivia of existence." How often some administrators still try to conceal behind that phrase their incompetence, their indifference to human needs, their unwillingness to part with old habits. One such instance is recalled: in our region there is a village called Mordovskaya Pishlya, which is bisected by a rivulet. To enter the southern part of the village from the northern, one has to take a detour of several kilometers. For this reason, village boys have been joking that, "If you want to go see your girl on the other side of the river, you have first to go to Ruzayevka."

The building of a bridge had been discussed for many years, but every time the heads of the local sovkhos imeni Baykuzov would say, "There's no money," or "Once we get richer, it will be a different matter." It is hard to say how much longer this situation would have lasted had not the sovkhos's communists at their meeting posed to the management the question of including the bridge among the priority construction projects and subsequently monitored its construction. Within a short period of time a modern reinforced-concrete bridge had been erected.

The same approach worked when building a hard-surfaced road linking the central farmstead of the "Novaya Zhizn'" [New Life] Kolkhoz with the rayon seat. Skeptics claimed: "Once we build that road, our young folks will all migrate to the city." But these doubts proved to be unfounded. The communists showed concern not only for building the road. The kolkhoz's party organization monitored the complex whole of the problems of improving work and life. Party meetings and party-committee sessions began to discuss problems of building housing and improving consumer and trade services for the toilers of the countryside. They listened to reports by the chairman of the board and specialists on the progress in fulfilling the plan for the economic and social development of the collective.

Gradually, the face of the settlements and villages began to change. New well-built houses were erected. And what is remarkable, is that each house was provided with farm structures and a private land plot for planting an orchard and growing food. It became an object of unflagging concern to the party organization to erect on kolkhoz territory a secondary school, a rural clubhouse, and a kindergarten.

Here I would like to ask a question of the participants in the correspondence seminar. It sometimes happens among us that all party monitoring reduces to the work of the commissions. The reasoning is that the monitoring commissions handle the monitoring. There is no need to prove the efficacy of this form. The commissions help party organizations to monitor more specifically and purposively. But it should be also borne in mind that the Statute of the CPSU bestows the right to monitor the activities of management on the primary party organization as a whole. And this means that not just the commission members but every communist should feel responsible for a fuller and more effective utilization by the primary party organization of its right to monitor.

Where do communists take part in the monitoring? Primarily, at party meetings. At these meetings all the principal directions of life of the collective and activities of the management are discussed in a businesslike and principled manner. Hence, upon monitoring the problems of improving working and living conditions, we became interested in finding out how often these problems are discussed at party meetings. Not often, as we found out. Certain party organizations have entirely relinquished this task to the trade unions instead of cooperating closely with them. We corrected our party committees and party bureau. As a result, the agendas of party meetings became notably richer owing to the discussion of various problems relating to the everyday needs of working people.

How to keep the youth down on the farm? This question was discussed at a party meeting in the sovkhos imeni Lenin. The communists were especially agitated about the situation in animal husbandry. It has become difficult to hire milk-maids owing to the poor working conditions. At the same time, the construction of the new animal-husbandry complex has been lagging. The communists resolved not only to monitor constantly the construction of that facility but also take direct part in building it.

Once the complex was put into operation, young people arrived to work in it. Houses with gas and water supply, good consumer services, an eight-hour work day with two days off per week--all this are not "trivia of existence" but the present reality in the countryside.

Rural party organizations show great concern for developing the subsidiary farms of sovkhos workers and kolkhoz members. After all, as the saying goes, a peasant's home without farming structures is not a real peasant's home. On the initiative of the party organizations and under their constant monitoring, small private hog-raising plots were restored in the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, and now piglets are being raised on these plots for sale to workers and kolkhoz members.

The city committee and the primary party organizations are carrying out sociological studies of various aspects of the organization of work and life by means of polls

and talks with the collectives. For example, many young workers and kolkhoz members were asked what, in their opinion, was needed in order to keep people from leaving the collective and motivate them to work creatively. Most young men and women answered: possibilities for growth, education, sports facilities, and a chance to receive an apartment for one's family. Quite a few also gave the following answers: working with a good supervisor who knows how to care for people. This was a characteristic answer and it may give food for thought to other participants in the correspondence seminar as well. Actually, I am surely not mistaken in stating that one of the functions of monitoring by the party is to bring up managerial cadres in the spirit of a responsible attitude toward plan fulfillment. But at the same time, they should avoid giving themselves airs and showing indifference to human needs, as is still being done by isolated managers.

The city party committee and primary party organizations began to investigate more attentively whether all managers display such political qualities as the ability to care for the working and living conditions of people. And they found that there still occur fairly frequent instances in which managers are concerned only for the construction of production facilities while at the same time, for no valid rationale, postponing in the long run the construction of preschools, houses of culture, and consumer service facilities. This usually is the case in the collectives in which party organizations are not sufficiently demanding toward the management, not wishing, as the saying goes, to spoil their relations with it. In every such instance the city party committee has to intervene.

But our paramount objective is that the primary party organizations should display an uncompromising and principled attitude whenever encountering instances of callousness, bureaucratism, indifference to human needs. And, in particular, these organizations should listen more often to reports by economic administrators on problems of improving working and living conditions. [The organizations] should correct some and make them responsive to these important problems while recommending that others, who fail to draw the proper conclusion, be relieved of their managerial posts.

Experience shows again and again that wherever people are aware that concern for them exists and their needs and problems meet with an attentive hearing, along with their critical comments and suggestions, there the collectives are more stable and everyone works as best as he can and the moral and psychological climate is better. The number of such collectives is increasing, and this affects the overall results of the performance of the toilers of town and country.

Industry has coped with the plans of the 10th Five-Year Plan and the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. For the achievements of its workers in economic and cultural construction, and in recognition of its merits to the revolutionary movement, our city last year was awarded the Order "Badge of Honor."

Although much more housing began to be built in the rayon, young families in Ruzayevka still find it difficult to obtain apartments of their own and find vacancies in the kindergartens for their children. Rural housing construction is developing, but it still does not adequately meet present-day needs. The funds allocated for this purpose are not being fully utilized. Thus while the city is now better linked with kolkhozes and sovkhoses by macadammed roads, a developed road network is absent within

the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. For this reason, during the mud season the roads to some settlements and farms become impassable, which adversely affects the development of the agrarian-industrial complex.

We also have not yet conclusively resolved the following problems: the collective bargaining agreements concluded between the management and the trade-union committees at enterprises and sovkhozes each year provide for such measures as setting up standard work stations in shops, eliminating dust and gas pollution, reducing noise, etc. But these measures are not always implemented. There still exist many problems in providing consumer services to the rural population and in transport work. Again the reason is not the lack of funds but the failure to introduce rigorous party and public monitoring of the implementation of these measures.

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NATIONAL

EFFECTIVE MEASURES AGAINST WORKER ABSENTEEISM NEEDED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by A. Laskavy, candidate of economic sciences: "If the Word Is Unavailing..."]

[Excerpts] Almost all readers agree that the struggle for better labor discipline is a matter requiring an integrated approach. The main lever is the educational influence and basic position of the labor collective. The able combination of moral and material incentives and the proper organization of labor in production mean a great deal.

The letters note that discipline is usually much higher in brigades operating on the basis of a single work order. "Almost three-fourths of all workers at our enterprises," writes V. Derkach, party committee secretary at the "Bol'shevik" Plant in Kiev, "belong to brigades. Their collectives themselves evaluate the work of each persons and determine what he is to be paid. In so doing, they take into account not only the skill level of the worker and the complexity of the operations performed by him, but also his discipline and his attitude toward his assigned duties. Absenteeism and losses of working time among them are considerably less frequent than in sectors in which piecework still persists."

The letters express concern over the particularly high losses of working time on the building site. They are partly due to poor labor organization, frequent interruptions in the supply of construction materials, and equipment breakdowns. Feeling a certain amount of blame for this state of affairs, some construction organization heads winke at absenteeism. A. Karpenko, Hero of Socialist Labor; leader of an integrated construction brigade (city of Ternopol') observes that there can be no discipline and order if in such situations the party and social organizations do not take a highly principled stand, if they are reconciled to slackness. "In construction organizations," he writes, "the brigade contract facilitates the more effective use of working time. We are fully convinced of this point. This is the eighth year we have followed the Zlobinskiy method. The people have learned to take pencil in hand and calculate everyone's performance. The decision of the brigade council is the law for everyone. If we decide to hear someone reporting on a violation of discipline, that person will be in for a hard time."

One must agree with V. Dubravin (Yenakiyevo), I. Kozhukh (Berdichev), and other readers who believe that labor discipline is low in collectives that take a superficial, pro forma approach to social education work and that do not take effective steps to influence absentees, bad workmen, and workers who are prone to "bend an elbow." In some places, labor honor councils and comrade courts are too lax.

V. Gusarov (Kalingrad), a worker at a reinforced concrete products enterprise, shares his grievance: "We kept track of losses of working time. We found that some workers were absent 2-3 days a month and that losses of working time amounted to 12 percent for the enterprise as a whole. Attempts by the administration to bring the absentees to reason, to compel them to work off their absence, to cut back their leave time or their pay were disallowed as unlawful."

The situation is truly paradoxical: the labor code prohibits the time lost through the fault of the discipline violator to be worked off but at the same time authorizes overtime work for whole brigades, shifts and shops. Where is the logic?

The letters cite instances in which some people, including youth, are idle for long periods of time and who openly declare that they do not want to work. The readers' opinion is that the militia and executive committees of local Soviets should take more effective measures in such cases. Unfortunately, the militia and the rayon executive committee are not always able to achieve the desired results. After all, idlers and spongers enjoying the humaneness of our laws frequently bear neither economic nor legal responsibility. Only after they have been out of work for 3 months do they receive their first (but not last) warning of the necessity of getting a job.

We should establish a procedure whereby the rayon executive committee would keep a special tally of such people (this could be done through housing operation offices) and would instruct them to find employment within 10 days. Given our manpower shortage, this is a sufficient time in which to find a suitable job. Studies show that 7-8 of those desiring to find employment are able to find work within 3-4 days. A. Belousko (Leningrad) writes that if a person fails to heed the offers made by local organs, he must be forced to take a job.

When they express their proposals on the strengthening of labor discipline, the readers are saying that material and legal responsibility must first and foremost be borne by the violators themselves. Attempts to shift all responsibility to the authorities are not the answer to the problem. This will only aggravate the situation in the collective. Z. Polyak, an engineer and economist in Leningrad Oblast, writes in this regard: "When the results of the intraplant competition are summed up, the bonuses of managerial personnel are slashed for the month if there have been violations of labor discipline. The frequently resort to cover-ups in order to give the appearance that all is well."

Let us be candid. Large losses of working time due to absenteeism and other violations of labor discipline affect the collectives' fulfillment of production targets and important plan indicators including labor productivity. This in turn lowers the planned growth rates of wages and of the working people's real incomes. In a word, the violators of discipline are far from inoffensive and we must work energetically along all lines in order to eliminate this vice.

5013

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NATIONAL

ATHEISM NEEDS POSITIVE CONTENT TO BE EFFECTIVE

Moscow NAUCHNYY KOMMUNIZM in Russian No 3, May-Jun 82 pp 152-154

[Review by K. M. Magomedov of book "Teoriya I Praktika Kommunisticheskogo Vospitaniya" [The Theory and Practice of Communist Education] by Zh. T. Toshchenko (editorial board director), Moscow, Mysl', 1980, 367 pages]

[Excerpts] The authors' idea about the essence of scientific atheistic education, especially in that part of their work where they speak about the positive content of atheism, is an important one. "The fact that little work has been done on the positive content of atheism," they state, "nourishes the opinion that the theory of scientific atheism allegedly reduces to an explanation of religion and of the ways to overcome it without solving the problems of the formation of a scientifically materialist atheistic worldview." (p 176) The authors cite the important statement by F. Engels to the effect that "atheism, as a naked denial of religion, which constantly refers to religion is in itself nothing without it and for this reason is itself still religion." (K. Marx and F. Engels, "Works," Second Edition, Vol 36, p 161)

The authors have devoted a substantial amount of attention to an examination of the problems connected with overcoming survivals of the past in the consciousness and behavior of people. "An analysis of the reasons and conditions which foster the preservation and reproduction of survivals of the past in the consciousness of Soviet people," it is stated in the monograph, "points to the necessity for an overall approach to overcoming them, including the solution of a wide range of socio-economic, political, educational, and psychological and pedagogical problems." (p 248) In our view, the explanation in this section of the vitality of survival ideas in the consciousness and psychology of people not only by social and gnosiological reasons, but also by biological ones is debatable. (p 247) Perhaps the authors have a special approach to this question, but in the book the above assertion is cited without proof.

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2959

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REGIONAL

PARTY ROLE REAFFIRMED IN LIGHT OF RECENT POLISH CRISIS

Minsk, SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian No 6, Jun 82 pp 21-29

[Article by Prof N. Akimov: "The Inspirer and Organizer of Communist Creative Labor" under the rubric "Party Construction: Theory and Practice"]

[Text] Our Soviet Homeland is approaching a notable jubilee--the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR. Its establishment, as stressed in the pertinent resolution of the CC CPSU, is to the greatest credit of the Leninist party of Bolsheviks, which is multinational in its membership and deeply international in its ideology and politics, , organizational structure, and principles of activity.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the militant, tested vanguard of the Soviet nation, which associates on voluntary principles the leading and most aware part of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the intelligentsia. The entire heroic history of our nation, along with its victories in battles and work and outstanding accomplishments, is inseparably linked to the activities of the Communist Party--the leading, guiding, and organizing force of the Soviet society. Lenin's party is fulfilling with honor its historic mission, ceaselessly promoting the triumph of communist ideals, and worthily fulfilling the role of the political leader of the working class, the entire Soviet nation.

Against the background of the gigantic accomplishments of the Land of the Soviets in all domains of life, the following famous words of Lenin have a still more resounding impact: "The party is the mind, honor, and conscience of our epoch." And as comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated in his closing speech at the 26th CPSU Congress: "The 26th congress demonstrated yet again that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is a mighty, healthy, and mature collective. Communists are the veritably unbending core of our society and its living soul. They are the genuinely revolutionary vanguard of the nation."

Armed with the Marxist-Leninist doctrine, the Communist party determines the general development prospects of society and the line of domestic and foreign policies of the USSR. It guides the colossal creative labors of the Soviet nation and imbues them with a planned and scientifically substantiated nature. The party proves by deeds its ability to act as the collective leader and political organizer of the working class, of all working people.

The 26th CPSU Congress has armed the party and the Soviet nation with a militant program for grandiose achievements in the name of the triumph of communism. These days the Soviet people works creatively and with inspiration to translate into reality the goals of this program. The working people of the Soviet Union, including those in our republic, have during the first year of the Five-Year Plan succeeded in further increasing social production and its effectiveness as well as labor productivity. The program for increasing national welfare is being consistently implemented. This year, which is the year of preparations for the glorious jubilee--the 60th anniversary of the USSR, is also a year of continued competition for new feats of labor, communist creative labor, and struggle for peace on earth. The Soviet people does not doubt that every goal outlined by the congress shall be accomplished. This is vouchsafed by the wise leadership of the Communist party and its Central Committee headed by comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

At the 26th CPSU Congress the question of the growth of the leading role of the party of communists in the development of our society, and of the ways and means of ensuring that growth, was further elaborated. The congress confirmed the earlier conclusion that the role of the CPSU as the leading force of the Soviet society is growing steadily and inevitably during the stage of advanced socialism. The five years that elapsed between the 25th and the 26th congresses demonstrated with renewed force the justice of this most important Marxist-Leninist conclusion. The report of the CC CPSU to the 26th party congress emphasizes: "Along with the development of our society and its changing socio-political and cultural countenance, the party of communists also is growing and gaining in strength and maturity." A broad analysis of this law of the growth and activity of the Communist party is of major importance to theory and practice. It serves to present more substantively the role and functions of the party in the stage of advanced socialism, to generalize its experience in leading the masses, and to take measures to refine all party work.

The growth of the leading role of the party at present is due to the growth of the scale and complexity of the tasks of communist construction, which require an ever more competent political and organizational leadership, an upsurge in the creative activity of the masses, the mobilization of additional millions of people for the management of public affairs, the further development of socialist democracy, the enhancement of the role of public organizations, the growth of the importance of Marxist-Leninist theory, the need to intensify the communist upbringing of working people, and the expansion of the international activities of the CPSU. These objective factors have acquired a particularly great significance at the present stage of further refinements of the advanced socialist society and the gradual transition to communism.

Under advanced socialism, the strategy of the CPSU, worked out at its congress, is of exceptionally great importance. The paramount objective of that strategy is a steady rise in the material and cultural living standards of the nation. The course toward intensification, effectiveness, and quality is the core of the economic strategy of the CPSU and the key problem of the 11th Five-Year Plan. The economic strategy and policy of the CPSU provide favorable conditions for the fruitful activity of all party, state, trade-union, and other public organizations in the field of economic construction. All the organs and institutions of the Soviet state proceed from this policy and guide themselves by it.

The USSR Food Program is a most important component of the party's economic strategy for the next 10 years. This Program was drafted in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, on the initiative and with the direct participation of comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and accepted by the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee held on 24 May 1982.

The substance of the Food Program and the ways of implementing it were deeply and comprehensively analyzed in L. I. Brezhnev's report at the Plenum. That report is a major contribution to scientific communism, to the Marxist-Leninist theory of the agrarian question, and to the practice of solving the food problem. The purpose of the Food Program and of the measures it contains is to provide a reliable supply of all types of food to the population of the Soviet Union in the shortest possible time. Increasing the food resources is a main condition for the steady improvement in the welfare of the Soviet people--this has been and remains a most important program requirement of our party. This is not only an economic but also a socio-political task. Concern for the basic living needs of man, for providing more favorable conditions for the broad and harmonious development of the individual, has always lain in the center of attention of the Communist party and the Soviet state.

Along with the Food Program, the CC CPSU Plenum examined a system of measures designed to improve the management of the agroindustrial complex and refine the operation and promote the development of the economic mechanism. As emphasized by comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the Plenum, methods of planning and management, motivational techniques, and the economic mechanism should provide the conditions for highly productive labor. These fundamental premises underlie a number of decrees of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers that have been approved by the CC CPSU Plenum.

The implementation of the objectives of the USSR Food Program is a nationwide cause and the primary duty of all party, Soviet, and economic agencies, trade-union and Komsomol organizations, kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers, workers of other enterprises of the agroindustrial complex, and every Soviet man. Every republic, kray, oblast, and rayon, every branch of the national economy, and all the work collectives of town and country are called upon to make a maximum contribution to solving the food problem. The particular contribution of Belorussia to implementing this task was discussed at the plenum of the CC of the Belorussian CP held early in June 1982. The immediate task is to achieve as early as in 1982 a marked increase in the productivity of farming and animal husbandry, assure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the state plans for the production and procurements of all kinds of agricultural products, and lay a solid foundation for a more rapid upsurge of agriculture in the subsequent years.

In accomplishing the varied tasks of building communism the party bases itself on the lively political and labor activities of the working people. In the process of communist creative labor these activities grow constantly as millions upon millions of additional working people participate in the management of production through the mediation of the party organizations with their right to monitor the activities of the management, as well as through the mediation of the trade unions with their permanent production conferences, workers' meetings, and collective bargaining agreements, and also through the mediation of other public organizations. The influence

of working people on economic life and their participation in the management of state and public affairs are assisted by the implementation of the measures envisaged in the recently adopted CC CPSU resolution "On Commissions of Primary Party Organizations for Monitoring the Activities of the Management and the Performance of the Apparatus," as well as by the charter of these commissions.

The most accessible and effective way in which the Soviet people can manifest their creative activity in all domains of life is the socialist labor competition, which reflects the striving of millions of working people to accelerate the establishment of the material and technological base of communism and to make their own contribution to building the new society. It is a primary duty of party organizations to ensure the active participation of all working people in the competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan. "Do Effective and Quality Work"--such is the slogan under which the mass socialist competition for translating into reality the decisions of the 26th party congress has been launched.

A distinguishing feature of this competition at the present stage is its organic link to the scientific and technological revolution. In their pledges, the contestants specify their personal participation in advancing scientific and technological progress, increasing the effectiveness of social production, conserving raw and other materials and electrical energy, and improving production quality. The competition is oriented toward attaining optimal end-results and impressively reflected in counter-plans and patriotic feats.

The working people of Soviet Belorussia have set themselves responsible and great tasks. Proceeding from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and guiding themselves by the striving to greet in a worthy manner the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR, they adopted higher socialist pledges for 1982 and the Five-Year Plan as a whole. The competition under the slogan "[Devote to] the 60th Anniversary of Establishment of the USSR 60 Shock-Work Weeks" has arisen and is gaining strength.

A new manifestation of the party's concern for the implementation of the socio-economic program of the Five-Year Plan is the recent CC CPSU resolution "On the Work of the Minsk Oblast Party Committee to Develop Socialist Competition and Make it More Effective in Implementing the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Recommendations of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev." On positively assessing the performance of the oblast party organization, the CPSU also pointed to its major shortcomings. The CC CPSU resolution obligates the party committees and organizations to steadily improve the organization of the competition and focus its mighty mobilizing impact on fulfilling the state plans and socialist pledges.

V. I. Lenin pointed out that the socialist state is strong in the awareness of the masses, in their active participation in all of its work. The varied and all-encompassing nature of the Soviet democracy is best embodied in the soviets of people's deputies. With the adoption of the new USSR Constitution and subsequently of the constitutions of the Union and autonomous republics, a new stage in the life of these soviets has commenced. The 26th Congress pointed to the energization of the activities of these soviets at all levels.

In our country 2,286,000 Soviet citizens, including more than 85,000 in the Belorussian SSR, have been elected deputies to the soviets. In addition, more than 30 million of volunteer activist helpers to these deputies, including more than 1.5 million in this republic, are taking part in the work of various commissions and public formations acting under the direct guidance of the soviets. All the classes and social strata of our society are fairly represented in the soviets. More than 68 percent of the deputies are workers and kolkhoz workers. Women account for nearly one-half of all deputies. More than 33 percent of the deputies are below 30 years old. The deputies include representatives of more than 100 nationalities. The party's influence on the work of the soviets is also due to the fact that more than 43 percent of the deputies are communists. The current elections to the local soviets of people's deputies will serve to further strengthen the unity of the party and nation and promote an upsurge in the political and creative activity of the masses.

Public organizations are an inseparable part of the Soviet political system. Altogether, they encompass nearly the entire adult population of the country. The largest and most influential of them are the trade unions. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out in his speech at the 17th Congress of Trade Unions of the USSR that "The trade unions occupy an important place in the political system of the socialist society. They represent a mighty means of developing democracy and enlisting the participation of working people in building communism." The trade unions of the USSR have a membership of more than 130 million, of whom more than 5 million in Belorussia. By means of the trade unions millions of people master the science of managing production and affairs of state as well as public affairs and the science of socialist management, and they learn to live and work in a communist manner. The 17th Congress of Trade Unions of the USSR convincingly demonstrated the determination of the working people to translate into reality the grandiose plans of communist construction.

An eminent place in the country's socio-political life is occupied by the over 40-million army of Komsomol members, including nearly 1.5 million young men and women of Belorussia. The Komsomol actively helps the party to bring up the youth in the communist spirit, mobilizes it for the practical building of the new society, and acts as a reliable auxiliary and direct militant reserve of the party. The inspired labor of the Belorussian Komsomol members has, as was pointed out at the recent 23rd Congress of the Belorussian Komsomol, made its imprints on the gratifying results of the past 10th Five-Year Plan, and on the steady progress of the industry, agriculture, science, and culture of the republic during the 11th Five-Year Plan period.

The multifaceted activities of the trade-union, Komsomol, and other public organizations demonstrate the increased possibilities that exist under advanced socialism for the further development of socialist democracy.

The CPSU is building the cause of the communist upbringing of working people, like all of its organizational, political, and revolutionary-transforming activities, on the granite foundation of Marxist-Leninist theory. This theory provides the party with the understanding of the historical perspective and serves to determine clearly the direction of socio-economic and political development for many years ahead as well as to interpret international events correctly. V. I. Lenin taught that, in the absence of the theory's answer to the fundamental problems of life, "no step can be made in propaganda, in agitation, or in organization" ("Collected Works," Vol 19,

p 277). The entire history of our party is a proof of the tremendous attention it is paying to questions of theory and its creative elaboration. Under present-day conditions the need for the further creative elaboration of theory is not diminishing but conversely becoming greater still. A particularly broad range of studies is being carried out at present on the basis of the fundamental postulates of the concept of advanced socialism.

The party combines the creative elaboration of the theory of Marxism-Leninism with its broad dissemination among the masses, as well as with purposive ideological and political-educational work. V. I. Lenin wrote: "The development of awareness among the masses remains as always the basis and essence of all our work" ("Collected Works," Vol 13, p 376). The CPSU manifests an unflagging concern for improving ideological-educational work.

The main task of all ideological work of the party is to bring up the masses on the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and imbue them with the new communist attitude toward labor. On this are focused all the means of the ideological influencing of the masses: verbal propaganda and agitation, the press, radio, television, the cinema, literature, art, and public education. The party teaches that this indoctrination should be carried on in all spheres of life: in the family, in the school, in the work collective, in the place of residence, and in the centers of culture and recreation. An important role in this cause falls to the lot of cultural-educational institutions and a well-organized system of consumer services.

The strength of our ideological work derives from its inseparable bond to practice, to the work and social life of every collective. The greatest successes are achieved wherever the study of questions of theory is organically linked to the tasks facing a particular enterprise, construction site, kolkhoz, sovkhoz, or scientific institution. It is of primary importance to ensure the unity of the ideological, political-educational, organizational, and economic activities of the party. The 26th CPSU Congress pointed to the need for meshing party policy with the activities of the masses, for having ideological and political-educational work teach the people to, in the words of V. I. Lenin, "act as is actually required by communism" ("Collected Works," Vol 41, p 302). The unflagging attention paid by the Communist party to developing the spiritual life of the Soviet society, to questions of ideology and upbringing, is a most important manifestation of its activities as the leader.

The enhancement of the leading role of the CPSU is also due to foreign-policy and international tasks. It is particularly important to ensure a favorable international situation for the creative labor of the Soviet nation. The foreign policy of the CPSU reflects the deep interest of the Soviet nation in universal peace and social progress of mankind, and it serves the vital interests of all nations on earth. As stated at the 26th CPSU Congress, there is now no more important task in the international plane for our party and nation, and for all nations on earth, than the preservation of peace on earth. The guiding thread that leads to the future is not preparations for war, which doom nations to a senseless squandering of material and spiritual wealth, but the consolidation of peace. Precisely this policy has been set down in the Program for Peace in the 1980s offered by the 26th Party Congress.

The party's international tasks also are increasing, as reflected in the development and expansion of our relations with the socialist countries and the world communist and workers' movement, in the broadening of cooperation with the countries that liberated themselves from colonial exploitation, and in the strengthening of the forces of world socialism and the national liberation movement.

The leading role of the Communist party is the greater and is carried out the more effectively the more efficiently are its day-by-day activities and intra-party affairs structured and the stronger and broader its bonds with the masses become. History is created by the masses, and the new communist society can be built only with the hands of the entire nation. The party derives its strength from, and perceives the meaning of its activities to lie in, its constantly growing bonds with the masses, in serving them. The Soviet nation is firmly rallied round its native Communist party. It deeply understands the policy of the party and supports it from the bottom of its heart--with deeds and sacrificial labor in behalf of communism. Our party greatly values the opinion and trust of the working people, whom it cherishes. The strengthening of its ties with the nation imbues it with indomitable strength.

The broad strengthening and deepening of the bonds between the Communist party and the working masses is the behest of the great Lenin, and the party has always been and remains faithful to this Leninist behest. Historical experience shows that the increase in the party's leading role at the same time represents an ongoing process of its increasingly greater rapprochement with the people and the growth of its authority and influence among the masses. This was demonstrated with renewed vigor by the 26th CPSU Congress, whose decisions were ardently approved by the Soviet nation.

The question of the place and role of the Communist party in the life of our society and in building socialism and communism has been and remains the crucial aspect of the fundamental ideological and acute political struggle between the Marxists-Leninists, on the one hand, and bourgeois ideologists and modern revisionists--the overt and covert enemies of the new system of society--on the other. Our class enemies have been and are attempting to deny the leading role of communists in building the new society, and resorting to every means of undermining the leading role of the communist parties in the socialist countries, weakening their authority among the people, and reducing their influence on social progress. Bourgeois ideologists and politicians and their henchmen from the revisionist camp hectically promote the idea of the supposed possibility of the development of socialism without guidance by the communist party.

Life and practice show that weakening the leading role of the communist party always harms the interests of the working class and the nation and, under certain conditions, may even threaten the very existence of the socialist system of society. One of the reasons for the difficulties that arose in Poland in late 1980 was the weakening of the bonds between the party leadership and the masses, the violation of the Leninist principle that communists may rule only when they correctly reflect the awareness of the masses. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated: "The events in Poland demonstrate yet again how important it is for the party, and for strengthening its leading role, to listen attentively to the voice of the masses, resolutely combat any

instances of bureaucratism and voluntarism, and actively develop socialist democracy." The line toward weakening and reducing the role of the communist party, adopted in the arsenal of the enemies of Marxism-Leninism, inevitably leads to the emergence of anti-socialist chaos and the threat of the restoration of capitalism.

The process of socialist and communist construction in the USSR goes on in an atmosphere of an acute contest on the international arena. The imperialists and their accomplices slander and distort anything that occurs in the USSR and other socialist countries. To them the most important thing is to belittle in the eyes of working people the great advantages of real socialism. The apologists of capitalism have long understood that the strength of the socialist system resides in its link with the people, and in social justice, with the Communist party standing guard over it. Hence, it is the CPSU and its leading role in the life of the Soviet society that are the object of their attacks.

The attempts of bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideologues to oppose the Communist party to the Soviet state, to deny the necessity of the leading role of the CPSU in developing the nation's economy and socio-political life, and to argue that this is supposedly the prerogative of state and economic agencies alone, cannot withstand criticism. In directing the economy, the party subordinates its development to a definite political goal. That goal is the creation of the material-technical base of communism. To Marxists-Leninists the recognition of the leading role of the party in the economy signifies the possibility of purposeful development of the economy. The political guidance exercised by the party is an objective necessity and the basis for the scientific management of production.

In the socialist society there are not and cannot be any organizations other than the Marxist-Leninist party that could be capable of integrating into a single whole modern science, technology, and the system of administration and public education, ensuring the coordinated functioning and development of all the component parts of the social organism, and skillfully meshing the interests and special features of the various classes, groups, work collectives, nations and nationalities, and generations. The Communist party is free of professional and administrative barriers. It is the reflector of the basic vital interests of the entire nation and every collective, every member of society, and it directs their efforts toward the common goal. The Marxist-Leninist concept of the decisive role of the party's policy in economic development has nothing in common with the revisionist voluntarist position of the Maoists that "politics is power," which disregards the objective laws of economic development and subordinates the economy to the arbitrary "policy of the great leap forward," "the people's communes," and other such adventurist policies.

But while exercising its leading role, the CPSU does not at all replace the socialist state, the soviets [of people's deputies] which represent the political foundation of the USSR, and public organizations. In strict accord with the Constitution of the USSR, the party exercises political guidance over state and social organizations and operates not by administrative duress, not by governing, but by force of conviction, by the personal example provided by every party member, by its incessant concern for the political upbringing of people and the development of socialist democracy.

Bourgeois ideologists and revisionists attempt to oppose our Leninist party to the popular masses, search for contradictions between party policy and the interests of

working people, and accuse the party of reducing the role of the popular masses and strengthening the influence of the "political elite," thus striving to undermine the unity of the Communist party and the Soviet people and impede our progress. The entire history of the building of socialism and communism in the USSR wholly and entirely refutes these falsifying and revisionist inventions. It is perfectly clear that the sharpness and deliberate nature of these attacks against the CPSU are precisely due to the fact that it is exactly the Communist party, armed with the Marxist-Leninist theory, that represents the guarantee of the successful accomplishment of the tasks of socialist and communist construction in the USSR as well as of true socialist democratism and people's rule.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union has resolutely opposed and opposes the bourgeois-falsifier and revisionist attempts to downgrade its role and the Leninist organizational principles. The consistent struggle of the CPSU for the Marxist-Leninist interpretation of the role of the working class is, as acknowledged by the fraternal parties, of great international significance. To Marxists-Leninists there is no doubt whatsoever about the historical necessity of the communist party as the leading force in the revolutionary struggle of the working class and its allies for a complete and final victory of communism.

The tremendous historical experience gained by the CPSU and the international communist movement has convincingly confirmed the scientific nature and viability of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine of the communist party as well as of the objective necessity of the increase in the party's leading role in socialist and communist construction. The Marxist-Leninist doctrine of the party is of permanent value to the entire international revolutionary movement and represents the international accomplishment of communists.

The experience gained in the more than one and one-half centuries of existence of the revolutionary workers' movement has demonstrated that success in the struggle of the working class for its liberation is inseparably linked to the presence of a militant revolutionary communist party among that class. Leadership by the communist party is the necessary and principal prerequisite for a successful struggle of the working class to win political power and to build socialism and communism.

The communist movement is broadening its ranks and strengthening its influence with the masses. Marxist-Leninist parties have been established and are active in 94 countries. Communists devote all their efforts to the great goals of liberating working people from all forms of social and national oppression and reflect the strivings of the popular masses toward a better future. Communists have always been standing in the vanguard of fighters for vital rights of the workers, for peace among nations. The struggle for peace and against the arms race is a mighty impetus for the further consolidation and growth in the authority of the entire world communist movement--that most influential political force of modern times.

We are legitimately proud of the outstanding contribution of the working class, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and the entire Soviet nation to the common cause of liberating the workers of the entire world from exploitative oppression, and to the cause of peace, democracy, and socialism.

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BELORUSSIAN 'ZNANIYE' SOCIETY HOLDS NINTH CONGRESS

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 23 May 82 pp 1, 3

[Information Item: "Political and Scientific Knowledge for the Masses! (From the Ninth Congress of the "Znaniye" Society of the Belorussian SSR)"]

[Text] Reliable helpers of party organizations in the communist education of the workers, propagandists of lofty communist ideals, and agitators for the most rapid introduction of the new and the advanced--this is what the lecturers of the "Znaniye" Society are. All of them--people from science and culture, economic specialists, advanced production workers and innovators--bring people the joy of knowledge.

The 9th Congress of the "Znaniye" Society BSSR which took place in Minsk on 20-21 May provided a profound and comprehensive analysis of the society's work to increase the topicality of the content and improve the forms of propaganda work and to increase its effectiveness, and of the theoretical scientific and methodological training of the lecturers.

In the Summary Report of the chairman of the board, the Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education BSSR Professor N. M. Meshkov, and in the addresses by the delegates it was noted that the organizations and lecturers are conducting active propaganda of the theory and history of the CPSU, the achievements of real socialism, the inspiring ideas and historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and of the experience of advanced production workers and innovators. The words of gratitude to propagandists and lecturers which were heard in L. I. Brezhnev's report at the 26th Party Congress evoke in the hearts of all of those who are involved in the propagation of knowledge a sincere feeling of gratitude and a desire to improve the qualitative level and effectiveness of lecture propaganda.

The chief orientors of the society's work are the documents of the congress, and the decrees of the CC CPSU on a further improvement of ideological and political educational work, and of lecture propaganda, and an improvement of party studies in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Inestimable help is being provided to party organizations and lecturer cadres in the ideological political, patriotic, and moral formation of Soviet people by the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev "Little Land," "Renaissance," "Virgin

Land," and "Reminiscences" which demonstrate in a vivid and well-argued way the historic advantages and achievements of socialism in solving the most difficult socio-political, economic, and national problems. Today at the center of the lecturers' attention are the speeches by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of Trade Unions and the 19th Congress of the Lenin Komsomol.

Guiding themselves by the instructions of the party, the organizations of the "Znaniye" Society are performing a reorganization of lecture work which is supposed to make its content more topical and richer, bring it closer to the real processes occurring in the life of society, and brings its forms and methods into correspondence with the increased spiritual needs of Soviet people.

Propaganda for the materials of the 26th Party Congress occupies a central place in the organization's work. In 1981 alone more than 250,000 lectures were given on this topic.

The experience with propaganda for the materials of the 26th CPSU Congress in Gomel'skaya Oblast is instructive. Such forms of propaganda as political readings, lecture cycles, lecture agencies, film-lecture agencies, and collective appearances by scientists in labor collectives have become very widespread here. Scientific methodological conferences which have examined the ways to improve the quality and effectiveness of lecture propaganda have taken place in many of the oblast's cities and rayons.

Propaganda work in connection with the forthcoming 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR has been developed on a wide scale in the republic.

Using vivid and convincing examples, lecturers reveal the embodiment of Lenin's nationalities policy, the growing fraternity and friendship of the peoples of our multinational homeland, and our achievements in science and production and in the development of spiritual culture.

Propaganda of the party's economic policies and an explanation of the concrete tasks facing the republic's workers during the 11th Five-Year Plan is being conducted more actively and validly. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted at the 26th Party Congress, ". . . a proprietary attitude toward public property and the ability to make full and appropriate use of everything which we possess" has to become the pivot of economic policy and practice. The initiative of labor collectives, and a search for advanced production workers and innovators are being directed toward this end today. Lecture cadres and organizations have to play an important role in all of this.

Lecturers have to better and more fully equip all workers with the knowledge and experience which will take our economy out onto a primarily intensive path of development. In this regard, lecture propaganda has to be tied in more closely and more organically with an acceleration of scientific and technological progress, with scientific search and discovery, and with the overall scientific and technical programs (there are 46 of them in the republic) which concentrate in themselves the chief directions of the republic's economic develop-

ment. The lecture process has to foster the economic education of cadres and their special training and retraining.

While taking note of the positive contribution by the organizations of the "Znaniye" Society to the ideological backing for the party's economic policy, and for the fulfillment of economic tasks, the delegates called attention to the fact that lecture propaganda is still inadequately revealing the essence of such fundamental problems of the five-year plan as an increase in production efficiency, the acceleration of scientific and technological progress, an increase in labor productivity, and an improvement of output quality. Too few lectures are being given on the questions of economizing and thrift, a careful use of nature, the curtailment of heavy manual labor, and the development of socialist competition.

Poor work is still being done in enlisting kolkhoz and sovkhoz specialists and scientific research institute workers in the popularization of agricultural knowledge and advanced experience, the exchange of lecturers who are agricultural specialists between rayons and farms is being practiced on an insufficiently wide scale, and not enough use is being made of the possibilities provided by agricultural educational institutions.

Scientists and agricultural production specialists rarely give lectures to our student youth and to the pupils of our vocational and technical and secondary schools. It is not a secret that sometimes a city dweller, especially a young one, has no idea of how grain is gotten, and of how much labor is expended to obtain milk and meat.

The society's organizations will have to develop a system of additional measures aimed at a deep explanation of the party's agrarian policy and of our most important tasks in increasing grain production, fundamentally improving feed production, developing animal husbandry, and reducing losses of agricultural output.

There has been a marked improvement of the propaganda of the advantages of the Soviet way of life, and of the ways to form an active life position in Soviet man, of his political and moral culture, and of his civic maturity. A great deal of attention has been devoted to these issues by the Novopolotsk, Zhlobin, Bobruysk, Borisov, and Volkovysk City Organizations of the "Znaniye" Society. Wide use is being made here of the lecture cycles "Important Problems of Moral Education," "The Moral Culture of Soviet Society," "Two Worlds--Two Ways of Life," and others. Specialized people's universities on moral and ethical themes are having an active influence on the auditors.

It is the duty of the lecturer to compare socialist democracy with bourgeois democracy in a clear and graphic way, to provide a deeper treatment of the rights and duties of Soviet people as granted by the USSR Constitution and by our entire political system, and to skillfully combine this with an increase in the personal responsibility of everyone for state and public affairs.

Atheistic propaganda is truly a combat sector of the work of the "Znaniye" Society. Perhaps one of the hottest lines in the struggle between materialism and idealism is found today in the sphere in attitudes toward the church and religion. The importance of this sector of the struggle for spiritual progress is all the greater in that bourgeois propaganda and subversive centers are attempting to politicize religious communities and sects, and find a cover in them for people who oppose our system and worldview.

In this situation the passivity of individual lecture organizations and atheist lecturers is intolerable. Of the 44 lecturer atheists in Berezovskiy Rayon, 37 give lectures once a year. In Kamenetskiy and Stolinskiy Rayons where there is a high level of religious activity almost 60 percent of the lecturers who have been certified for scientific atheistic topics do not lecture at all. In addition, a substantial number of the lectures are given for atheists.

It is necessary, the delegates said, to substantially improve atheistic work among the population, especially among the youth, by making use of the popularization of scientific knowledge, and individual work with believers. The latter is especially important since religions are acting less and less often as parasites on peoples' ignorance (such a possibility is a thing of the past), and more and more often on an indifference to them and on various everyday difficulties.

Lectures devoted to the USSR's foreign policy and to present-day international relations occupy a large place in the society's work. There has occurred with this thematic material a turn away from the giving of review lectures to lectures on the concrete and most acute problems of the international situation and the most important events in the various regions of the planet.

More attention is being given to unmasking bourgeois and revisionist ideology, and to a broad political exposure of imperialism.

The exacerbation of international relations and the increased aggressiveness of imperialism have set new tasks for lecture propaganda in the patriotic education of the workers. Active propaganda for the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the party and Soviet people is being conducted in the republic through the joint efforts of the "Znaniye" Society, the Political Administration of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District, the Minsk Section of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, DOSAAF and other organizations.

For the other directions of political propaganda also the work should be conducted thoughtfully, with maximum concreteness and convincingness, on a scientific basis, and in an inseparable connection with the tasks of labor collectives. Every lecture, the delegates said, should be regarded as a serious, interesting, and lively conversation with the people who are in need not only of truthful and effective information, but also a deep analysis of it. In virtue of this, lecture propaganda should bring its listeners to basic generalizations and conclusions, provide full and up-to-date replies to the so-called sharp questions, and provide a fuller disclosure of the real picture of world

development and of our country's successes and problems, tying them in with the state of affairs in one or another sector of local life.

In analyzing and evaluating the level of the work of the organizations of the "Znaniye" Society, the delegates cited unutilized possibilities and reserves for improving lecture propaganda. One of its serious effects, they said, consists in the fact that many lecturers, overestimating their own possibilities (and with some of them their own capabilities), do not take the necessary account of the increased educational and cultural level of Soviet man, of his level of information, and of his high spiritual needs.

Today the listener to propaganda learns from the central press and radio and television about events in the country and abroad essentially at the same time as the lecturer, and he expects more from the local propagandist than a mechanical repetition of news that is already known to him.

The delegates emphasized that in our society of real socialism V. I. Lenin's behests that the people know everything, make judgments about everything, and undertake everything consciously are being carried out. This makes the lecturer's mission easier, but in many respects it also complicates it. It makes it easier in the sense that he has a literate, prepared, and very interested audience. But the lecturer's role is complicated by the increased exactingness and information level of his listeners. The solution for this situation is seen above all in increasing the expertise of the lecturer, his political maturity, and the philosophical culture of his thinking, and in a certain restructuring of the organization, forms, and content of lecture propaganda.

The chief emphasis in it has to be put on having the content of lectures be more topical and popular, and the form accessible and interesting, and on having the management of lecture propaganda be more effective and flexible and totally impervious to boredom, primitivism, and subjectivism in the interpretation of complex problems and phenomena.

Speaking about an improvement of the forms and methods of lecture propaganda, the delegates to the congress observed that recently there has been a noticeable turn towards systems forms for it which make it possible to ensure the continuity and consistency of the transmission of knowledge to listeners. Political readings, lecture cycles on the most important issues in the theory and policies of the CPSU, on domestic and international life, and on scientific and technical problems have become extremely widespread. A substantial amount of experience in conducting such cycles has been built up in Molodechno, Orsha, Baranovichi, Soligorsk, and Kobrin and in Osipovichskiy, Smorgonskiy, Dokshitskiy, and other rayons.

However, elements of formalism in the organization of lecture cycles are still frequent. Many of them are conducted like ordinary uncoordinated lectures, frequently with completely different audiences, and here, of course, there can be no mention of any kind of system or differentiated approach.

There continues to be a development of such forms of work as "Lecturer Days," "Rostrum of the Academy of Sciences BSSR," "Science Days," "Days of the Economist," "Days of the Innovator," "Days of the Livestock Breeder," "Economic Analysis Hours," consultations by scientists on the problems of scientific and technological progress, theoretical and practical scientific conferences, and discussions at the "Round Table." They help to conduct propaganda in a differentiated manner, and to coordinate it more closely with life and with the concrete needs of production collectives.

In recent years the people's universities have become a mass public educational system for the workers. The diversity of the knowledge which is obtained by their students is witnessed by the fact that around 9,000 specialized faculties have been created in the republic's universities with instruction conducted in them in 40 branches of knowledge. Around 1.2 million people are improving their political culture in them, expanding their general educational horizons, improving their practical qualifications, and acquiring the skills of active participation in state and public work.

The people's universities of moral education and upbringing have received a wide development, and their work has been highly praised by the CC of the Communist Party of Belorussia. A wide network of such universities has now been created in the republic.

The most important thing today is an improvement of the quality of the educational process, the selection of experienced teachers, the use of active forms of instruction, the development of curriculums, syllabi, and textbooks, and the creation of permanent teacher collectives. The people's universities should be regarded as a form of the propaganda of knowledge which is directly connected with the sphere of education. The idea of continuous adult education, advanced training, and training for new specialties can be realized in them.

Lecture work is not easy, the delegates said. It requires first of all a great feeling of responsibility, a large amount of intellectual strain, and the ability to influence an audience. And this is why it is so important for lecturers to be carefully selected and painstakingly and comprehensively trained, and for their qualifications to be constantly improved. A long-term study plan for lecturers which has been designed for five years is now being introduced everywhere in the republic. Seminars on the branches of knowledge and the permanent two-year schools have given a good account of themselves. The interaction between the "Znaniye" Society and other organizations--the CC of the Belorussian Komsomol, the Belorussian Council of Trade Unions, the ministries and departments, and the Academy of Sciences BSSR--is being strengthened in the training of lecturer cadres.

Individual elements of the system which is taking form in the republic are still insufficiently worked out. And as a consequence of this, most of the local lecturers have still not been given seminars. But they are the ones who deliver 80 percent of the lectures and are in the greatest need of methodological help.

The problem of creating a lecturer cadre reserve is among the most important ones. The republic has 93 young lecturer schools in which more than 10,000 students are studying. They are doing quite good work in the Grodno State University, the Belorussian State Institute of the Economy, the Mogilev Machine Building Institute, and the Vitebsk Medical Institute. These schools have been honored with diplomas from the All-Union Society and with certificates from the board of the "Znaniye" Society BSSR. However, in certain cases the recruitment of students for such schools is conducted in a formal manner, without consideration of the ability or desire to engage in lecture work, and after graduation from a VUZ quite a few graduates do not participate in lecture propaganda.

The necessity for improving work with the youth was pointed out at the congress. Along with an improvement of the work of the young lecturer schools, every kind of support should be given to lecturer tutorship and to constant patronage over young lecturers by experienced ones.

The delegates' addresses contained quite a few interesting suggestions on the introduction of overall planning for lecture propaganda, its differentiation, and the organization of scientific management for the lecture process. The work of the society's primary organizations has to be persistently improved, and they have to be strengthened and made more effective. They have to become genuine centers of mass propaganda.

The congress delegates adopted a decree in which they assured the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and the board of the All-Union "Znaniye" Society that the organizations and lecturers of the republic's "Znaniye" Society would do everything in order to continue to bring knowledge to the people with Bolshevik passion, and to actively help the party with the communist education of the workers.

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REGIONAL

KIRGHIZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS ON LABOR LAW VIOLATIONS

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 7 Aug 82 pp 1-2

[Article: "Strictly Observe the Labor Laws"]

[Text] The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee has examined the question of gross violations of labor laws in some enterprises, establishments and organizations of the republic.

The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee pointed out that the republic's party, soviet, trade union, and health organs and its ministries and departments are performing definite work to improve the use of labor resources, strengthen labor discipline, observe socialist legality, and improve the control over the execution of labor laws. The legal standards of the leading personnel are being improved, and the legal services of enterprises, organizations, establishments, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses are being strengthened with highly qualified workers. The law enforcement bodies and trade unions have improved their work to prevent and eliminate violations of the work rights and guarantees of workers and employees and to solve labor disputes in a timely fashion, and have increased their exactingness on officials for the observance of labor laws.

All this is contributing to the strengthening of socialist legality in labor legal relationships, improving organization and discipline, and decreasing the number of appeals by workers and employees to judicial organs on the occasion of illegal dismissals and transfers. According to Kirghiz SSR Supreme Court data, the number of such appeals decreased almost twofold in 1981 as compared to 1976.

At the same time, the directors of some republic enterprises, establishments and organizations are grossly violating the labor laws which regulate the procedure for dismissing and transferring workers and employees. This is having a negative effect on the status of labor discipline and on increasing personnel turnover and is inflicting considerable harm on the national economy. Instead of applying social and indoctrinational influence measures against the violators, they resort to dismissals of the workers and employees.

A growth in the percent of satisfactory suits concerning the restoration to work by legal bodies has been observed in the republic over the course of a number of years. Whereas 59.8 percent of those who appealed to the court were restored to work in 1977, 63.8 percent were restored in 1981.

Unjustified dismissals from work often occur because many directors treat the observance of labor laws irresponsibly. Violations are most frequent where trade union committees take an unprincipled position when examining questions concerning the dismissal of workers upon the initiative of the administration. The trade union committees often find out about the dismissal of workers and employees only from the orders. In 1981, 60 percent of those restored to work had been dismissed without coordination with the trade union committees. A violation of the dismissal procedure provides grounds for appealing the order or decree. Often, those who are removed from a position really deserve the punishment, but since the law was incorrectly applied, the courts are forced to restore notorious violators, who essentially remain unpunished, to work. As a result of this, the punishments do not achieve the goal and do not contribute to an improvement in affairs. On the contrary, they involve additional losses of working time, cause sharp conflicts, and at times the opinion takes shape in the collective that there is no keeping the slovenly in check. Besides the moral damage, the material damage from the payments for compulsory truancy grows. During the last six years, those losses, which are connected with the payment of compensation for compulsory truancy, exceeded 220,000 rubles in the republic.

Violations of labor laws are being committed in the enterprises, establishments and organizations of the Ministry of Agriculture (Comrade Savitakhunov), the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources (Comrade Batyrkanov), the Ministry of Culture (Comrade Nusupova), the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services (Comrade Suyumbayev), the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways (Comrade Orozaliyev), and the Kirghiz Union of Consumers' Societies (Comrade Amanov).

The Kirghiz Trade Unions Council and the republic branch committees and oblast councils of the trade unions are not achieving an increase in the role and authority of primary trade union organizations in defending the work rights of the citizens. Many commissions for labor disputes are not performing active and purposeful work, and the experiences of the best ones of them are not being summarized and disseminated.

Individual trade union committees are giving their agreement to a dismissal without checking the validity of the administration's recommendations. It is no accident that in 1981 more than half of the workers and employees, who were dismissed with the agreement of trade union committees and who then appealed with a suit to the people's courts, were restored to work with the payment of compensation for the enforced absenteeism. Such cases have occurred at the Przhevalskiy Truck Terminal, the Kirgizskaya Testing and Selecting Station for Sugar Beets, the "Zavety Il'icha" Sovkhoz of Keminskiy Rayon, and many others.

In resolving labor disputes, the law enforcement organs do not always display the necessary high principles and high exactingness toward those who violate the requirements of the law, and they do not use all their powers which have been defined by law. Court and procurator organs do not make officials, who are guilty of the illegal dismissal of workers and employees, sufficiently materially liable. Last year, only 30.7 percent of the resources, which were paid to workers and employees for enforced absenteeism, was recovered from them in the republic. This form for increasing liability is seldom used by the people's courts in the cities of Frunze, Osh, Dzhahalal-Abad, and Tokmak and by those of Issyk-Atinskiy, Sokulukshiy,

Kantskiy, Moskovskiy, Kalininskiy, Frunzenskiy, and Issyk-Kulskiy Rayons. Private decisions are not starting out addressed to the economic directors who commit violations of labor laws.

Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and the ispolkoms of oblast, city and rayon councils of people's deputies are poorly increasing the responsibility of economic directors for the strict observance of labor laws, are not thoroughly analyzing the reasons for labor conflicts, do not always give a very strict and highly principled evaluation to instances of very gross violations of labor laws, and do not institute party and state proceedings against officials who are guilty of violations of socialist legality.

The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee has required party, soviet, trade union, and economic organs to insure the strict observance of labor laws in matters concerning the dismissal and transfer of workers and employees and to take effective steps to further strengthen work discipline and to decrease personnel turnover.

The attention of the directors of the Ministries of Agriculture, Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Culture, and Housing and Municipal Services and of the Kirghiz Union of Consumers' Societies has been directed toward the existing gross violations of work laws in the enterprises, establishments and organizations under their jurisdiction. They have been required to take concrete steps which would exclude violations of labor laws and to make officials, whose orders and instructions contradict the norms of socialist legality, liable.

The party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms; the ispolkoms of oblast, city and rayon councils of people's deputies; and the ministries and departments must thoroughly analyze how the labor laws, which regulate the procedure for dismissing and transferring workers and employees, are being observed in each city and rayon and in each enterprise and establishment. It is necessary to discuss the results of the inspection during meetings of party committee bureaus or oblast, city and rayon council ispolkoms; to create an atmosphere of intolerance toward violators of labor laws every where; and to increase the personal responsibility of enterprise, establishment and organization directors for the condition of state and work discipline and for the rational use of labor resources.

Working together with the Kirghiz trade union council and the republic committees of the branch trade unions, the ministry and department directors have been required to improve the role of personnel and legal services departments and trade union committees in the task of strengthening work discipline and instilling in officials a respect for the law and strict performance of all the requirements in labor laws when dismissing and transferring workers and employees.

The Kirghiz trade union council, the republic branch committees and oblast councils of the trade unions must take the necessary steps to increase the role and responsibility of enterprise, organization, establishment, kolkhoz, and sovkhos trade union committees in the observance of labor laws; fundamentally improve the activity of the commissions for labor disputes; and summarize and disseminate the work experiences of the best ones of them.

It is necessary for the Kirghiz Trade Unions Council, the republic trade union committees, and the ministries and departments to improve the system for training the leading element of enterprises, establishments and organizations in the fundamentals of labor law. For these purposes, it is necessary to make fuller use of the capabilities of the Kirghiz SSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education courses for improving the qualifications of leading and engineer technical workers, ministry and department training centers, and other forms of training. It is necessary to create law schools for the directors of industrial, construction and transport enterprises, to check their knowledge of the fundamentals of labor laws during their certification, and to introduce mandatory legal instruction for middle-level workers. It is necessary to intensify the work of public legal consultation offices and law universities.

The need to wage a decisive struggle against any manifestations of violations of labor laws and to take steps to eliminate shortcomings in the work of legal bodies and the legal labor inspectorates has been pointed out to the Kirghiz SSR Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court and the Procurator's Office. When cases have been established of a clearly illegal dismissal of a worker, employee or kolhoz farmer, it is necessary to hold the guilty officials materially liable for compensating for the damages which have been caused to the worker by the enforced absenteeism.

When examining cases concerning restoration to work, the people's courts and procurator organs must reveal the reasons, which gave birth to the violation of labor laws, and practice more frequently the imposition of private decisions.

Party gorkoms and raykoms have been required to react sharply to each violation of the labor laws, to give a highly principled evaluation to these cases, and to hold the guilty person strictly liable.

The Kirghiz SSR Procurator must strengthen his supervision over the carrying out of labor laws.

8802

CSO: 1830/438

REGIONAL

TARTU UNIVERSITY'S FINNO-UGRIC FACULTY PROLIFIC IN RESEARCH

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 4 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by A. Kyunnap, professor, doctor of philological sciences, head of the Department of Finno-Ugric Languages, Tartu State University: "The Tartu School of Finno-Ugric Studies"]

[Text] Since the beginning of the 19th century and especially during its second half the foundations began to take shape at Tartu University for the study and teaching of the Finno-Ugric languages, at first, Estonian, and then others. In our own times Tartu University already has renowned traditions of Finno-Ugric studies; its achievements in this field enjoy world-wide fame. Within the university's walls and outside of them, at various scientific centers of the Soviet Union, work is being done by the numerous alumni of the Tartu Finno-Ugric School, created by Academician of the EsSSR Academy of Sciences P. Ariste.

The Department of Finno-Ugric Languages of the TGU [Tartu State University] began its activity during the autumn of 1944, after the city's liberation from fascist occupation. Three years later close contacts were set up with the Finno-Ugric scholars of Leningrad, whose work was directed by Professor D. V. Bubrikh; the problems with regard to the study of the Finno-Ugric languages were revealed and distributed. At first the scientific activity of the TGU's department was directed at studying the Balto-Finnic languages. In time the circle of its scientific interests was expanded, and now the department's scientific staff members are conducting scientific research on the problems of the entire Uralic family of languages, including the Finno-Ugric as well as the Samodiyskiy [?] languages.

Several years ago on the initiative of the department and under its leadership a problem working group entitled "Problems of Finno-Ugric and Indo-European Linguistics" was created in the Philological Faculty of the TGU. This group set as its goal the disclosure of the links between the languages of both families. This work allowed the refinement of certain theoretical positions of Finno-Ugric studies as well as Indo-European studies. It also has rendered specific aid to the theory and practice of translation and has facilitated the improvement of language teaching, including Russian, at Estonia's VUZ's and schools. This work has been characterized by a new, comprehensive approach to solving problems. Previously, researchers had studied the same set of problems more or less in isolation.

Basing its work at the Department of Finno-Ugric Languages of the TGU is the Soviet Union's only specialized council on the defense of doctoral dissertations in

the field of Finno-Ugric languages; it was created in 1977. Since this time more than 30 candidate and 3 doctoral dissertations have been defended here on a number of Finno-Ugric languages. The TGU's Finno-Ugric scholars conduct a great deal of work in acting as opponents and reviewing dissertations on Finno-Ugric and Samodiy-skiy languages, in receiving candidates' exams on specialized subjects, and in coordinating research topics in the field of Finno-Ugric studies.

The department has already spent decades training Finno-Ugric staffs for other scientific centers of the Soviet Union by means of special-purpose graduate work. Graduate students have studied or are studying here from Petrozavodsk, Saransk, Yoshkar-Oly, Izhevsk, Syktyvkar, Uzhgorod, and other centers. Specialists on Finno-Ugric languages who have obtained their training in Tartu now occupy leading and often even directorial posts in the scientific institutions and VUZ's of these centers. Business-like contacts have been established with the Finno-Ugric specialists of Moscow and Leningrad, as well as those of many scientific centers in Hungary, Finland, Sweden, the FRG, the United States, and other countries.

Since 1947 the lecturers, graduate students, and undergraduate students of the TGU Department of Finno-Ugric Languages have been going out every year on scientific expeditions to the Vodi, Livs, Finns, Karelians, Izhortsy, Vepsy [?]; frequently they also visit the Saamy, Mordvy, Mari, Udmurts, Komi, Khanty, Vengry, Nentsy, Kamasinstsy, as well as the speakers of various dialects of Estonian. These expeditions have collected abundant linguistic materials, written down from oral testimony or recorded on magnetic tape; they have also made many sketches and photographs. There have been 189 such expeditions in all, for the most part, to speakers of Baltic-Finnic languages. The richest linguistic, folkloric, and ethnographic material has been collected by Professor P. Ariste on the Vodi language. The accumulated materials have been used in the scientific publications of the department members, in writing dissertations, diploma, course, and competition projects.

Since 1975 the department has regularly issued a scientific collection entitled "Trudy po finno-ugrovedeniyu" [Finno-Ugric Studies] (eight volumes have been published), in which works by researchers on Finno-Ugric and Samodiy-skiy languages from other scientific centers of the USSR also. Professor P. Ariste is the editor-in-chief of a journal published in Tallinn, entitled SOVETSKOYE FINNOUGROVEDENIYE (it has been coming out since 1965). Works by department members, printed in many countries, are well known to specialists. The Tartu Finno-Ugric scholars have participated most actively in the organization and work of All-Union conferences and international congresses. The departmental group is small but highly qualified: there are four professors and one dotsent. The wide recognition of the merits of the department's members is testified to by the fact that they have been elected to membership by a number of foreign scientific societies, while Professor P. Ariste has been elected an honorary member of these societies and an honorary doctor of universities in Hungary and Finland. P. Ariste heads up the Soviet Committee on Finno-Ugric Studies; he has been awarded a number of honorary titles and state awards.

2384

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REGIONAL

CAMPAIGN TO ERADICATE RECIDIVISM STRESSED

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA ZAKONNOST' in Russian No 6, Jun 82 pp 29-30

[Article by Yu. Lisin, public prosecutor, Omsk Oblast: "Resolutely Eliminate Shortcomings in the Struggle Against Recidivism"]

[Text] In organizing its fight against crime the public prosecutor's office in Omsk Oblast devotes special attention to eradicating recidivism. We investigate circumstantially the state and causes of recidivist crime. Analyses have shown that repeated offenses were most often perpetrated by persons upward of 30 years old (56 percent) and from 19 to 29 years old (42 percent), with a large part (more than one-third) lacking secondary education.

Since more than one-half of the convicted repeated offenders were sentenced to deprivation of freedom for more than 3 years, the primary need was to take steps to improve educational work in corrective-labor institutions.

Along with this, it was necessary to eliminate shortcomings in the provision of employment for discharged prisoners, organize correctly work with these people in work collectives, and, in the appropriate cases, ensure strict administrative supervision of their behavior as well.

Not infrequently, however, the corrective-labor institutions [ITU] have drafted their plans of educational work in a stereotyped manner, without allowing for the personality and special features of behavior of the convicted person. Some heads of ITU subdivision do not always hold a talk with a convicted person prior to his discharge to admonish him about the need to observe rigorously the law and rules of the socialist intercourse. Every third of the dossiers investigated by the public prosecutor's office was found to lack any record of the convicted person's participation in amateur organizations, and every second, on his attitude to learning, and they contained very little information on the relations between the convicted persons and their families, other kinsfolk, and members of the collectives in which they had worked prior to perpetrating crime, i.e. people who could have positively influenced their re-education. All this pointed to an insufficiently deep analysis of the behavior of convicted persons and the degree of their correction.

Discharges of convicted persons who had served their terms have included instances in which the ITU's did not always notify the internal affairs departments promptly

about the date of discharge, the selected place of residence, etc. Moreover, these departments have not always been fully informed about the behavior of the convicted persons while serving their terms at the ITUs, although such information could have contributed to more effective prophylactic work with these persons immediately after their arrival at the places of their residence.

Similar shortcomings have been tolerated in notifying the addiction treatment centers of rayon public health departments about discharged convicts needing prolonged treatment for alcoholism. This has violated the provisions of the law requiring a linkage between the treatment and behavioral supervision of alcoholism sufferers as well as information liaison between the medical sections of corrective-labor institutions and the public health agencies.

Major omissions have been committed by the internal affairs departments when investigating the behavior of convicts discharged from the ITU's. When committing their next crime, 17 percent of the repeated offenders had not been registered at their places of residence, and one half of them lacked a permanent place of residence and employment, for a fairly long period of time at that--33 percent for up to 4 months, and 36 percent for up to 6 months. About 70 percent of persons discharged from the ITU's were evaluated very negatively at their places of residence and work.

It is also characteristic that a majority (70 percent) of the recidivists committed crimes while in inebriated condition, which pointed to a relative ineffectiveness of the anti-alcohol measures taken; these data led to the conclusion that many persons discharged from the ITU's have been left to shift for themselves without either the law-enforcement agencies or public organizations showing any genuine interest in their fate.

It is not surprising that during the period prior to the inspection the number of recidivist crimes in our oblast had increased, especially as regards hooliganism, robberies, and thefts of personal property. Hence, on circumstantially analyzing this question at a coordination conference, we drafted concrete measures to intensify the struggle against recidivism. In particular, the municipal and rayon public prosecutor's offices were asked to act more resolutely in preventing any instances of concealment of crimes and failure to investigate them; clarify the causes of the commission of repeated criminal offenses and the conditions contributing to it, as broadly as possible, and utilize more broadly the assistance of work collectives and public organizations in the prevention of recidivism, as well as to monitor constantly the rigorous observance of legality by the ITU's.

On the proposal of the coordination conference, the rayon public prosecutors, the chiefs of rayon departments of internal affairs [ROVD], and the chairmen of people's courts analyzed the state of recidivist crime and took additional steps to increase the effectiveness of the work of law-enforcement agencies and their cooperation with public organizations.

In accordance with the recommendations of the coordination conference, the ITU administration and the oblast department of public education jointly verified the status of the academic education of convicted persons, on paying special attention to the identification of persons lacking secondary education.

The administration of internal affairs and the oblast public prosecutor's office, jointly with the oblast public health department, evaluated the performance of the medical sections of reformatories and the addiction treatment offices of the rayon public health departments in identifying, recording, and treating drunkards before and after their discharge from the reformatories, and took steps to improve the coordination and performance of medical establishments.

The rayon public prosecutors and chiefs of internal affairs departments, jointly with the staff of the executive committees of the local soviets of people's deputies, conducted conferences with functionaries of the Housing Operation Offices [ZHEK], chairmen of city-quarter and house committees, and ROVD sector inspectors, and recommended to them that they take a more active part in identifying persons who have not registered at their places of residence and who lack permanent employment.

The status of preventive work with persons discharged from houses of correction was analyzed and evaluated. We periodically analyze and evaluate the practice of circuit-court sessions dealing with previously convicted persons who have again taken the path of crime.

The people's courts have begun to examine a greater number of criminal cases pertaining to repeated offenders at the places of their residence and bring more broadly to the attention of public and amateur organizations the verdicts decided upon.

Of course, we are not doing anything new, but simply organizing correctly and carrying out persistently and consistently this work upon utilizing the tried and tested most effective ways and means. In our opinion, if the struggle against recidivism is to be made more effective, the known shortcomings in this work should be completely eliminated and not allowed to recur. As L. I. Brezhnev has said, the analysis of shortcomings has always served as the starting point for improving performance.

The implementation of the recommendations was monitored. Information on the work done and the measures to eliminate the existing shortcomings was dispatched to the CPSU oblast committee.

We attach special importance to the organization of spot checks. For example, on investigating in 1981 the state of legality at all special commandant's offices and at enterprises (and construction sites), we found a marked decrease in the number of instances in which parolees supposed to be working were granted illegal permission to depart from the administrative rayon to which they were restricted. We also noted an improvement in the coordination of activities and mutual exchange of information concerning the behavior of such persons, between the special commandant's offices and the enterprises (and construction sites): in most cases, information about the commission of crimes by these individuals was promptly used to institute criminal proceedings against them.

The people's courts have virtually ceased to consider during a single court session a large number of materials on the applicability of Article 53.2 of the RSFSR Criminal Code to convicted persons. But shortcomings were uncovered on analyzing the observance of the paroling laws, inclusive of the obligation of parolees to work. The find-

ings of the analysis were examined at a coordination conference. The public prosecutor's office transmitted the conclusions to the chief of the Administration of Internal Affairs [UVD] at the Omsk Oblast Ispolkom [Executive Committee of the Soviet of People's Deputies], to the Main Omsk Industrial Construction Trust [Glavomskpromstroy], and to the heads of certain internal affairs departments and a number of enterprises and construction sites, which took proper measures to eliminate the shortcomings.

Last year recidivist crime in the oblast had decreased, especially as regards such repeated offenses as premeditated homicides, rapes, and robberies. Recidivist crimes by minors also decreased. In more than one-half of the rayons recidivist crimes of all kinds markedly decreased. The success in combatting recidivist crime is to some extent due to the fact that we began to analyze in greater depth the causes of that crime and the conditions favoring it, while at the same time employing more broadly all means of preventing it and mobilizing more actively for this important cause the concerned institutions, public organizations, and work collectives.

Of course, this is only the beginning of the work to eradicate recidivist crime. We view our task as consisting in improving this work in every way, with the oblast and subordinate public prosecutor's offices paying constant and considerable attention to it.

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1386

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REGIONAL

LATVIAN PLAN FULFILLMENT ASSESSED

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 30 Jul 82 p 1

[LatINFORM report: "In the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A meeting of the the LaSSR Council of Ministers has taken place at which results were examined on fulfillment of the state plan for the economic and social development of the LaSSR and the republic state budget for the first half of 1982.

It was noted at the meeting that, guided by the 26th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum decisions, and having broadly developed socialist competition under the slogan "For High Work Quality at Every Work Place," and preparing to greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR in a worthy manner, the labor collectives of the republic have focused their efforts on the successful resolution of socioeconomic tasks. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum provoked an even greater upsurge of labor rivalry among the workers of the republic.

During this period further development of the republic's economy and improvement in the well-being of the workers were insured.

The 6-month plan for the economic and social development of the republic was fulfilled for most basic indicators by industry and road transportation, the production and sale of eggs to the state, and the volume of consumer everyday services sold. More housing was commissioned than during the first half of 1981.

The volume of industrial output increased 2.5 percent compared with the first half of 1981 and above-plan output worth R83 million was produced. Half of all output was made up of consumer goods. The production of highest quality output increased 3.8 percent, and the proportion of this kind of output in total output was 18.1 percent against 17.1 percent in the plan.

Kolkhozes and sovkhoses fulfilled plans for the spring sowing and are tending the sowings in an organized fashion. In a number of rayons--Preyl'skiy, Yekabpilsskiy, Kraslavskiy and certain others--fodder procurement is proceeding at good rates.

The republic state budget for the first 6 months of the year was fulfilled 103.1 percent for income and 97.1 percent for expenditure. Plans were fulfilled for income to the republic state budget and all rayon and city budgets of republic subordination.

At the same time it was noted at the meeting of the LaSSR Council of Ministers that the plan was unfulfilled for a number of indicators. A number of industrial enterprises did not fulfill the plans for sold or normative net output or for labor productivity.

There is a deteriorating trend in a number of ministries and administrations, associations and enterprises in the indicators characterizing the utilization of the labor force in industry. Losses of working time and personnel turnover are still great.

Analyzing the work of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses during the first half of the year the LaSSR Council of Ministers noted that fodder procurement is proceeding with much lagging, especially in Aluksnenskiy, Valskiy, Gulbenskiy, Balvskiy, Madonskiy, Tsesisskiy and Ludzenskiy rayons.

Improvement in the situation with the production and procurements of milk, cattle and poultry is slow. On the whole the collectives of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses have not reached the level of the corresponding period in 1981. Thus, average milk yield per cow is 6 percent lower, average daily weight additions to fattened cattle are 25 percent less, and to hogs 9 percent less. As a result the 6-month plan for the sale of cattle and poultry, and also for milk, was fulfilled only 89 percent, and compared with the first half of 1981 the state was sold 9 percent less cattle and poultry and 6 percent less milk.

The plan for capital construction was not fulfilled. The plan for the commissioning of fixed capital was fulfilled only 90 percent.

While there was a certain increase in the construction rates for agricultural projects compared with the first half of 1981, the construction organizations are fulfilling unsatisfactorily the plans for contract work on agricultural projects in Aluksenskiy, Balvskiy, Gulbenskiy and other rayons.

The LaSSR Council of Ministers has made it incumbent upon LaSSR ministers and administration leaders, the executive committees of rayon and city (in cities of republic subordination) soviets of working people's deputies, and managers of associations, enterprises and organizations of union subordination located on the territory of the republic to conduct a detailed examination of the results of plan fulfillment targets during the first half of 1982 and, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) and May (1982) plenums, and the instructions of CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium comrade L.I. Brezhnev at these plenums, to take urgent additional steps to fulfill and overfulfill the state plan for the economic and social development of the republic and socialist pledges adopted by workers collectives in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, and to comprehensively eliminate the shortcomings noted in the work.

For this purpose it is essential:

--to consider as a primary task the insuring of a further high growth in labor productivity by means of sharply improving the utilization of the labor force,

having given special attention to reducing production losses during working time and observing the limits established for 1982 for the maximum numbers of industrial production personnel;

--during the second of half of the year to make up the nonfulfillment permitted during the first half of 1982 in the plan for the production and delivery of industrial output, and in capital construction and other sectors of the national economy;

--to enhance the responsibility of the managers of production associations and enterprises for fulfilling plan indicators and pledges for deliveries of goods and improving the operation of the economic services of the economic organs in further strengthening state planning discipline;

--to analyze carefully the bookkeeping accounts for the first half of the current year for the purpose of clarifying the effect of the new wholesale and tariffs on the financial results of operations, and if there are sharp deviations from planned sums, to clarify the plan indicators for 1982 with the appropriate union ministries.

The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses, the republic State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, and the ispolkoms of the rayon soviets of working people's deputies face the task of implementing exhaustive measures to insure speeded-up work on fodder procurement and to insure before the start of the grain harvest the completion of mowing of sown and natural grasses for the first hay harvest.

The LaSSR Council of Ministers directed special attention to the need to further strengthen organizational work to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the proposals and instructions contained in the report of CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium comrade L.I. Brezhnev at this plenum on fulfilling the Food Program so as to achieve this year already an improvement in land and livestock farming productiveness and to insure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of state plans for the purchase of agricultural output and the timely processing and complete storage of this output.

Chairman of the LaSSR Council of Ministers Yu. Ya. Ruben spoke at the meeting.

9642

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REGIONAL

LATVIAN PARTY LAW AND ORDER AKTIV HELD

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 7 Aug 82 p 1

[LATINFORM report: "On Guard Over Socialist Law and Order"]

[Text] A meeting of the republic party aktiv was held on 6 August in Riga to examine the question "On the Status of and Measures To Further Improve Work To Maintain Law and Order and Strengthen the Struggle Against Lawbreaking in the Republic." Party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers, workers from the internal affairs departments of the city and rayon soviets of working people's deputies ispolkoms, prosecutors, people's judges and other law-enforcement organs in the republic participated.

LaSSR Communist Party Central Committee first secretary A.E. Voss opened the meeting.

LaSSR Communist Party Central Committee V.I. Dmitriyev delivered the report.

The following participated in the discussion of the report: Ya.Ya. Vagris, first secretary of the Riga party gorkom; V.N. Shtern, first secretary of the Yekabpilsskiy party raykom; V.M. Krumin', deputy chairman of the LaSSR Council of Ministers; I.Ya. Antonov, party secretary at the Daugavpils "Elektroinstrument" Plant; M.F. Drozd, LaSSR minister of internal affairs; N.I. Gusev, first secretary of the Rezeknenskiy party gorkom; Ya.A. Liyepin'sh, chairman of the Liyepaya gorispolkom; and A.I. Bogomolov, second secretary of the Latvian Komsomol Central Committee.

It was noted in the report and statements that the communist party is consistently and persistently doing much work to further strengthen socialist legality and law and order and to educate workers in the spirit of the norms of communist morality and in the spirit of intolerance toward all violations of Soviet laws.

Like all Soviet people, the communists and workers of Soviet Latvia wholly and fully support the political line and practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo aimed at implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions on further strengthening socialist legality and law and order, reinforcing the safeguards for the state's and citizens' interests, and improving the state of affairs in the education of the workers in the spirit of strict observance of Soviet laws and the norms of communist morality.

In the matter of strengthening socialist legality and law and order a large personal contribution is being made by CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

He constantly stresses the need for strict and unconditional observance of Soviet laws and the principles of socialist morality.

It was emphasized at the party aktiv meeting that the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Improving Work To Maintain Law and Order and Strengthen the Struggle Against Lawbreaking" is a specific program for action by the republic party organization to further develop all the organizational, ideological-educational, mass cultural, and preventive work aimed at eradicating crime and reinforcing intolerance among Soviet people toward any kind of antisocial manifestations.

It was noted at the meeting that party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs and the economic and public organizations in the republic, fulfilling the the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, have implemented a number of measures to raise the level of political-educational work, reinforce the struggle against crime, improve the activity of the administrative organs, and recruit the public into the maintenance of law and order. These questions are at the center of attention in the party gorkoms and raykoms, and have been discussed at meetings, aktivs, bureaus, gatherings and seminars in the party organizations and labor collectives. Comprehensive plans have been drawn up in the republic's cities and rayons to strengthen law and order and reinforce the struggle against crime during the period 1981-1985, and they are being implemented. The requirements of socialist legality have begun to be observed more strictly in the activity of enterprises and organizations and sovkhozes and kolkhozes, and the role of the labor collectives and public organizations is growing in the reeducation of lawbreakers in the spirit of strict observance of Soviet laws and respect for the rules of socialist communal life.

At the same time it was noted at the meeting of the republic party aktiv that the state of affairs in maintaining law and order and the struggle against crime still does not fully accord with the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Improving Work To Maintain Law and Order and Strengthen the Struggle Against Lawbreaking."

Much attention was given to tasks connected with work on preventing crime among minors.

It was stressed at the meeting that rayon and city party committees must try to insure unity of action by the state organs and all the public in the struggle against lawbreaking, and must concern themselves with strengthening the role of party organizations and labor collectives in preventive work. It is important to organize legal propaganda so that it is conducted taking into account the status of legality and law and order at any given populated point, enterprise or organization. The effectiveness of work to eradicate drunkenness and alcoholism must be enhanced.

The need was stressed at the meeting to consistently implement measures--measures based on the comprehensive plans that have been drawn up, and also based on organizational-economic, social-and-cultural and educational measures inextricably

bound up with plans for the social and economic development of the city, rayon or labor collective--aimed at the active formation of a socialist legal consciousness in every Soviet citizen, and the creation everywhere of an atmosphere of intolerance toward and angry condemnation of idlers, drunks, hooligans, thieves, the plunderers of socialist property and other antisocial elements. The combined efforts of all party organizations, soviets of working people's deputies, trade union and Komsomol organizations and ideological and training-and educational establishments are required for the prevention of lawbreaking, and more effective use must be made of the possibilities of the administrative organs, people's militia, comrades' courts, public order maintenance points and other independent public organs. Special attention must be given to improving all educational work with young people and to strengthening the concern for reinforcing conscious discipline and improving standards of behavior among the rising generation.

Party committees and the ispolkoms of local soviets and the Latvian Komsomol Central Committee and Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms must decisively enhance their responsibility and improve educational work among children and teenagers in schools, vocational and technical training schools and tekhnikums, in production facilities and at places of residence. The work of the commissions on youth affairs and other permanent commission executive committees on the prevention of lawbreaking among minors must be activated. Patronage links between production collectives and training establishments and nonschool establishments must be expanded. It is important to enhance the role of youth mentors, war and labor veterans, and the creative intelligentsia in the labor, moral, aesthetic and military-patriotic education of youth.

USSR deputy procurator general O.V. Soroka spoke at the meeting.

The last to speak at the meeting was LaSSR Communist Party Central Committee first secretary A.E. Voss.

The meeting of the republic party aktiv adopted a resolution in which specific ways were defined for further improving work to strengthen law and order and reinforce the struggle against lawbreaking.

Comrades I.A. Anderson, E.Ya. Aushkap, R.O. Verro, Yu.Ya. Ruben, V.A. Chemm, A.K. Zitmanis and B.K. Pugo, and also CPSU Central Committee instructor A.P. Burtsev, participated in the work of the party aktiv meeting.

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BOOK ON LATVIAN LABOR RESOURCE PROBLEMS REVIEWED

Riga KOMMUNIST SOVETSKOY LATVII in Russian No 7, Jul 82 pp 102-104

[Review by A. Tsitse, candidate of economic sciences, of book "Manpower and Its Quality" by N. Baranovskiy, Riga, "Avots", 1982, 230 pages, in Latvian]

[Text] Under the conditions of the 1980's, as was emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress, particular importance is assumed by a careful, economical attitude toward labor resources; this is an indispensable condition for intensifying the economy and increasing its efficiency. During the current decade the growth rate of labor resources will decrease, and the national economy will be able to compensate for this reduction only by means of increasing labor productivity--a more rational and effective utilization of existing manpower, improving labor organization and management methods, production technology, as well as raising the skills level of the workers.

The monograph under review constitutes a multi-faceted study on the most pressing socio-economic problems of manpower in the LaSSR. It examines an extremely wide circle of questions: various types of manpower movement, demographic processes, urbanization, the quality of manpower, its utilization and estimate. Furthermore, all these problems are being resolved in a mutually interconnected manner, in dynamics and development.

In this book the author has made an attempt, and let me say right away--on the whole, a successful one--to examine within a complex of factors not only the questions of the quantitative and qualitative reproduction of manpower in our republic but also the possibilities for its rational utilization, as well as providing information.

In the first part he dwells on certain factors which are exerting an influence on the reproduction of manpower in Soviet Latvia: the movement of manpower territorially, by sectors, and among enterprises, in its social and occupational aspects, demographic processes and urbanization.

In analyzing manpower movement, the author shows that its territorial and sectorial movement, like that among enterprises, is linked with the distribution and redistribution of labor resources, whereas social (social mobility) and occupational movement is connected with their qualitative growth. Under the influence of the scientific and technical revolution there has been an increase in the social and occupational mobility of manpower. This determines not only the possibilities for further improving production but also the harmonious and multi-faceted

development of manpower.

The book emphasizes that all the demographic processes characteristic of our republic (lowering of the birth-rate level, aging of the population composition, which, in turn, bring about a rise in the mortality-rate level) are closely inter-related and lead to a low level of the population's natural increase. However, it is precisely this which must become the principal source for providing additional labor resources.

Summing up the material being set forth, the author draws the following conclusion: "While basically providing for its own simple replacement of generations, the birth rate, nevertheless, cannot meet the constantly growing needs of the national economy for manpower" (pp 37-38). Hence, it would be logical to dwell, if only briefly, on the mechanical growth of manpower, its dynamics in the LaSSR. Because, of course, the process of population migration is very important for our republic: it increase its labor resources and covers the shortage of manpower. It would be interesting to find out how this process influences the change of the generations and the quality of manpower in our republic. Unfortunately, these questions are not reflected in the book, and, therefore, the examination of the problem of manpower reproduction turns out to be incomplete and one-sided.

A serious analysis is contained in the section on manpower quality in the LaSSR. Herein the author analyzes, within a complex of factors, a number of important and interesting problems, in particular, the rise in the level of general-educational and vocational training of manpower during the period from 1959 through 1979, as well as questions of young people's vocational guidance and adaptation.

In evaluating what has been accomplished in our republic in the area of young people's vocational guidance, its training for work in the various fields of the national economy, the author justifiably points out that the methods being used up to now no longer yield the desired results. Work on vocational guidance must be closely linked with research on vocational adaptation. This is why we ought to set up a constant, regular exchange of information between the centers of vocational guidance and the republic's enterprises, organizations, and institutions. Information should reflect the occupational growth of the workers as well as their movement among sectors and enterprises. This information should be stored in automatic data banks (ABD) for more extensive utilization.

The time is not far off when work will be completed on creating a republic-wide automated control system with an extensive network of bank data. This will allow us to create the prerequisites for a scientifically well-grounded direction of vocational guidance and to improve the planning of personnel training.

In our opinion, the author has been most successful in the second part of the section on manpower employment in the national economy of the LaSSR. Herein he talks about how manpower is being utilized in the industrial sectors, agriculture, and the service field; moreover, the author employs the most-up-to-date statistical information. It is demonstrated, in particular, that in agriculture now the growth rate of wages is outstripping the increase in labor productivity. The author justifiably notes that the time has come in this sector too to achieve a coordination in the growth rate of these indicators, for wages have already ceased to be the

determining factor causing an outflow of manpower from agriculture (pp 164-165). It is impossible not to agree with the author's conclusion that the determining role in this regard is now being played by working conditions and everyday life, by a spending of leisure time in a full and multi-faceted manner.

The author emphasizes that the manpower shortage is, to a large extent, the result of poor labor organization and an insufficiently rational use of labor resources. As a rule, there are not enough workers in places where there is a high proportion of low-skill, manual labor or those socially low-prestige jobs which are connected with carrying out monotonous, tiresome operations.

And this conclusion is also confirmed by the results of a selective questionnaire which was conducted by the staff members of the Institute of Economics of the LaSSR Academy of Sciences in 1978-1979. Only one out of four urban workers was fully satisfied with labor organization, while one out of five considered his own work to be monotonous and tiresome. These data indicate how great are the reserves which are hidden in improving the production organization and in reducing the proportion of monotonous, unattractive labor.

The author justifiably emphasizes that improving the labor organization, the overall mechanization and automation of the production process, the putting into production of the achievements of scientific and technical progress--this is the only way to overcome the manpower shortage.

Interesting and abundant reference material is provided in the section devoted to the problems of estimating manpower and improving the technology of collecting information. It contains an analysis of information concerning labor resources, accumulated by means of up-to-date statistics, and it demonstrates that many indicators which are economically important and necessary for planning on labor resources and manpower have been established only partially. There is insufficient collection and summing up of data on worker training by occupations, the socio-economic movement of manpower, and its reserves. The present-day development of state statistics does not provide data on how much manpower is used according to their specialties; it does not permit us to establish precisely the number of persons who are jointly employed in two jobs.

In analyzing the present-day system for estimating manpower, the author indicates that there is an increasing need for more and more diverse information, for flexible systems of its indicators, and for more precise data. The presently existing technology for their collection cannot satisfy these requirements. The author sees a solution to this situation in perfecting the collection technology, in a more extensive and fuller utilization of automated computerized systems.

In the book it is convincingly demonstrated that improving the estimate of manpower will affect the possibility of increasing the employment of the population, the elimination of economically and socially ungrounded territorial and sectorial disproportions, the achievement of the desired coordination between the demand for manpower and its supply, and the creation of an optimum structure of employment for the population.

A great deal of space in the book is devoted to an analysis of the forms of estimating manpower and the advantages of automated systems. These questions, along with various types of manpower movement and its effect on the reproduction of labor resources, and the reader is presented with interesting and valuable reference material.

In my opinion, the title of the book is somewhat too narrow. It is improbable that a person who is interested in the problem of manpower movement would guess to look for material about this in the book under review with its title "Manpower and Its Quality." But, of course, all these socio-economic problems of the development of labor resources are elucidated in it. By the way, the titles of a number of the book's sections do not correspond to the contents, and this might lead readers astray.

This book also has several other shortcomings. Unfortunately, the problems are not set forth in sufficient depth in all the sections; not all of them provide the reader with new and interesting information. In our view, the exposition of material in the first section is constructed illogically. The author at first provides an analysis of the various types of manpower movement, demonstrates their influence on the cycle of its reproduction, and only then acquaints us with the demographic situation in the republic and the natural increase of the population. Moreover, he ignores the mechanical increase, which is particularly important in our republic. It would have been more correct, obviously, to have first characterized the formation of manpower (natural and mechanical growth), and then shown its distribution, redistribution, and social growth.

In determining the number of persons working in the service sphere, the author of the book under review includes here all those employed in transport and in the communications system. Nevertheless, according to the methodology developed by the Scientific Research Institute of Economics of USSR Gosplan, which has already been used in our republic for about 10 years, the service sphere includes only those workers who directly serve the public in transportation and communications enterprises. But they comprise only about 30 percent of the total number of persons working in these sectors. And the remainder are justifiably attributed to the sphere of material-value production. The book also contains, unfortunately, other minor inaccuracies and redundancies.

In our view, N. Baranovskiy's work would have been enhanced if it had provided definitions of the most important concepts such as "labor resources," "personnel mobility," "manpower reproduction," "manpower formation," etc.

However, the shortcomings mentioned above do not detract from the many merits of the book under review, which elucidates the most important problems of manpower and contains recommendations for their successful solution. This book will be read with interest by specialists, students, and practical workers who are linked on a day-to-day basis with the social and economic problems of labor resource development.

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BRIEFS

TAJIK YOUTH RALLY--Oblast rallies of the victors in Komsomol and youth marches to places of revolutionary, military and labor glory of the Soviet people took place in Kulyab and Kurgan-Tyube. The rally participants reported on the work done, on the searches for and discoveries of military and labor relics. During the marches the Komsomol and youth tended the graves of those who fell during the struggle to establish Soviet power in Tajikistan. The winners of the oblast rallies will take part in the republic rally to be held in the capital in September. [Text] [Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 29 Aug 82 p 4]

TURKMEN NOVEL TRANSLATED--The book "Nedirbay Aytamov" by Yylgay Durdayev has recently become available to the all-union reader from the publisher "Soviet Writer". The book is dedicated to the well-known participant in the revolutionary movement of the Transcaspian, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Turkmen republic and later first president of the Turkmen SSR. The book, translated from the Turkmen by A. Zyrin, has been issued in 30,000 copies. [Text] [Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 4 Sep 82 p 4]

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