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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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29 March 1984

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

U.S. POLICY ON PACIFIC ISLANDS TRUST TERRITORY DESCRIBED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jan 84 p 5

[Article by O. Kurochkin: "The Pacific Ocean: In the Pentagon's Sights"]

[Text] It has been announced that the United States has stubbornly refused to grant independence to the islands of Palau. I would like more detailed information about this.

A. Voronov, Engineer from Kharkov

In the Western Pacific are located 200 islands and atolls of volcanic and coral origin inhabited by around 15,000 persons. These are Palau which are part of the Caroline Archipelago and together with the Marianas and Marshall Islands comprise the UN Trust Territory of the Pacific islands (Micronesia).

In 1947, the UN Security Council granted the United States a mandate for the temporary administration of Micronesia, having concluded the appropriate agreement with the American government. While other countries under trusteeship were gaining independence, Washington did everything to perpetuate control over the islands and waters of Micronesia with a total area of 7.8 million km². As a result, this is the only trust territory remaining in the UN system.

In following the formula of "divide and rule," the United States has divided it into four parts and then forced the local rulers to sign a "bill of exchange" for the future guaranteeing that Washington would maintain its positions after the ending of trusteeship. Thus, according to a separate agreement on "cooperation" with the Northern Marianas, Washington has granted this insular formation "internal self-administration" keeping all powers in the area of foreign relations and defense. According to the general agreement on "free association" imposed on the three other parts of the trust territory--the Marshall Islands which have been proclaimed the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Caroline Islands--these are now called the Federative States of Micronesia --and the Palau Islands which have been named the Republic of Belau--"internal self-administration" and definite rights in foreign relations have been promised while Washington is to be responsible for the questions of security and defense.

The basic aim pursued by the United States in "formulating" its future relations with the Micronesian formations is to satisfy the appetite of the Pentagon which is demanding new strategic staging areas. At hearings before the Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs under the U.S. Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, Senator Hayakawa unambiguously stated: "Micronesia straddles the crossroads of the Pacific and because of this holds an important strategic position." For each of the Micronesian formations, including Palau, Washington lawyers have worked out a whole series of accompanying agreements which without any hesitation concretize the claims of the Pentagon to plots of land for building bases, airfields, ports, ranges, barracks and depots.

Thus, the Washington strategists have also planned to carry out plans for deploying weapons of mass destruction on the island. A special "accompanying" agreement with Palau was devoted to the conditions whereby the United States assumed the right to transport radioactive chemicals and biological substances there. However, this turned out to be not so simple.

When, in February 1983, on Palau, according to orders from Washington a referendum was held on the question of "free association," the agreement received only an insignificant majority of votes. The section submitted for separate voting and granting the possibility of storing chemical weapons and radioactive substances in Micronesia was voted down by the islanders.

According to press announcements, the Palau representatives are stubbornly defending their vital interests. However, Washington has not concealed that it will not permit the small islands any "free thinking" and views them as its colony.

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INTERNATIONAL

SOVIET POSITIONS ON DISARMAMENT, INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ISSUES SURVEYED

Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 12, Dec 83 pp 6-14

[Article by P. Vladimirskiy: "The Struggle of the USSR for International Security"; passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in the original source]

[Text] The world at present is entering upon a new and crucial stage in history. Will international relations radically improve or will they slide further toward the brink of the nuclear catastrophe--such is the cardinal question of our times.

It is obvious that even now mankind is living in an era of a precarious peace. Responsible statesmen are therefore called upon to assess the situation and adopt a rational solution.

As for the Soviet Union, acting in awareness of its historic responsibility for the fate of mankind, it attaches primary importance to the struggle to avert the thermonuclear catastrophe. The declaration by comrade Yu. V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, explicitly and firmly stresses that the Soviet state "remains devoted to the principled course of halting the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and reducing and in the final analysis eliminating the nuclear war threat." Attaching priority to the solution of this problem, the Soviet Union strives to radically improve international relations. We proceed from the premise that there is no type of armaments that cannot be prohibited on the basis of reciprocal agreements with other countries, just as there is no international problem that cannot be resolved by means of candid negotiations in the presence of goodwill and readiness to explore mutually acceptable approaches.

Such are precisely the goals followed by the specific initiatives undertaken recently by comrade V. Yu. Andropov and the higher authorities of the Soviet state, among other things at the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly. These goals also are followed by the complex whole of proposals by the Warsaw Pact countries contained in the Political Declaration of 5 January 1983 made in the Prague, as well as in the joint declaration by these countries at their meeting in Moscow on 28 June 1983. The implementation of the proposals of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries would serve to turn the world onto the path of political and military detente and make the system of

international security--the need for which has been proclaimed by the UN Charter and other basic documents of international law--a truly effective and realistic one.

*

The steps proposed by the Soviet Union to strengthen international security are intended to implement the well-known thesis of Lenin that "an end to wars, peace among nations and the cessation of depredations and duress--such precisely are our ideals" (V. I. Lenin, Complete Collected Works, Vol 26, p 304). The concept of security proposed by the Soviet state dispenses with reliance on military supremacy, on the "equilibrium of fear," and is intended to reduce the levels of military confrontation while at the same time preserving the existing parity between the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries.

The Declaration by comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasizes: "The Soviet Union is convinced that peace can be strengthened and the security of nations safeguarded not by increasing armaments and continually developing new ones but by reducing the existing armaments to incommensurately lower levels." To the flawed concept of the "equilibrium of fear" the Soviet Union opposes the policy of forming an equilibrium of a different kind--the equilibrium of security and mutual trust.

Taken together, the safeguards for international security proposed by the Soviet Union form an integral system and are expected to assure such a development of international relations as would preclude the use of force and result in the peaceful solution of all contestable issues. That system includes measures of material, political-legal, moral-psychological, organizational-structural and other kinds. All the elements of that security system are mutually complementary, reinforce each other, and provide reliable foundations for a firm and lasting peace.

Against this background, particularly evident is the hypocrisy of those Western politicians who link the establishment of the international security system to preliminary conditions precluding the adoption of effective measures to strengthen the foundations of universal peace. The logic of Western politicians is clearly flawed whenever they speak of strengthening international security.

To begin with, they artificially divorce international security from disarmament, although, as is perfectly clear, the latter is a necessary material premise for a secure peace.

Western strategists ignore the lessons of history and keep trying to approach the problem of security in terms of solely categories of the military might of countries, of the formation of military blocs. As happened more than once in the past, such an approach is bound to engender wars and armed conflict and endanger the security of both discrete countries and entire regions of the terrestrial globe.

The document "Analysis of the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development," prepared by a group of authoritative experts appointed by the UN General Secretary, points out that: "The modern arms race in all its manifestations prevents achieving effective international security. The arms race

is creating a climate that impedes extraordinarily the efforts to assure international security and especially to implement the system envisaged in the UN Charter. The growing scale and pace of the arms race are of major danger to the cause of peace and detente. The arms race not only creates the danger of war, and primarily of a worldwide nuclear war, but also act as a factor engendering local wars. What is more, the rapid growth of military technology hinders and complicates the exploration of solutions to the problems of disarmament and international security. So that a lasting peace and universal disarmaments may be accomplished, the arms race must be halted."

This precisely also is the approach followed by the Soviet Union as regards the assurance of international security. This country proceeds from the premise that parallel advancement toward the creation of material, political and other safeguards of peace should be combined with a flexible approach toward the solution of particular problems. Steps in the direction of disarmament may be made without requiring simultaneous measures of a political nature to strengthen international security. However, there also exist some steps in the direction of disarmament which can be accomplished only if accompanied by parallel political and legal measures. The more far-reaching and militarily significant are the disarmament measures, the greater the need for coordinated measures to strengthen the political and legal safeguards of international security becomes. Progress in attaining any of these goals promotes directly or indirectly progress in attaining the others.

*

Thus while it views universal and total disarmament as the end-goal assuring military security, the Soviet Union at the same time supports the urgent adoption of partial measures serving, one after another, to accomplish the goals of limiting armaments and promoting disarmament. These partial measures may be divided into two categories.

The first category includes measures directly intended to CURTAIL AND REDUCE THE ALREADY EXISTING ARMAMENTS.

The Soviet Union attaches great importance to the problem of CURTAILING AND REDUCING STRATEGIC ARMAMENTS, achieving equitable and mutually acceptable agreements with the United States. The solution of this problem requires, first, that both parties pursue the aim of curtailing and reducing strategic armaments rather than violating the existing parity. Secondly, the parties should respect each other's legitimate security interests, rigorously adhering to the principle of equality and equal security. And lastly, all previous positive accomplishments in this field should be retained. Accordingly, the USSR supports a comprehensive approach, with curtailments and reductions to encompass all the strategic delivery vehicles in their totality rather than some artificially isolated groups or components of these vehicles. Equally, all nuclear warheads should be considered within the framework of the ceiling to be agreed upon.

The approach of the United States to this problem is different. It endeavors to curtail and reduce only the missile systems of the USSR. At the same time, the American side keeps its own hands fully free for carrying on its latest program to develop first-strike strategic arms. Clearly, such a position cannot produce positive results.

Of special importance is the CURTAILMENT OF NUCLEAR ARMS IN EUROPE. The decisions taken by the governments of the FRG, England and Italy unambiguously demonstrate that, contrary to the will of their own nations, contrary to the security interests of their countries and contrary to the interests of European and world security, these governments have given the "green light" to the deployment of American missiles. By the same token they have accepted, together with the United States, the entire responsibility for the consequences of this shortsighted policy, of which the Soviet Union has warned in advance.

On carefully weighing all the aspects of the new situation, the Soviet leadership has adopted the decision to implement measures to safeguard the security of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, as specified in the declaration of 24 November 1983 of comrade Yu. V. Andropov. These measures are unanimously supported by the entire Soviet people and all peace-loving forces on our planet.

In commencing to implement the decisions taken, we declare that responses by the Soviet side will be held strictly within the limits dictated by the activities of the NATO countries. The Soviet Union does not desire military superiority and will do only what is absolutely necessary to prevent the upsetting of the balance of military forces.

Should the United States and other NATO countries manifest their readiness to return to the situation that had existed prior to the deployment of medium-range American missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union also will be ready to do the same thing. Then our earlier proposals on the curtailment and reduction of military armaments in Europe would again become pertinent as well. In this event, that is on condition that the previous situation is reestablished, the related unilateral pledges of the USSR in this field also would again be relevant. In this connection, the Soviet Union continues to espouse a most radical solution of the problem of nuclear armaments in Europe. It adheres to its proposal to make all Europe a nuclear-free zone, whether medium-range or tactical nuclear arms are concerned.

The USSR supports, further, a mutual FREEZE ON NUCLEAR ARSENALS, considering it to be an effective step on the path toward the reduction and ultimate elimination of nuclear armaments and thereby also toward the elimination of the threat of nuclear catastrophe in general.

On 21 June 1983, pursuant to the instruction from the USSR Supreme Soviet contained in its resolution of 16 June 1983, the Soviet government turned to the governments of the United States, Great Britain, France and China with the proposal for a simultaneous freeze on all nuclear arms, both in the qualitative and the quantitative sense, by all the nuclear powers. Such a freeze would provide for halting the quantitative increase in all components of the nuclear arsenals of these countries, that is, in all types of nuclear warheads and means of their delivery, as well as for a pledge not to develop new forms and types of nuclear arms. In addition, each side would introduce a moratorium on the conduct of all nuclear warhead tests as well as of tests of new forms and types of means for the delivery of nuclear weapons. At the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly the USSR proposed a draft resolution on this matter. The Soviet initiative proceeds from the premise that the nuclear

freeze would be most effective if it is undertaken simultaneously by all the nuclear powers. At the same time, the Soviet Union deems it possible for the freeze to be first implemented by the USSR and the United States, with the other powers to follow their example. By an overwhelming majority of votes, Committee One of the UN General Assembly approved this proposal of the USSR.

Particularly prominent within this group of disarmament measures is the issue of the UNIVERSAL PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTING. Believing that this task can be accomplished both radically and through successive steps, the USSR is ready to ratify the Soviet-American agreements signed in 1974 and 1976 concerning the curtailment of the underground testing of nuclear weapons as well as for underground nuclear blasting for peaceful purposes. In a situation in which, through the fault of the United States, the tripartite talks among the USSR, the United States and England for a complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests were broken off, the services of the Committee on Disarmament should be maximally utilized in order to work out as soon as possible an agreement on this problem. Unfortunately, owing to the position of the United States, which diverts discussion in the direction of artificially inflated monitoring problems, it has not been so far possible at that Committee to start drafting the specifics of the agreement itself.

The Soviet Union espouses the DEVELOPMENT, ACCEPTANCE AND STAGE-BY-STAGE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT PROGRAM. The purpose of that program should consist in discontinuing the production of all kinds of nuclear arms and gradually reducing their stockpiles until they are completely eliminated. The USSR is ready in this connection to give priority to both the problem of halting the development of new nuclear weapons systems and the problem of halting the production of fissionable materials for armament purposes. Despite the repeated appeals of the UN General Assembly, talks on nuclear disarmament have not yet begun at the Committee on Disarmament, owing to the refusal of the other nuclear powers to participate in them.

The other group of partial measures is intended primarily to PREVENT THE FURTHER GROWTH OF ARMAMENTS. Here a task of primary importance is TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS. The USSR consistently supports strengthening the international decision against the spread of nuclear weapons as based on the corresponding Agreement signed by about 120 countries. Rigorous adherence to that Agreement is an important condition for an effective and broad international cooperation in the peaceful utilization of atomic energy. The USSR supports such cooperation both on a bilateral basis and within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), a specialized organization within the UN system.

An important measure to strengthen the prohibition on the spread of nuclear weapons could be STRENGTHENING THE SECURITY SAFEGUARDS OF THE NON-NUCLEAR COUNTRIES. The Soviet Union has more than once declared that it shall never resort to nuclear weapons against countries which refrain from producing and acquiring nuclear weapons and refuse to allow deployment on their territory. An effective way of strengthening the security safeguards of the non-nuclear countries would be the signing of a corresponding international convention. Good possibilities also are afforded by the USSR's proposal that all the nuclear countries should, by way of the first step toward concluding such a convention, make analogous or similar declarations of intent not to employ nuclear weapons against the non-nuclear countries lacking such weapons on

their territory. The USSR also is ready to conclude bilateral agreements on this matter with any such non-nuclear country.

In addition to curtailing and halting the arms race the Soviet Union supports the earliest possible PROHIBITION AND ELIMINATION OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AS WELL. In proposing to energize the efforts of the countries represented in the Committee on Disarmament in the direction of drafting a corresponding international convention, the Soviet Union emphasizes that such a convention should, of course, provide for rigorous monitoring on both national and international scale, inclusive of on-site inspections based on mutual agreements.

The Soviet Union deems it necessary for the countries to avoid actions that might complicate the talks, and in particular to abandon the production and development of new types of chemical weapons as well as the deployment of chemical weapons on the territory of other countries. The efforts to eliminate chemical weapons also include a proposal by the socialist countries to declare Europe a chemical weapons-free zone.

As for the attitude of the United States and its closest allies regarding talks on this question, it is essentially opposed to full-sale prohibition of chemical weapons. With regard to monitoring, they make proposals that would result in completely unjustified interference with civilian chemical industry. To camouflage their unconstructive position, the Western countries display disingenuousness in striving to obscure the issue by digressing into essentially countless technical details.

The USSR consistently espouses the PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION OF NEW TYPES AND SYSTEMS OF WEAPONS OF MASS ANNIHILATION. It deems expedient the conclusion of a comprehensive agreement on this issue and at the same time it is ready to conclude agreements for the prohibition of discrete weapons of mass annihilation. In particular, the USSR proposes that the drafting of an agreement for the prohibition of radiological weapons should be completed.

The Soviet Union is a resolute champion of talks that could open the road toward a marked reduction in the current level of CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS AND ARMED FORCES, whether on the global scale or in discrete regions. This process could be begun, in the opinion of the USSR, with an agreement for a "freeze" in the levels of the armed forces and conventional armaments of the countries that are permanent members of the Security Council as well as of other militarily significant countries.

Another task is to reach agreements on CURTAILING THE SALES AND DELIVERIES of conventional arms, whose volume at present already is measured in dozens of billions of dollars.

A useful step in this direction is the new CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OR CURTAILMENT OF THE USE OF SPECIFIC TYPES OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS which could cause excessive damage or produce a non-selective effect. The Soviet Union in this connection supports conducting further talks on the prohibition or curtailment of the use of other types of such weapons.

Considering that world security consists of component elements of security within the framework of discrete geographical regions, the Soviet Union believes that material safeguards of security in the form of measures to curtail and halt the arms race should be created both at the global and at the regional levels. Hence, in addition to the steps to rein in the worldwide arms race, the Soviet Union attaches great importance to measures of a regional nature and actively supports the establishment of NUCLEAR FREE ZONES in various regions on the terrestrial globe--in North Europe, in the Balkans, in Africa and in the Near East, as well as of ZONES OF PEACE AND COOPERATION in the Mediterranean Region, in the Indian Ocean and elsewhere. We respond positively to the proposal to create in Europe a NUCLEAR-FREE BATTLEFIELD ZONE along the boundary line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

The Soviet Union has also made a number of proposals intended to CURTAIL NAVAL ACTIVITY in certain regions of the World Ocean and turn them into zones of peace. It is ready to go still farther in the direction of the direct curtailment and reduction of naval armaments, and it supports talks on curtailing naval activities, curtailing and reducing naval armaments and declaring sea and ocean areas mutual trust zones.

The rapid development of military technology and its extension to outer space makes particularly acute the task of preventing an arms race in space and spurring the work to prepare an international agreement for the PROHIBITION OF THE DEPLOYMENT OF WEAPONS OF ANY KIND IN OUTER SPACE. It is important to commence more rapidly businesslike talks on this issue. The USSR is ready to go even farther and reach an agreement on the prohibition of the use of force both in outer space and from outer space against Earth. The draft of a corresponding agreement, proposed by the USSR for consideration by the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly, provides for a complex whole of far-reaching measures whose implementation would be a major and tangible contribution to carrying out the decisions of the United Nations that outer space be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. This new Soviet proposal was widely supported at the Session.

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In addition to assuring material safeguards of security, the Soviet Union attaches great importance to providing safeguards for security in the political-legal domain. This is a classic type of safeguards of peace and security, basically represented by agreements specifying the procedure, obligations and norms of relations among countries with different systems of society. Safeguards of this kind prevent the use of force and the rise of conflict and crisis situations and aggressions and they promote the creation of a climate of trust favorable to the restriction and curtailment of armaments.

A special place among political-legal safeguards of security is occupied by the PLEDGES OF NUCLEAR COUNTRIES TO REFRAIN FROM BEING THE FIRST TO USE NUCLEAR WEAPONS. The USSR, as known, has adopted such a pledge. The task consists in that the nuclear countries which have not so far adopted this pledge should respond to the corresponding appeal of the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly and follow the example of the Soviet Union.

The great political-legal significance of such pledges consists in that they would be a most weighty practical step in the cause of reducing the nuclear threat.

"Indeed, were an agreement to be reached or a pledge to be adopted to refrain from being the first to use nuclear weapons, it would actually be tantamount to a prohibition against the use of nuclear weapons. Of course, the adopted pledges to refrain from the use of nuclear weapons are not simply mere declarations of intent by countries. When the attitude is serious and responsible, specific practical actions also are needed.

"Realistically thinking circles in the West assess on its merit the USSR's unilateral pledge to refrain from being the first to use nuclear weapons.

"The well-known American diplomat and historian G. Kennan wrote: 'Insofar as the West has taken notice of this pledge, it has reacted to it with cynical mistrust and underestimation. But one should ask whether this negative reaction is justified. The Soviet Union's unilateral abandonment of the use of nuclear weapons has been constantly and solemnly confirmed by higher-level state and government officialdom and coupled with the acknowledgment that a nuclear war would be a universal catastrophe. What is more, in 1981 the Soviet Union submitted to the UN General Assembly and actively advocated and voted for a resolution declaring the initial use of nuclear weapons a crime against mankind. This resolution represents a pledge by the Soviet Union not only to us in the West but also to the 17 million members of the Communist party, the nations of Soviet allies, the communist parties throughout the world, the 'Third World,' and the majority of other members of the Assembly who voted for the resolution. Soviet leaders are serious rather than frivolous persons and they do not adopt such unconditional pledges lightly just in order to mislead us.'"*

Another important measure of the political-legal kind could be the signing of the UNIVERSAL AGREEMENT TO REFRAIN FROM RESORTING TO FORCE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, proposed by the Soviet Union. This proposal totally demolishes total bankruptcy of the assertions of the leaders of certain NATO member countries claiming that the historic pledge adopted by the Soviet Union to refrain from being the first to use nuclear weapons implies that the USSR wants to reserve for itself the possibility of being the first to use conventional weapons. For it is precisely this Universal Agreement proposed by the Soviet Union that provides for prohibiting the use of both nuclear and conventional arms.

Also belonging to the category of measures of political-legal nature is the major peace initiative of the countries of the socialist community--the proposal to conclude an AGREEMENT FOR REFRAINING FROM THE USE OF MILITARY FORCE AND MAINTAINING PEACEFUL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE COUNTRIES PARTICIPATING IN THE WARSAW PACT AND THE MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION, whose core is the pledge to refrain from being the first to use both nuclear and conventional weapons. Now that the United States and its closest allies have taken a number of adventurist steps undermining security

*THE NEW YORK BOOK REVIEW, Vol 30 [as published], No 8, May 12, 1983 p 3

on the European Continent, this proposal is becoming particularly important. Striving to contribute to the creation of an international political climate that would markedly reduce the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war and unlock more favorable prospects for the drafting of practical agreements on the curtailment and radical reduction of nuclear arms, the USSR submitted to the UN the draft Declaration of the General Assembly on "The Condemnation of Nuclear War." Most of the participants in the Assembly's 38th Session responded positively to this draft which, in particular, condemns the development, advancement, dissemination and propaganda of doctrines justifying the "legitimacy" of resorting to nuclear weapons and the "admissibility" of nuclear war. The Declaration was approved by an overwhelming majority of votes at the First Committee of the General Assembly. Only the United States and its closest allies voted against it.

The provision of political-legal safeguards presupposes the settlement of conflict and crisis situations by peaceful means, through negotiations.

The Soviet Union is convinced that the CONFLICT SITUATION IN THE NEAR EAST can and should be settled not through armed struggle but through peaceful political means, behind the negotiating table, on the basis of a consideration of the legitimate rights and interests of all the countries and peoples of that region. The Near Eastern settlement can be achieved only through collective efforts of all concerned parties with the participation on an equal basis of the Palestine Liberation Organization--the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian nation. The Soviet Union firmly supports the cessation of the senseless and tragic Iran-Iraq War and a political settlement of that conflict.

The USSR resolutely condemns the naked aggression of the United States against Grenada and the subversive actions of Washington which create a serious threat to the sovereignty and security of Nicaragua. These actions lead to a still greater exacerbation of the situation in the REGION OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN BASIN.

The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that the PROBLEM OF THE FALKLAND (MALVINE) ISLANDS, which is primarily of a colonial nature, should be resolved by means of negotiations based on corresponding decisions of the UN.

The Soviet Union supports fully the constructive initiatives of the countries of Indochina to improve the situation and create a climate of trust and cooperation among all the countries of SOUTHEAST ASIA, inclusive of the proposals to convene an international conference on Southeast Asia and to conclude nonaggression agreements with the Chinese People's Republic and the SEATO and other countries. On its part, the Soviet Union is ready to promote the settlement of the situation in Southeast Asia and the conversion of that region into a zone of peace, good neighbors and cooperation.

As for the situation with regard to AFGHANISTAN, in the opinion of the USSR the constructive program for a political settlement proposed by the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan provides a good foundation for concluding agreements on matters relating to the external aspects of the Afghan problem. The key to the normalization of the situation in Southwest Asia is the total cessation and guaranteed non-renewal of armed and any other outside intervention into the domestic affairs of Afghanistan.

A major political-legal action promoting international security would be the ELIMINATION OF THE SYSTEM OF APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, OF ALL REMNANTS OF COLONIALISM. The Soviet Union supports in particular the soonest possible granting of independence to NAMIBIA on the basis of implementing the corresponding decisions of the UN.

Lastly, political-legal safeguards presuppose the rigorous adherence by all countries to the terms of the agreements arrived at--a maximum utilization of the possibilities of international law and the affirmation in international relations of the principle of peaceful coexistence of countries regardless of their systems of society. To Soviet foreign policy pacta sunt servanda (agreements should be adhered to), a basic principle of international law, is a fundamental maxim.

The USSR consistently opposes attempts to undermine the existing system of international treaty obligations in any sphere, and particularly in the field of arms restrictions. Hence it resolutely rejects the attempts of the Western countries to re-examine the GENEVA PROTOCOL OF 1925 ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE WARTIME USE OF ASPHYXIATING, TOXIC AND OTHER SIMILAR GASES AND BACTERIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCES as well as the CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION AND ACCUMULATION OF STOCKPILES OF BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) AND TOXIC WEAPONS and their destruction.

The Soviet Union believes, further, that the following moral-psychological safeguards of security should be established:

The realities of the nuclear and space age require acknowledging that the mentality permeated by national egotism and the idea of "survival of the fittest" and based on the notions of admissibility of wars as an instrument of politics has become completely outmoded nowadays. Hence, concern for the provision of political-legal safeguards of security should be coupled with promotion of the spiritual safeguards of security, that is, the promotion of a political mentality that would prevent the propagation of militarist and chauvinist ideas and exclude "psychological warfare" from relations among sovereign states.

An important place among the moral-psychological safeguards of security belongs to upbringing the nations in the spirit of peace. The corresponding ideas have been formulated in the UN DECLARATION ON EDUCATING THE NATIONS IN THE SPIRIT OF PEACE, which was nearly unanimously approved on Poland's initiative by the 33rd Session of the UN General Assembly (only the United States and Israel had abstained). The Declaration is expected to promote the change in the views and ideas of people on the war as something inevitable and inherent in the human society. In particular, it calls upon all countries to assure that the upbringing and education of people as well as the activities of the mass media would meet the task of strengthening universal peace.

A growing importance among the moral-psychological safeguards of international security is being acquired by MEASURES PROMOTING TRUST IN THE MILITARY SPHERE. In this field, too, once again the pioneer has been the Soviet Union, which had offered a broad program of specific measures in this respect as far back as during the preparations for the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation. Even now the Soviet Union supports not just the continuation and enrichment of the practices of the general European process of detente but

also the drafting of measures to promote trust when preparing agreements for the curtailment and reduction of nuclear arms as well as of conventional armaments and armed forces.

The Soviet Union's struggle for international security is not confined to the political and military spheres. Universal security requires a corresponding structure in other domains of international relations as well, and primarily in the domain of economic relations. Attaching great importance to the establishment and development of ties between the economies of the socialist and capitalist countries, V. I. Lenin termed them "an indirect guarantee of peace" and "an economic and political proof" against war (Vol 42, p 76). The Soviet Union actively supports proposals to restructure international economic relations on a just and democratic basis. At the same time, the USSR emphasizes that the successful solution of urgent problems of the world economy hinges primarily on the solution of the global problem number one--the prevention of nuclear war and halting of the arms race.

The Soviet Union believes that organizational-structural safeguards are needed to strengthen security. In this connection, it attaches great importance to making the United Nations more effective as an instrument for peace and international cooperation. The main thing is that all countries should steadfastly adhere to their obligations under the UN Charter. It is necessary to support the system of collective security established by that Charter along with its main element, the Security Council, and to take effective measures to assure the implementation of its decisions.

In advancing a broad program for assuring reliable safeguards of security in our nuclear and space age, the Soviet Union hardly pretends to a monopoly of ideas in this field. It pays the utmost attention to any related proposals.

There can be no neutrals or indifferent people so far as problems of safeguarding international security are concerned. This is the business of each and all. The voice of reason sounded by Moscow calls for actions in the defense of peace. Millions of people in various countries demonstrate in the streets their will for peace, their protest against the adventurist and aggressive course of Washington.

The active struggle of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries to halt the arms race and eliminate the war threat meets with the complete understanding and support of the planet's peoples. As the Declaration of comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasizes, the Soviet leadership shall, fulfilling the will of our nation, "continue to do everything in order to divert the threat of war and preserve peace for present and future generations."

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1386
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INTERNATIONAL

SOUTH SAKHALIN KOREANS SAID GLAD TO LIVE IN SOVIET UNION

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Feb 84 p 5

[Article by Igor' Semenikhin, special SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent from Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk and Moscow: "We Are Warmed by the Soviet Sun"]

[Text] "The Koreans living on Sakhalin eke out a meager existence and have been doomed to compulsory assimilation and gradual extinction..." from a broadcast by the NHK Radio and TV Corporation in Tokyo.

"If the appropriate measures are not taken, then the tragedy of the Koreans living on Sakhalin Island can become irreversible and a majority of them will be on the brink of slow and tortuous death...." CHOSON ILBO, Seoul.

...The enormous orange disk of the bright but winter-wasted sun hung over the town.

In 1945, Southern Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands, age-old Russian lands which belonged to Russia under the right of first discovery, first study and first settlement, were liberated by the Soviet Army and were returned once and for all to our motherland on the basis of wartime and postwar agreements.

These days are recalled by the obelisk with the figure of a soldier and an inscription "Eternal Memory to the Heroes!" Near it I met a group of school children. They were being taken on an excursion (and possibly, to a history lesson) by an elderly teacher who from the very first glance could be recognized as a Korean.

"Tell me, do you yourself recall those years which you are now describing to the children?"

She smiled politely and almost sadly:

"Even if I wanted to forget, I could not. The Japanese brought us, the Koreans, here by force. They forced us to work in the mines, to build roads and drain the swamps.... My father died from the beatings. He worked in a mine and dared complain of the bad food...those were terrible times...."

The local archives retain documents which at present cannot be read dispassionately. For example, here is how the groups of settlers were made up. From

each Korean family, a strong healthy worker was taken and he was then put on a steamship and sent abroad. Round-ups were organized to catch persons who tried to flee. Basically, these were young persons, alone and cut off from their homes. All of them in leaving were given Japanese names and forbidden to speak Korean. Upon arriving on Sakhalin, they were formed up into columns and sent off to their destination, to the cold wooden barracks of Toyohara and other towns and settlements. Many perished from the unbearable working conditions, the hunger and lack of warm clothing.

I wanted to meet witnesses of those terrible events. Nam In Sev, a worker from the sixth Lumber Plant of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, told me:

"Yes, I worked at the Naibuti mine. There were around a thousand of us. We lived in cold barracks. Just imagine: 20 persons in a close, dirty cell. There was one thin blanket for every two persons. In a shift we were obliged to cut 6 m of coal. Is this a lot or a little? That depends how you count. Each day we were given a wooden bowl of watery soybean gruel which certainly did not give us strength. Those who protested were beaten terribly. Almost every month in the mine there were accidents, people were killed but they did not even try to dig them out. If everything could be remembered you could write a whole tragic novel..."

"And later on?"

"When our men arrived...", catching my glance, Nam In Sev smiled and "corrected himself," "when the Russian soldiers came, they said that we could now decide our fate. At the end of 1945, I went to work on the Staroruskiy Kolkhoz and I have worked there 19 years. Now I live here, in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. I have three daughters and a son. All of them have received a higher and secondary education. The oldest daughter is an economist, the middle one is to work in School No 2 after finishing the pedagogical institute and the youngest is in the third year of medical institute in Leningrad. What else do I need? We have everything we need at home. I have traveled to the continent 13 times. I have looked at everything from Vladivostok to the Baltic. I have looked and been amazed. How great it is, our motherland, and how beautiful it is!"

And after many years of silence, all of a sudden, as if upon command, the propaganda centers of Tokyo and Seoul and behind them also Washington have come alive, shouting about the "misfortunate position of the Sakhalin Koreans." Moreover, a special organization has even been set up, the so-called "Association of Korean Repatriates from Sakhalin." This has initiated active propaganda work sending into Soviet territory all sorts and questionnaires and blanks of statements for return to Japan.

The Japanese NHK Radio and TV Corporation has been persuading the Sakhalin Koreans with the words: "You should realize that the question of the return of the 'Northern Territory' is also your question because with its solving the problem of your repatriation to Japan will also be solved...."

Well, let us talk with those who are being moaned over.

Bok Zi Kow, a docent at a pedagogical institute and candidate of economic sciences stated: "Recently I visited Japan. I met with many Japanese and Koreans who live there. They all were very interested in our life. When you begin to describe it, they discover for themselves those truths which seem axiomatic for us. For example, for many of the Koreans living in Japan, it was a discovery for them that we, like all the Soviet citizens, receive free medical services, benefit from social security and have an opportunity to study in institutions of higher learning. The Japanese and South Korean propaganda conceals all of this carefully and I would say intentionally is distorting the facts and juggle them. Incidentally, that is to be expected."

I met the young, shy Korean Yu Suk Tya right in the shop where she was working, the OTK [technical inspection department] of the Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk Leather and Rubber Footwear Combine. "Zoya, someone to see you," called the women engaged in checking footwear quality. "Yes, in addition to my Korean name, friends also use my Russian name," said the girl smiling. "In my shop there are 19 persons and all are women. Our collective is an international one with Russians, Belorussians, Ukrainians and there even was a Hungarian.... What discrimination, if you please! It is hard to imagine anything more absurd. If you write about me in the newspaper, write that the 'discriminated against' Yu Suk Tya has been elected a deputy to the Leninskiy Rayon Soviet."

From a letter of O. Li, a nurse at the city children's hospital sent to the editors of the newspaper SOVETSKIY SAKHALIN: "My husband Li Wu Ho has worked at the Sakhalinzhelezobeton [Sakhalin Reinforced Concrete] Plant in the reinforced concrete products shop for 23 years. Now retired, he has fallen seriously ill. The physicians said that he needed donor blood. We do not have any relatives here and for this reason I turned for help to my husband's previous place of employment, and to the plant director A. K. Telegin. Literally 2 or 3 days later, some 64 persons had donated their blood. Here I cannot list all the names of those who came to the aid of my husband. But I would like to pass on words of gratitude to these people. Thanks to everyone!"

And here is evidence from the other side. The Japanese woman Kuramoto Fusaka has come three times to the island.

"In Poronaysk I spoke with many Koreans and none of them expressed a desire to move to Japan or South Korea. Why? Here they have a job, free medical services and the elderly receive a pension and the possibility of working in an easier job. Generally, all of this can only be dreamed about in Japan.... Many of them live well off by Japanese standards, 'like capitalists.' The simple people have large, well-appointed apartments which in Japan are available only to the rich...."

"The best sorts of lies come out of half-truths" and this old swindler formula comes to mind when on the airwaves you hear assertions that in Sakhalin there supposedly is an "enormous army of Koreans without statehood." Yes, in actuality, such stateless persons do live in Sakhalin Oblast but, certainly, they are not an "enormous army" as the airwaves endeavor to assert. Basically these are elderly persons who at one time for various reasons decided not to accept USSR citizenship. As a result, their children who were born prior to 1979 (when the USSR State Law on Citizenship was adopted) for a certain time also remained in

the status of "foreigners," although they had been raised in our Soviet community, they were Pioneers and Komsomol members, they worked and studied, that is, in terms of the way of life and in their very essence, they were ordinary Soviet persons. "Nothing of the sort!" assert the "zealots" and "mourners." "The Sakhalin Koreans categorically do not want to accept Soviet citizenship as they want to leave for South Korea and Japan."

At the OVIR [visa and registration department] of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk I met with its chief S. A. Tarasevich who proposed that I choose a number of personal files to examine. These contained applications by Koreans requesting that they be permitted to adopt Soviet citizenship. "We review and decide all these applications under ordinary procedures," said S. A. Tarasevich. Let me give one of the typical applications.

"To the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet

"From Kim Din Te residing in the city of Kholmsk, Sakhalin Oblast, No 5 Sovetskaya Street, Apartment 32.

"I request that the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet accept me as a citizen of the RSFSR. I, Kim Din Te, was born in 1950 in the village of Pravda in Kholmskiy Rayon. Under the USSR Constitution I was able to study in school and technical school, I acquired knowledge and gained a specialty and a good job. In benefiting from all the rights of a Soviet person, I also would like to have duties, that is, become a full Soviet citizen. I want to contribute to our socialist society and to work for the good of our great motherland. I promise to be worthy of the title of a Soviet citizen and I request permission for me, my wife, Kim Sun Ha and my son, Kim Su Nam, to adopt Soviet citizenship."

...Unnoticed the days of my trip through Southern Sakhalin slipped by. During this time I was able to visit Korsakov, Kholmsk and Nevelsk and to meet and talk with many of those whose grandfathers and fathers at one time were brought to the island by the Japanese. Among them were a worker, an instructor from an oblast committee, a ship captain and the driver of large trucks, the director of studies at a school and a nurse.... I had many friends....

Out the window shown the same orange sun as if accompanying us to Moscow, some 9,000 km and eight time zones away. Behind the plane's wings drifted the hills and quaint serpentine mountain rivers, with Sakhalin, our Far Eastern Soviet island retreating toward the horizon.

10272

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INTERNATIONAL

KOREAN-LANGUAGE BROADCAST ON CONDITION OF SAKHALIN-RESIDENT KOREANS

SK251254 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Dear listeners, recently the so-called Association of Korean Repatriates From Sakhalin and the (?Repatriation) Committee of Korean Residents in Sakhalin--Japanese and South Korean propaganda organs--are now actively agitating to inspire Korean residents in the Soviet Union to leave there. Such a propaganda effort by these organizations regarding their so-called concerns about the destiny of Korean residents living in the Soviet Union is indeed a hackneyed method used in a bourgeois propaganda campaign.

This is a fabrication. For example, a report by the NHK radio station of Japan said that Korean residents living on Sakhalin were leading a miserable life and [passage indistinct]. On the other hand, the South Korean newspaper CHOSON ILBO reported exaggeratedly on the Korean residents in Sakhalin, saying, "If proper measures are not taken, the tragic situation of the Korean residents on Sakhalin cannot be solved and most of them will face a more tragic situation." The Korean Broadcasting System has repeatedly reported on Korean residents in Sakhalin, depicting them as if they were suffering miserably.

Various [words indistinct] for the repatriation to Japan and South Korea are being sent to the territory of the Soviet Union. Now, let us talk about the Korean residents living on Sakhalin whom the Japanese and South Korean mass media--(?stooges) of the aforementioned association and committee--are talking about.

Mr (Yugulin Semenyov), a reporter who wrote an article on this in the Soviet newspaper, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, will help us.

South Sakhalin, an inherent territory of the Soviet Union, was liberated by the Soviet Army in 1945. This land was returned to the Soviet Union in accordance with agreements concluded during and after the war. Since then this land has become a permanent territory of the Soviet Union.

Reporter (Yugulin Semenyov) said: A monument built in Yuzhno Sakhalinsk City, on which sculptures of soldiers are carved together with letters reading "We Will Cherish the Memory of the Heroes Eternally," reminds us

of the [words indistinct] in that period. At this monument I met a group of middle school students led by an old Korean woman teacher. I asked this woman teacher, "Can you remember that period you just told your students about?" She replied with a smile as follows: I cannot forget that period. The Japanese forcibly brought us Koreans here and mobilized them in the construction of mines, roads, and [word indistinct]. Many Koreans were beaten to death by the Japanese. [passage indistinct] It was a terrible period.

I then felt like meeting those who witnessed the miserable situation during that period. I met Nam In-sop, a worker at the No 6 paper mill in Yuzhno Sakhalinsk. Nam In-sop said: I worked at (Naibuchi) mine. My fellow workers and I were forced to live in narrow and small rooms; more than 20 workers lived in one room. A piece of thin quilt was supplied to every 2 men, even in winter. We had to dig 6 meters a day. What do you think of this workload? Is it a heavy workload or a small workload? One bowl of bean-gruel a day was given to each worker. We could not live on this. How could we work on this? The Japanese mercilessly beat those who resisted them. Accidents often took place in the pits. Many workers were killed in these accidents. The Japanese never buried bodies under ground but just left them in the pits. If all the miserable facts we experienced at that time were described, this would become a long, tragic novel.

Mr (Yugulin Seminiyov) continued as follows: When I asked Nam In-sop about the situation after our soldiers recovered South Sakhalin, he continued: As we came under the Soviet Government we were able to shape our destinies ourselves. I began to work at a kolkhoz in (Stalinlusk) in late 1945. I worked there 10 years. Today I live here in Yuzhno Sakhalinsk City. I have three daughters and one son. They have received higher education. My eldest daughter is an economic expert. My second daughter graduated from a normal college and now teaches at a middle school. My last daughter is now studying at the language school of Leningrad University. Since this is my situation, I desire nothing. I have been to the Soviet mainland 13 times. After travelling from Vladivostok to the Baltic Sea, I was deeply impressed by the vast size and beautiful scenes of our fatherland.

(Pak Chae-kun), an associate professor at a teachers' college and economist, said: Not long ago, I visited Japan and met many Japanese and Koreans there. They were very interested in our standard of living. When I told them about our living conditions, they seemed to fully understand our standard of living. For instance, I found it to be news to Koreans in Japan that we Koreans in Sakhalin enjoy--like all other Soviet citizens--free medical benefits, social welfare security, and opportunities for education at universities. All propaganda and agitation organs in Japan and South Korea thoroughly conceal this. I think these organs are trying to distort these facts intentionally.

The SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA reporter wrote: We met (Yo Suk-cha), a young Korean woman who works at a shoemaking plant in Yuzhno Sakhalinsk City. I asked (Yo Suk-cha), "What do you think of the discrimination against Korean residents living in Sakhalin?" To this, (Yo Suk-cha) said: Nineteen

workers now work in our workshop. All of them are women. Our workshop is an international group because it is composed of Russian women, Belorussian women, Ukrainian women, and women from other nationalities. There is no discrimination at all. We cannot even imagine discrimination. [passage indistinct] A Korean whose name is [name indistinct] was elected a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR at the worker-peasant district in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk City.

The SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA reporter continued to say: (Kudamoto Fusako), a Japanese woman who lives in a coastal area of [words indistinct], has visited Sakhalin Island 3 times. Now, let us hear what she said. (Kudamoto Fusako) said: I met Koreans in Kholmsk City and had conversations with them. I found that none of them wanted to go back to Japan or South Korea. Why should they go back there? They have jobs and [word indistinct]. Aged Koreans receive pensions. They have many opportunities to work at better jobs.

All facts may be a fantasy for the Japanese. Many Koreans on Sakhalin now enjoy abundant material lives just as capitalists do in Japan. Ordinary Koreans there live in modern, big houses that only rich people can afford to live in in Japan.

The Korean Broadcasting System's broadcast that Koreans on Sakhalin lead miserable lives is an out-and-out lie. [passage indistinct]

I met (Salachiyev), director of a department of the Interior Affairs Office of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk City. He showed me a list of the names of Korean residents who have requested Soviet citizenship. Now, let us see such a request for the citizenship:

To the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR,

From Kim Chun-tae, residing at No 5-32, (Sovietkaya) Street, Kholmsk City, State of Sakhalin.

I hereby request that the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR approve my request for Soviet citizenship. I, Kim Chun-tae, who was born in 1950 at Pravda Village, Kholmsk District, graduated from a middle school and a junior technical college. Since then I have been employed in a good job. Enjoying all rights of a citizen of the Soviet Union, I want to perform the duty of a citizen of the Soviet Union and become a Soviet citizen.

I want to work for the interests of our socialist society and for the welfare of our great fatherland. Pledging to accomplish all duties of a Soviet citizen, I hereby sincerely request that the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR approve citizenship for myself, my wife, and my son.

Comrade (Salachiyev) said that the authorities sincerely screen and approve these requests.

You have just heard reporter (Yugulin Seminiyov's) article on the life of Korean residents living on Sakhalin.

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NATIONAL

SOVIET JOURNALISTS URGED TO ASSIGN BLAME FOR ECONOMIC WASTE

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 1, Jan 84 (signed to press 20 Dec 83) pp 30-31

[Article by Yaroslav Tolstikov: "Printing a 'Hot Story'"]

[Excerpts] In one of last year's issues of the Voronezh Oblast newspaper KOMMUNA a report by one of its associates, A. Pavlov, was printed--"Shortages While There Is a Surplus." In it the author attempted to explain why output from the Rabotnitsa garment association (in particular, women's winter coats) was not being sold, while entire containers were being returned to the enterprise.

The subject is undoubtedly topical, one that requires immediate intervention by a newspaper. However, let me say at once that in my view A. Pavlov did not write an interesting, meaningful piece that would catch the reader's attention and in the final analysis help things. Having recorded the fact of the returned coats he then liberally quoted from the report of one of the commissions that had checked the state of affairs in the association. For example: "Serious defects were found in educational work..." "Serious flaws were found in the organization of competition to improve quality..." and so forth. And after the quotes, with no comments at all by the author, follows the conclusion: the reasons for the declining demand for the output of the enterprise, which has for many years been operating flawlessly, are that the textile workers are supplying fabrics in unpopular colors. Previously, purchasers bought goods and were satisfied just that they were available. But now, when the market is saturated in terms of quantity, demand has also been created for quality and choice. If the color of a fabric is unpopular the purchaser will refuse even a well-made coat.

This is how such a situation should be analyzed: what kinds of relations have been established by the garment makers with the textile enterprises and with the trade network? and why are the interested parties reluctant to notice the changes in consumer demand? These questions did not interest A. Pavlov, and he concludes his piece with yet another fact: "It is the practice of the Voronezh garment makers to check the quality of articles during the sewing process. But at the leading enterprises (and, indeed, who might they be?--author) a system of comprehensive checking at the planning stage has been introduced (and what does this do?--author)... In short, there are reserves. The point is that they should be applied boldly and creatively."

Later in a meeting at the editorial office we talked for a long time with the author, a young journalist who recently came to the KOMMUNA industrial section from the youth editorial office. A capable person. I make this judgement from his essay on the brigade contract among machine operators, from the articles written by the correspondent, and his other material.

So, was this a random "slip"? I decided to meet the managers at the Rabotnitsa association. The chief engineer, M. Grechishnikov, said:

"Everything, or almost everything the journalist wrote about is happening. But he failed to mention many of our difficulties and problems. For example, for a long time we been at loggerheads with our fabric suppliers and have taken the extreme step of not paying the bills for the unmarketable output, and we have appealed to the ministry. Up to now, however, nothing has happened. We told the correspondent all about this. We thought that he would write something, but he just again listed facts that we all know about. I see no use in this kind of action."

So, in my opinion, the criticism was just. The young journalist should have listened more attentively not only to the claims of the garment makers themselves but also to the trade and textile representatives. In the piece reference is made to the RSFSR Ministry of Light Industry ("The ministry should intervene" A. Pavlov writes). There should have been a telephone call to Moscow to learn the opinion of the sector leaders. Then the newspaper material would have moved on to new frontiers.

Aleksey Pavlov agreed with me, though not immediately: yes, he had not done well with the material. There was no time, his deadline was the next morning, and so he rushed it. And he added: "And is it worth going into my material in such detail? It was as good as a great deal that we publish. And it was run in the newspaper without corrections."

And now, finally, it must be said that the purpose of my trip to Voronezh, to the editorial office of the oblast newspaper KOMMUNA, was one that can be defined as follows: On what does the creative activity of the journalist depend? How is it stimulated?

The destination was not selected at random. The Voronezh KOMMUNA has known many creative successes. If you familiarize yourself with the newspaper's publications over the past few months you are convinced of the maturity of the editorial collective.

You would have been pleased, for example, by the respectful way that KOMMUNA responds to readers' letters. They are published both separately and in the regular features "The Reader--the Newspaper--the Reader" and "What Is Making Us Anxious, What Is Worrying Us?" And these are the rubrics that the newspaper uses here: "The Letter Sets Off on its Journey," "The Manager Comments on the Letter," "The Alarm Rings in the Editorial Office," "The Letter Has Been Checked; We Report the Result" and "Monitoring Workers' Letters." The creative approach to the mail established in KOMMUNA can serve as a fine example for many newspapers.

For 15 years there has been a rubric "Ivolga" in the newspaper (handled by journalist E. Nosyrev). This is a page on environmental protection and the relationship between man and nature. More than 180 pages have been published. The success among the readership is not fortuitous: the material in this column breathes a love of nature, of the animals and birds that live in the surrounding forests and fields.

It is the practice to conduct inspections jointly with the oblast television service in the rayons, describing the course of the sowing work, harvesting and overwintering of cattle. And then the rubric "KOMMUNA Describes it. Television Shows it" can be seen on the pages of the newspaper.

All this shows the resourcefulness of the KOMMUNA journalists. Even a simple listing shows the fine creative attitude of the newspaper workers and the favorable moral climate in the collective.

The following practice is interesting. Each person working on KOMMUNA can draw up his personal creative plan. What is this? The journalist pledges himself to publish three or four sets of material during the course of a year on subjects with which he is personally concerned. And it is not mandatory that the subject fall within the sphere of influence of the section in which he is working. All that is required is that it be of interest to the editorial office and the readers. In my opinion it is very important that the personal plans of the associates are not coordinated by anyone above (they have their own personal plans), and that incentive is provided to fulfill this plan: if it is fulfilled a bonus is given, and a good bonus, at that. If it is not fulfilled, well the subject is still there, and the individual must think about it, gather his material and write.

In short, in KOMMUNA every opportunity exists for fruitful work by the journalists. And they have to their account many interesting pieces, newspaper campaigns that have been awarded prizes by the USSR Union of Journalists, the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements and the oblast journalists' organizations, and in-depth problem pieces that have been noted and supported by the CPSU obkom.

And at the same time... In the columns of the newspaper journalistic successes and failures are sometimes placed side by side, and brilliant pieces are right there alongside trivial, dull "pot boiler" notes and reports. And against this background, Pavlov's "Shortages..." appears as a piece by a young journalist that is, perhaps, not really so bad.

Not long before "Shortages..." the newspaper published an article by one of its special correspondents entitled "An Offensive Position," about the work of the Borisoglebsk Gorispolkom commission dealing with drunkenness and alcoholism. The author restricted himself to a dry exposition of the facts, apparently derived from some kind of official document. Let me quote just the start of some of the paragraphs: "The commission regularly hears..." "The deputies give their constant attention to..." "This gives definite results," "In short, educational work and anti-alcohol propaganda is far from ideal..." Apart from the writer's signature, there is nothing else in this article that can be considered journalistic. And this is the kind of thing that Pavlov has for an "example."

The level of exactingness. The journalist who shows hopeful signs but who is still young and does not yet have the necessary experience willy-nilly works at a level below that established in the collective. If the level is high you look and see that the young colleague strives to climb, trying to prove himself as best he may so as not to lag too far behind the aces. And if the demands on the quality of journalistic output in a collective are low then the same applies to the novice, and his colleagues sometimes do not bother themselves so much, and indulge him. "Why try so hard, they will publish it as it is" they reason. And once a journalistic piece or two have been printed, a person who is not exacting toward himself, and rather lazy, may get the following impression: "I am no worse than the others--they do publish it!" And from then on he is lazy about improving his ability, thus reducing the already low level.

The level of journalistic skill rises, in particular, because exactingness toward what is published increases. Our task is to accelerate this process. It is a common task, for all editorial sections and members of the editorial board. What is the sense if greater exactingness is shown toward associates' material in only one section? After a little while it is not beyond the realms of possibility that the journalists will begin to grumble and be exasperated with their own "chief": "You make us rework everything and improve it while in the other sections they pass anything to the secretariat!" And so as not to get a reputation for being a rara avis this "obstinate person" will surely dampen his own ardor and establish himself at some average kind of level.

I was nevertheless interested in knowing how the material from this special correspondent came to be in the newspaper. Was it some kind of annoying carelessness? A too casual review? Well, they answered in the editorial office, it was simply an urgent matter of "dealing with something" and the special correspondent sent in his copy over the telephone. And it was immediately published.

And what about our editorial meeting, our creative meeting that gives a professional assessment of journalistic output? I talked with many people in the KOMMUNA editorial office, trying to clarify what kind of assessment the editorial meeting gave "An Offensive Position." No one could remember, even though it was less than 2 months ago. They told me that the duty critic had avoided giving the material his attention, but there were no other opinions. This means that they ignored an obviously bad piece and failed to criticize this mediocre article, thus not only giving the go-ahead for something unclear but also "approving" the idea of a journalist "creating" something in similar vein in the future.

In the editorial office they understand that the material "does not come up to scratch," that it should have been returned to the writer for further work and shame the journalist: how can you submit this kind of work?! But the subject was important, it had to be published, and the material... well, it's set up in type. And then, at the editorial meeting they resort to the "line of silence." The journalist is well aware of the situation. And if this kind of person (as a rule not too conscientious) is not stopped, the next time he will try to use the same ploy for his "hot story" so as to get into print: he will offer mediocre but "essential" material.

... Well then, and what of our young journalist Aleksey Pavlov? During the time that I was in Voronezh he wrote an article entitled "Friction over the Bonuses," prompted by a letter from a worker in a Voronezh plant. The writer of the letter had signaled that bonuses were allegedly being paid illegally while he, a honest man, for some reason had not received a bonus. The journalist had visited the enterprise and found out that the letter contained inaccuracies. For example, many of the production workers named by the worker were not listed for bonuses and in fact had not received bonuses. So, was this slander? It was easy enough to expose the accusations of the letter writer. But A. Pavlov pursued a more complicated but correct path: he showed convincingly that the worker is not so much to blame for his lack of information. In the transportation shop where he works the administration often covers for shirkers and cases of drunkenness in working time (and it turned out that this had been done for the author of the letter himself), and principled evaluations are not made because the simple expedient of keeping no records is used. The journalist is showing that it is precisely the lack of publicity about the results of competition that prompted the worker's letter containing incorrect assessments of the state of affairs.

I learned that what the newspaper printed was extensively discussed at the plant and was approved in the working collective. And, of course, the editorial meeting praised the author for his excellent article.

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NATIONAL

PROBLEMS WITH NEWSPAPER, JOURNAL AVAILABILITY LESSENERD

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 1, Jan 84 (signed to press 20 Dec 83) pp 53-55

[Interview with Ivan Simdyankin, chief of the Printing Industry and Distribution of Printed Matter Sector of the Propaganda Department, CPSU Central Committee, and Leon Barashenkov, member of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Communications and chief of the Main Administration for the Distribution of Printed Matter (Soyuzpechat'), by Georgiy Khatsenkov, journalist: "Year-Round Subscription;" date and place not given]

[Text] The handling of newspaper and periodical subscriptions was discussed by Ivan Simdyankin, Chief of the Printing Industry and Distribution of Printed Matter Sector of the Propaganda Department, CPSU Central Committee; Leonid Barashenkov, member of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Communications and Chief of the Main Administration for the Distribution of Printed Matter (Soyuzpechat'); and Georgiy Khatsenkov, journalist.

Khatsenkov: Before commencing the discussion I should like to share with you certain observations. Nowadays the kiosks of the Soyuzpechat' offer for sale even newspapers and periodicals which had been very scarce barely a year or two ago. The lot of subscribers also was greatly eased this past year, as many restrictions were dropped. Apparently it can be boldly stated that a new situation has arisen as regards the dissemination of periodical publications.

Simdyankin: This is indeed so. For a long time a definite hunger was felt for periodical publications--newspapers and journals--in our country. In this connection, on being so instructed by the CPSU Central Committee, the Propaganda Department monitored the performance of editorial boards, publishing houses and collectives of the Soyuzpechat' and devised effective measures to explore ways of meeting the demand of the population for periodical publications. Last year and the year before then, measures were taken to reduce departmental subscriptions, increase the circulation of popular publications and provide retail trade with a sufficient number of newspapers. These measures proved their worth: our inspections, performed with the active participation of Soyuzpechat' employees across the country, demonstrate that the demand of the population for periodical publications is almost completely met.

Barashenkov: On my part, let me add that this is also convincingly demonstrated by the following figures: While in 1979 the average daily retail sales of national newspapers and periodicals totaled 14.3 million copies, in 1983 they climbed to 21.4 million. The rise in the retail sales of newspapers and periodicals is expected to continue this year as well.

As for subscriptions, with regard to newspapers at present only subscriptions to LITERATURNAYA GAZETA are restricted. Any other newspaper can be freely subscribed to throughout the country. Moreover, now it is carried on during the entire year, beginning in January right up to December.

Khatsenkov: As I understand it, this is an innovation at the Soyuzpechat', isn't it? Please describe it in more detail

Barashenkov: Whereas previously the subscription period basically began 1 September and lasted 2 or 3 months, now they are accepted during the entire year. This is a gain both to us disseminators of the press and to the subscribers. First, the burden on the Soyuzpechat's employees is equalized. Secondly, this is convenient to the population: now it is possible to subscribe for 3, 6 or 9 months or for an entire year for an entire year--in a word, whichever you like.

Simdyankin: Now we receive fewer and fewer complaints from the population about difficulties in acquiring newspapers and journals. This was not accomplished in an instant. During the subscription drive in 1978, unrestricted subscriptions to all periodical publications had been offered in 18 oblasts of Siberia and the Far East, and the regions of the Far North. Having done this, the disseminators of the press proceeded even further by offering unlimited subscriptions to all periodical publications in the rural areas of 28 oblasts of the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR. The next task they posed to themselves for the 1983 subscription year was to offer unlimited subscriptions in rural areas throughout our country as well as in the cities of the Urals. This was entirely achieved. For the 1984 subscription year this innovation was continued.

Khatsenkov: What about the future?

Simdyankin: In the future we will offer generally unlimited subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals in both cities and the countryside. This task is being posed to the disseminators of the press by the Central Committee of our party. Why can't we accomplish this task at present? The problem is the shortage of paper and printing facilities. Besides, the USSR Ministry of Communications has some problems with mailing and delivery of periodical publications. Hence, this work has to be done gradually. But I think that within the next few years this problem, too, will be solved.

After all, the number of limited publications used to exceed one hundred at one time. Later it declined to 40, and 5 years ago to 25, and later still it declined to just 15 titles, while now it is still smaller. We are confidently approaching the goal of universal unlimited subscriptions.

Khatsenkov: But it appears that this positive trend has given birth to phenomena which are not regarded as positive.

Simdyankin: It can be plainly stated that the new situation has also produced surprises for certain editorial boards and publishing houses. Many respected publications have begun to lose subscribers. The shortfall of readers for certain journals and newspapers could be counted in hundreds of thousands. As experience showed those editorial boards which strengthened "feedback" from their readers and considered the opinions and interests of readers not only retained their readership but also expanded their circulation. This concerns

primarily the newspapers PRAVDA, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, and SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA. Thus, compared with the previous year, subscriptions to PRAVDA increased by 340,000 copies, reaching a total of 9.3 million copies. This is without counting retail sales which amounted to a million copies. Also gratifying is the steady rise in the subscriptions to party journals which, e.g. for KOMMUNIST reached 907,000 copies against 832,000 last year; for PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN, 988,000 copies against 940,000 last year; and for POLITICHESKOYE SAMOBRIZOVANIYE, 2.325 million copies against 2.250 million last year.

The editors of these newspapers and periodicals organize regular reader conferences across the entire country at which they share their ideas and plans and consult subscribers about their wishes and suggestions so as to consider them in their practice.

Khatsenkov: It clearly appears that this work of editors is also important to the disseminators of the press.

Barashenkov: Indisputably. Many subscribers ask us about the contents of particular journals or newspapers. But thousands of periodical publications are issued in our country and we cannot know the publishing plans of each. It would be better if their editors themselves were to provide this information to the reader, so that he would be able to select the publication best meeting his personal needs, occupation and interests. It is no sin to admit that the subscriber often buys a pig in a poke. Once he receives the first issue, he realizes that the particular publication does not suit his needs. At the same time, another person who needs this particular publication may not have been able to subscribe to it.

By way of an example, consider the periodical PCHELOVODSTVO [Beekeeping]. It turned out that more people subscribe to it in Moscow than in Bashkiriya where beekeeping is common. That periodical is also mailed to regions of the Far North where no beekeeping is plied. Unfortunately, such curiosities do occur among us. In preparing a new subscription drive we take into account such oversights, eliminate the detected disproportions, and intensify our work with every individual subscriber so that he would receive precisely the publication meeting his interests the most.

On the eve of the 1984 subscription year we thoroughly investigated the special features of readers in our country. We considered the statistics on workers, farmers, the intelligentsia, schoolchildren, and other categories of readers in every individual union or autonomous republic, in every individual kray and oblast. We made allowance for the existing demographic situation and carried out extensive sociological studies. Employees of the Soyuzpechat' make field trips for direct studies of interests of the readers on the scale of the country as a whole. To this end I, for example, last year toured a number of rayons of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, the Baltic republics and other places. In many of them, new forms and methods of disseminating the press are being introduced.

For example, there is the collective subscription. It consists in the following: in certain cities, especially in Perm', subscribers at their places of residence or work jointly order a number of publications which they exchange among themselves in turn, considering that, as you will agree, the average subscriber simply cannot read several thick periodicals from cover to cover. Thus, a single copy can meet the needs of several readers.

cover. Thus, a single copy can meet the needs of several readers.

Or another innovation: intermittent subscriptions that can be suspended during vacations, holidays, field trips, etc. This type of subscriptions is growing.

Simdyankin: We are learning from this experience many new and instructive things about the demand and interests of the readership. This experience should be more broadly disseminated and publicized by the personnel of the Soyuzpechat' together with the editors of newspapers, journals and publishing houses.

But there also exist quite a few instances of a different kind. In some places the old method of urging publication distributors to follow only quantitative indicators, organizing a kind of "competition" for selling more subscriptions, is still being followed. Or conversely, we receive reports that allocations are being issued to publications distributors even for the publications which are unrestricted. This practice cannot be tolerated.

It also happens that certain party organizations neglect the subscription campaign and neither care for it nor monitor it, although this is an important sector of ideological work. It is no accident, therefore, that, when questioned, certain responsible party ideological workers were unable to provide any figures on the number of subscriptions to, for example, such periodicals as KOMMUNIST, PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN', POLITICHESKOYE SAMOBRASOVANIYE, VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS, AGITATOR AND ZHURNALIST (which also is a nationally distributed periodical). And yet these periodicals are an important tool in the work of propagandists, agitators, political information lecturers and all others working on the ideological front, including also those employed in the system of party or economic education, those who are elevating their ideological-theoretical and professional levels. On the other hand, they were perfectly familiar with the figures on subscriptions to the Supplement to OGONYOK pointing out that an insufficient number of copies was available. I wish to point out again that subscriptions to all party journals and ZHURNALIST are, like subscriptions to any other publication, accepted on a year-round basis.

Khatsenkov: A subscription campaign always is a test of professional know-how to the editorial collective. In the course of that campaign the readers express their wishes concerning the contents and format of publications. From the standpoint of the personnel of the Soyuzpechat', how flexible is the response of editorial boards and publishing houses to the changing tastes and needs of readers?

Barashenkov: I'll not for now enlarge on the contents of publications, for that would require a complicated and lengthy discussion, but as regards format let me say that many journals, for example, do not meet present-day aesthetic requirements and are inconvenient to read.

Consider for example the format of ROMAN-GAZETA, an interesting periodical which publishes works by popular authors. Its format is very inconvenient: readers complain about it and suggest that it should be formatted to look more like a book that would be convenient to read while traveling and place on a bookshelf. It seems to me that the awkward format of this periodical is one reason why its circulation is declining, so that stacks of it remain unsold in

the kiosks of Soyuzpechat'. Its format is the same as many years ago and nowadays it looks very old-fashioned.

The same thing could be said of the journal 'OGONYOK.' Its readers are complaining about its appearance and format. The fact that 'OGONYOK' is steadily losing subscribers is to be deplored. Its circulation used to be 2.5 million, but it dropped to 2 million and subsequently to 1.8 million (of which 726,000 copies by subscription). For 1984 only 660,000 subscriptions to 'OGONYOK' have been received.

In general, the trends in reader interest should be considered more flexibly and adequately. One clearly deprived category of readers is those who spend a great deal of time on traveling, whether commuting to work or vacationing. The Soviet people loves to read more than any other people in the world. They find a way to read always and everywhere. Yet the Soyuzpechat' cannot offer such readers a sufficient selection of periodicals with a convenient format. There are exceptions: 'ISKATEL' and 'PODVIG' for which the demand is tremendous, because they are convenient in every respect, and their contents are interesting besides. Why then cannot certain other publications be converted to the same format? After all, typographers find it easy to print in this format: soft-cover and inexpensive.

Let me also point out that periodical editors and publishing houses do not consider adequately the interests of book lovers. This refers chiefly to the thick journals. Consider that book lovers personally bind many of the works published in these journals. This too should be considered when composing the issues of these journals.

All this represents a potential for meeting more fully the needs of readers and using scarce newsprint more economically. And this potential should be borne in mind and exploited more fully.

Khatsenkov: Do you have any suggestions for the editorial collectives and publishing houses relative to the results of the 1984 subscription campaign?

Simdyankin: They should not strive to inflate circulation artificially. It is no secret to anyone that when the subscription season arrives certain editorial offices attempt to pressure the Soyuzpechat' by enlisting the support of solid agencies, publishing houses and other organizations. The desire to expand circulation is understandable: the greater the circulation the greater the professional prestige and higher the revenues are. But this should be accomplished in a different way, by raising the ideological and literary level of the published materials, enriching the information content of newspaper and periodical issues and streamlining their format. The basic principle--the voluntary nature of subscriptions, should be borne in mind. And all those responsible for handling subscriptions should insist on a consistent and undeviating adherence to this principle.

Barashenkov: Otherwise considerable expenses cannot be avoided. Certain editorial offices disregard new trends in the dissemination of printed matter and strive to expand their circulation by hook or by crook. For example, the newspaper URAL'SKIY RABOCHIY increased its circulation to 608,000 copies, but the local Soyuzpechat' cannot sell them all because a broad selection of other newspapers is now offered in the retail trade. Each day thousands of copies

of URAL'SKIY RABOCHIY remain unsold in the kiosks of Sverdlovsk Oblast Soyuzpechat'. (For comparison, the circulation of 'MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA is 600,000 copies, whereas the population of Moscow is more than 8 million, or much greater than the population of Sverdlovsk Oblast.)

The circulation of such oblast newspapers as MOLOT (265,000 copies), KIROVSKAYA PRAVDA (190,000 copies), VOLZHSKAYA KOMMUNA (220,000 copies), LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA (585,000 copies) and others also does not correspond to the actual demand. The proportions between the circulation of many evening newspapers and the population of the cities in which they are published also are unjustified. This is particularly characteristic of the newspapers VECHERNYY ROSTOV (95,000 copies) and VECHERNYY CHELYABINSK (91,000 copies).

And how can it be tolerated that on some days, according to our calculations, the unsold proportions of newspapers reached 20.9 percent of the total volume earmarked for retail sales in Rostov Oblast, 11.5 percent in Volgograd Oblast and 7.3 percent in Sverdlovsk Oblast?

I believe that the following fact should alert all--the editorial collectives, the publishing houses and the press distributors: the percentage of the write-off of unsold newspapers and periodicals, especially local ones, has increased from 0.4-0.6 percent prior to 1982 to 1.1 percent in 1982 in retail for journals and even more, 2.3 percent, for newspapers. For 1982 as a whole retail sales nationwide fell short by 3.547 million copies of periodicals and 46 million copies of newspapers. As an audit revealed, not even nationally distributed newspapers are completely sold out. All this points to the complete saturation of retail sales.

In some regions a discrepancy has been observed between subscriptions to national and local publications. Thus, new 1984 subscriptions to local newspapers in Azerbaijan reached 111 percent compared with the previous year, while subscriptions to local journals in Estonia even soared to 140 percent. At the same time, however, subscriptions to national journals in Azerbaijan, for example, reached only 95.9 percent of the previous year's level, and in Turkmenia, 98.4 percent. Yet it is precisely from these republics that we receive many complaints about difficulties in subscribing to nationally distributed periodicals. This is definitely an oversight by press distributors, as well as by local subscription agencies.

Simdyankin: In a word, all this is food for thought. One thing is clear: an inflated circulation of a periodical or newspaper should not be artificially maintained even in the presence of permission to keep it at last year's level: that level should not be regarded as a mandatory target for new subscriptions.

Unsold copies of newspapers and periodicals represent a great material loss and an even greater spiritual loss. After all, paper is the bread of culture and it should be treated with the same thrift as real bread. Optimal circulation is the basis for a rational spending of scarce newsprint as well as for the possibility of organizing the printing of needed new periodical publications and expanding the circulation of the newspapers and periodicals that are most popular among readers.

Barashenkov: Retail sales are so to speak a barometer providing a fairly good idea of which periodical publications are most preferred by the public.

I believe that it is time to resort to economic instruments based on the actual demand for particular newspapers and periodicals, to abandon the idea of a fixed circulation and supplant it with "floating circulation." Let me explain. Not all issues of a journal, particularly if it is a journal of literature and the arts, are of equal value. This is clearly demonstrated by retail sales: some issues are bought up instantly while others find themselves among the so-called "drugs on the market." Yet in both cases the circulation is the same. Why not determine the circulation of each of them in accordance with the demand and at the expense of one print additional copies of another issue that is popular?

Also noteworthy is the desire of subscribers to have their savings banks handle their subscriptions. After all, in many places wages are automatically transferred to bank savings accounts and it has already become a common practice for banks to handle payments for housing rentals, utilities, etc. I believe that it is time to broaden the services offered to bank depositors. Of course, all this requires a thorough and detailed consideration by the competent organs.

Khatsenkov: I would think that readers would welcome such flexibility in the publication and distribution of printed matter. Thank you for the interview.

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NATIONAL

IZVESTIYA READERS DISCUSS FATE OF ABANDONED FARMSTEADS

Abandoned Villages and Houses

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 83 p 3

[Letter from N. Markina of Saratov: "Houses With Boarded Up Shutters"]

[Text] In the summertime our whole family often drives out into the country in the car. We ride, and we see abandoned villages. We'll tell you right now, the sight is depressing--vacant houses with boarded up shutters, deserted streets, kitchen gardens overgrown with tall weeds. Often such villages are located in picturesque places amidst beautiful natural settings, but to live there all the time, of course, is inconvenient. No transportation goes there, and the mud is impassable in spring and fall. Indeed, even obtaining food supplies is rather difficult--not even fresh bread is delivered regularly to the remote small villages. Thus country people, especially the young people, are moving closer to the central farmsteads and into comfortable settlements. Nothing can be done about it. Life is life, and itself dictates its own laws.

Well, anyway, what is to be done with the old vacant houses, of which there are, for example, quite a few in our oblast? You know, there are some among them that aren't bad. Proposals to authorize the transfer of such houses to gardening associations, to use them as summer cottages, or as summer vacation or labor camps have been published rather frequently in the press lately. Even works of art are appearing, in which this problem is examined. And yet, practically nothing has changed. People having an apartment in the city do not have the right to buy a country house without a visa. It is thought that the time has come for a change of attitude toward this matter. Is it really advantageous to the State and the people to have good houses, suitable for use, go to ruin without any benefit whatsoever, and the land around them become overgrown with weeds? On these personal garden plots it would be possible to grow gardens, vegetables, berries--Why, this is a resource for fulfillment of the food program.

Naturally, it is not a simple matter to resolve this question. However, the abandoned houses themselves demand an answer to it. Can it be that an answer somehow will be found?

Summer Residents in Village

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Aug 83 p 3

[Letter from M. Kostarev of Perm, engineer-designer of the Production Planning Department (PPO) of Motor Manufacturing Plant ("Motostroitel") iemni Ya. M. Sverdlov: "Summer Residents in a Village"]

[Text] I have read N. Markina's letter, "Houses with Boarded Up Shutters", in IZVESTIYA No 152/153 for 1983, and decided to join in discussion of the problem of summer residents and the village without a future.

One may find quite a few houses with boarded up shutters in our own Perm Oblast. In the Kylasovskiy Rural Soviet's Kungurskiy Rayon there is a whole cluster of almost abandoned villages: Novosely, Opecha, Kilmyata, Kazaryata, Yakshevito, Zaozer'ye, Snegiri, Soroki and others. Perm city dwellers have laid claim to these same villages, having bought up the private homes which had been vacated for various reasons by the local residents. All are villages "without a future", having a tendency to disappear from the face of the earth: The young people go off to the city, and the number of old people becomes ever smaller. And the summer residents who have settled in these villages have become a kind of prop for the lonely, aged people, and have breathed life into the deserted hamlets.

Let's take the village of Yakshevito, for example. It is located 80 kilometers from Perm, on the banks of the Sylva River. Fishing is good here, and mushrooms and berries are plentiful. Plots of land where one may raise vegetables, potatoes and berries especially attract city dwellers.

The hamlet is not a large one--25 homes. Native residents occupy nine homes in all. Four local persons are engaged in socially useful work, and the rest are pensioners. Adjoining fields are listed as a training farm of the Agricultural Institute of the City of Perm.

Our interrelations with the local residents grow stronger from year to year. We city dwellers have reconditioned the communal well, completely restored the rotted pedestrian bridge across the Yakshevka River, and we keep the automobile road in satisfactory condition.

However, our living in the village has begun to be inconvenient to the leaders of local governing bodies. Not long ago they told us that the executive committee of the Kylasovskiy Rural Soviet demands that we plow up, that is, destroy, our personal garden plots and turn the harvest in as stock of the training farm.

The question of the right of the city dweller to use the land in villages "without a future" must be resolved without delay.

There are not hundreds, but thousands, of us city dwellers who have settled in the villages without a future. We furnish not only ourselves, but also our parents and the families of relatives, with potatoes and vegetables.

This is without rhyme or reason! It is not destruction of the plots that is necessary, but uniting people in a summer residents' cooperative under the aegis of one of the enterprises at which the city dwellers work.

Village Summer Residents Wrong

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 83 p 2

[Letter from Ya. Ipatov of Sverdlovsk, a pensioner: "Don't Encourage, but Forbid"]

[Text] I have read the letter "Summer Residents in a Village: in IZVESTIYA (No 237/238 for 1983), and I wish to express my opinion of it. The author alleges that city dwellers went into abandoned villages and enhanced the rural economy by their own labor. It is said in the letter that these villages are "without a future", and the lands around them are not being cultivated by anyone. The logic is simple at first glance--if the lands are overgrown with weeds and the houses are vacant, then it is necessary to permit those desiring to do so to farm in the rural locality. So judging, the proponents of such a method of agriculture allude to the necessity of fulfilling the food program, as well as to an opportunity for effective use of kolkhoz or sovkhoz land. But is such the case? Don't such people render a disservice to all our rural economy? I fully and entirely support the actions of the Kylasovskiy Rural Soviet and the management of Perm Agricultural Institute's sovkhoz training farm, which are impeding the intrusion of summer residents into the village. The crux of the matter, you see, is not those houses and huts which, by force of one or another reason, have turned out to be abandoned with boarded up shutters. These summer residents are laying claim, as well, to land plots which are in the use of a specific farm, kolkhoz or sovkhoz. The summer residents don't understand, or give the appearance that they don't understand, that only country people permanently employed on a kolkhoz or sovkhoz have the right to have 0.25 sotka [25 square meters] of land. The land codes must be obeyed. If you want to work on the land, move to the country. I consider it wrong even to pose the question of permitting city dwellers to acquire houses in the country.

Don't encourage summer residents, who are inclined to take over state land, but forbid their unauthorized invasion of the country--that's what is necessary to set this matter straight.

Comments of Officials Invited

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 83 p 2

[Editorial note following letter from Ya. Ipatov of Sverdlovsk]

[Editorial] After publication of the letters, "Houses with Boarded Up Shutters" and "Summer Residents in the Village" (IZVESTIYA Nos 152/153 and 237/238 for 1983), the editorial office received a large number of responses, the authors of which decidedly included themselves in discussion of the problem concerning the fate of certain deserted villages and the possibility of city dwellers

acquiring the abandoned houses for personal use as summer cottages. Opinions on this topic are varied. The majority of readers support the point of view of the published letters' authors.

Others consider it improper to sell city dwellers country houses with personal garden plots. The author of the letter being published today, in giving foundation to his point of view, cites the necessity for obeying land laws. With this, of course, one cannot disagree. However, the very existence of abandoned houses and fallow plots of fertile land in certain remote villages demands realistic measures and a managerial approach.

In short, a problem raised by life awaits its solution. We invite our readers, and above all the deputies and workers of rural Soviet executive committees, the agricultural specialists, the lawyers and the economists, to continue the discussion and express their opinions on the subjects broached.

Abandoned Property Discussion Continues

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 83 p 3

[Editorial introduction in the column After IZVESTIYA Articles--Responses and Proposals: "What Shall We Do With the Vacant House?"]

[Editorial] IZVESTIYA has received over 300 responses since publication of the letters "Houses with Boarded Up Shutters" (No 152/153), "Summer Residents in a Village" (No 237/238) and "Don't Encourage, but Forbid" (No 291/292).

Readers actively continue to discuss the question of the further fate of vacant country houses and the personal garden plots of the [departed] kolkhoz workers. The majority consider that this important social and economic problem demands not only a careful study of the developing situation at the locations involved, but the working out, as well, of specific measures which will facilitate more effective use of the State property--the land--and expedite fulfillment of the food program. Today we are publishing a few more responses from our readers.

Legalize Urbanite Acquisition

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 83 p 3

[Letter from A. Sorokin of Saratov, a teacher: "On Lawful Foundations"]

[Text] I shall not go into the reasons for migration of the population from the country into the city. The important thing is that this process is continuing and that, probably, no one can say with certainty how things will turn out in its regard later on. I think that the fact of existence in certain places of fallow plots of land speaks for itself of the necessity, first of all, to organize the accounting for these lands and clarify the possibilities for their profitable use. We should have no "excess" land. Therefore, local soviets, the administrative organs for agriculture, and the statistical services must come to know well how many of the so-called abandoned plots there are in each rayon and oblast, and what must be done in order for them

to yield supplementary agricultural production. Collective truck farming on a cooperative basis can be developed on these lands. Nor is individual gardening ruled out. It is inadvisable to slake the thirst of today's city dweller for land. On the other hand, it is necessary that he settle in the country on lawful foundations; for example, through the conclusion of mutually beneficial contracts by enterprises and institutions with kolkhozes and sovkhoses. The collective farms might lease the fallow lands on terms of mutual assistance: To the lessees, the land; and to the land, working hands, machinery, and aid in harvesting the crop and laying in hay of "fields unsuitable for crops". Such contracts will strengthen the bond between city and country, and will make this bond stable and fruitful.

Some Urbanite Acquisitions Approved

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 83 p 3

[Letter from I. Krutikov of Kungurskiy Rayon in Perm Oblast, chairman of the executive committee of the Zarubinskiy Rural Soviet of People's Deputies: "Out of the City--Into the Country"]

[Text] Responding to your request, I wish to express my opinion in regard to the reverse migration of city dwellers into the country. "Summer residents" are becoming more numerous from year to year. They acquire, on their own responsibility and at their own risk, the vacant houses of kolkhoz workers and, it must be confessed, make use of personal garden plots up to 0.10 hectare in size. As a rule, they acquire the houses unlawfully, without legal registration, and the land plots are cultivated without the permission of a kolkhoz administration, a sovkhos management or a rural executive committee.

The latter close their eyes to it. Why? Well, because here in Kungurskiy Rayon, for example, the villages are located primarily in places unsuitable for mechanized cultivation: in ravines, on hillsides and slopes (in the past, the peasants set aside the land suitable for plowing, and did not use it for dwellings and buildings). To recultivate such land is extremely difficult: There are cellars, pits, foundations and remnants of buildings all over the place. However, in these inconvenient places there remain little plots of well-fertilized land. There are so many such little plots in our rural soviet! Nineteen villages, each with an average area of five to six hectares of personal garden plots, have ceased their existence over the past 20 years. About a third of these lands is unsuitable for mechanized cultivation. With great difficulty, we recultivated the plots on which six villages had been situated and that not fully. In the future, we'll put the lands of another four villages in order. The rest of them will remain as is. In such villages, where houses have been preserved still suitable for living, one might permit those desiring to do so to use the land and buildings. Permit it on a lawful basis. That would be beneficial, on the whole, both to the "summer residents" and to the rural economy.

Encourage Urbanite Acquisition

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 83 p 3

[Letter from N. Koval'chuk of Kazatin, Vinnitsa Oblast, a lawyer: "Don't Forbid, but Encourage!"]

[Text] I can't agree with the opinion of the author of the letter "Don't Encourage, but Forbid". I consider that it is an oversimplified understanding of the problem. Villages which have turned out to be abandoned for one or another reason, with boarded up houses and fallow personal garden plots, are encountered now in many places. And this phenomenon is alarming. We must hasten, at any price, to lessen the detriment which is inflicted by it upon all of our rural economy and society as a whole. Why, what is happening? Now even country people prefer to buy milk and meat in the store. Who then will implement the food program? Life itself prompts one of the variants of solution to this complicated social and economic problem. If there are people wishing to apply their hands to the earth, well then, it is necessary not to forbid this inclination, but to encourage it. Country homes, whence the masters have departed, continue to be their personal property, and the law does not forbid the selling of personal property.

The land is another matter--State property. Naturally, it is not beneficial to any large farm, kolkhoz or sovkhov, to lose the fallow plots and, wherever possible, that part of the land not occupied by buildings and stands of timber is annexed to the major tracts. However, it is economically feasible to use this land only where its mechanized cultivation is possible. To cultivate small scraps of land by means of modern equipment is just torture. That is why the fallow personal garden plots in many places are overgrown with weeds. If the collective farms cannot ensure economically effective use of the abandoned lands, then so desiring workers and pensioners can cultivate it. The main thing is that the land not lie fallow, but give some return. Whoever raises a harvest on the land will not go to the store, but will provide himself with food products, and will even give the State the surpluses of the gathered harvest at purchase prices. It is disadvantageous for the State to shut off this supplementary source of entry for food products.

In this problem, the most important question is: On what terms to offer the fallow lands, and for what time period. To resolve it, I think, is possible.

Urbanite Workers Welcomed

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 83 p 3

[Letter from A. Shmeleva of Tebleshi Station in the Bezhetskiy Rayon of Kalinin Oblast, kolkhoz worker: "Let Them Come"]

[Text] My heart is wrung like that of a peasant woman at the sight of abandoned land. Why, once upon a time they took up to 2 tons of potatoes alone from each of these plots. Now they are not wanted by anyone. The land weeps,

and begs that it be cultivated, that there be benefit to people from it. Here is what I think: It is not necessary to forbid desirious pensioners and workers from the cities to buy abandoned country houses. Let them come, make themselves at home, use the land; and let them raise potatoes, vegetables and fruits for themselves and their relatives. Whoever has surpluses can take them to the city, to the market, and again there will be benefit to people. The land loves being cared for, and gives back only to those who know how to work. Only work-loving summer residents will go into the abandoned villages. In the past there were plenty of people in a village, and now there are none. So let come whoever wants to work.

12319
CSO: 1800/239

NATIONAL

TWO SOVIET FILMS PORTRAY JUVENILE CRIME

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 2 Feb 84 p 5

[Film--Writer's Notes' feature article by Ruslan Kireyev: "Mama Doesn't Love Me..."; words in upper case are in boldface in source]

[Text] The boy's name was Lerka; he came from a nice family. It was a pedagogical family where every law and rule of the educational code was strictly observed. But the boy....the boy was friends with an imaginary old man whose bearded--and at first frightening--physiognomy he made out in the cracks on the wall one day. He confided his secrets to him; he talked things over with him, and when the time came to repair the apartment, he tried to the extent of his small strength to save it, unsuccessfully.

This is a real story, and in due course I recounted it in the story "Lerka," which, not being grudging space, was printed in several issues of SEM'YA I SHKOLA magazine. There were many different responses, including angry and puzzled. "Why," asked a reader, "is your hero so lonely and unhappy? After all, he does not have just 'positive' parents, he has educated parents who do everything 'according to the rules.'"

In the Mosfilm pictures "Look Back" (script by E. Volodarskiy and directed by A. Manasarova) and "A Cage for Canaries" (script by A. Sergeyev and P. Chukhray and directed by P. Chukhray), which reminded me of those old letters of readers, the parents of the young heroes do not do anything "according to the rules." They betray their children (and not only their children). They bring home lovers almost in front of the children. They are deceitful and vain. They are greedy. And punishment in the form of their own children's rebellion against them inevitably catches up to them. For me personally, the certain boldness of the motion picture text, especially characteristic of the film "Look Back," gives these pictures not just the fact of artistic life but also fictionalized evidence of trouble. For what good are peace and love reigning in the family if behind the wall a resentful 17-year-old boy steps over his own mother without hesitation.

He steps over in the literal sense of the word. He steps over, because the mother, the heroine of the film "Look Back," lies down at the threshold to prevent him from leaving the house when he is intoxicated...

It is a coincidence that I am writing these notes immediately after the publication of the report on the regular meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo which, among other matters, examined the question of improving the conditions of caring for residents of boarding homes and children's homes. A figure is cited in this document, by the way: There are approximately one million residents. Approximately one million! And this is in peacetime, 38 years after the end of the war.

Where did these nearly one million come from? Well, part of them are children whose parents live and work in sparsely populated, almost inaccessible places where there is no school. But this is a very insignificant part. What about the rest?

As a matter of fact, the parents (or at least one parent) of the majority of the present residents of children's homes are very calmly thriving themselves and loading the care of their children on the state. They enjoy their lives as they understand that enjoyment. It is a case of social and psychological pathology.

The heroes of the films which we are discussing appear not to suffer from it. I say "appear," because is not the cruelty with which juveniles drown a live bird in the river really pathological? Or they assault innocent people: at first a boy and then a grown man, a physician who had treated one of them. And what about defacing the portrait of Lev Tolstoy?

The hero of a "Cage for Canaries" is far from such an open sacrilege, but there is an episode in it which is similar in essence: the senseless destruction of stolen photographs which meant a lot to someone.

"There is nothing holy in their soul," the people say about such people.

Why isn't there? Where did it go? What drove it out? Resentment? Hatred? Indifference? And had that feeling been there?

It had been. The point is that it had been there, but it was crushed.

First of all, there is a feeling for one's mother.

The mothers of our heroes are obviously not among those who add their children to the nearly one million children whose care the state has assumed. They cherish their offspring; they dress them fashionably and give them delicious food; they deny them nothing (almost nothing): that is to say, they love them.

Love? That is the word that must become the key to our conversation.

Viktor Sukhanov, the hero of the film "Look Back," not only doubts that his mother loves him but is convinced that she does not have any feelings for him. "Mama doesn't love me," he complains when he is still quite young to his stepfather (while he still does not know that his stepfather is not his own father). And he adds: "She doesn't love you either."

Later, a highly experienced adult, a physician-psychiatrist (the same one who is severely beaten several days later), confirms this intuitive guess of the child's. "And did you yourself ever love?" he asks Viktor's mother, Tat'yana Ivanovna. And he answers categorically: "No! You only accept someone else's love."

And therefore including her son's love, unrequited love...

Consider these words: the unrequited love of a child! Unrequited, and this is with living parents. Even if the heroes of both films are not formally a part of that unfortunate "almost one million," they are familiar with the feeling of orphanhood. They run away from home for good reason! Viktor, the hero of "A Cage for Canaries," runs away; Viktor Sukhanov runs away (they are namesakes; what an eloquent coincidence!), stepping over his mother, and Olesya runs away in the film "A Cage for Canaries."

Where do they run? It makes no difference. To Riga, or if there is not enough money for a ticket to Riga, at least a little closer to somewhere, or to a reformatory, which threatens both Viktors, or to a boarding home or a children's home, but I am expressing my own thoughts here; none of this is in the pictures.

On the other hand, there is something else there: the unbearable life in the family home. And if it is like that, then what kind of home is it?

Both Olesya's and Viktor Sukhanov's mothers are finally awakened. But again, it is not so much love speaking in them as the fear of punishment for the LACK OF LOVE, the primal terror of approaching isolation. They throw themselves on the bosom of their own children, crying for mercy and forgiveness. But where can the 17-year-old heart find forgiveness if it has hardened itself from year to year to keep from feeling pain so sharply? Something extraordinary must happen to break down this protective crust.

It does happen. When Olesya runs away from home, she finds out that her father, for whom she has been waiting at the station for two days and whom she finally decides to visit, has already been dead for a year. And Viktor Sukhanov's mother attempts suicide.

You must agree that this is not simply a strong, not simply an emergency means of saving a human soul, but a medicine that, although capable of curing, has an extremely strong "side-effect." It is so strong that it can kill.

However, it does not kill Olesya. Olesya is protected. For one thing, she has a father, even if he is dead (from now on he will become like an even higher ideal for her), and, for another thing, she has music. "Music must sound in each person," she says. But does theoretical "music" counterbalance the real hatred gained through suffering toward the mother who had betrayed the father, replacing him with her next lover?

It is usually said that love is gained through suffering. But hatred must also be gained through suffering--SUCH a hatred. After all, it runs counter to our nature. What powerful destructive forces must be activated to destroy the love for one's mother that is imbibed with her milk and change it into its opposite!

As with any power, it does not act selectively. It sweeps away everything in its path: Tolstoy's portrait, a live bird, and the doctor who wants to help you. A person who steps over his mother is capable of anything.

The straightforward presentation of this scene, trying to reach a symbolic level, sharply decreases its artistic effect. In speaking of my rejection of such a style, I do not mean only the aesthetic aspect, but also the depth of the development of the problem.

The story appears to be carried through to its logical conclusion--what is ahead, what indeed but the reformatory. But the film's authors did not go the whole way with their heroes. They carried it through to the end, but they did not show the beginning.

This is not a reproach. These notes, as the reader has already understood, are not so much about the films as about their cause. I simply want to turn your attention to that BEGGINNING. It is important. Just as with the cancer from which Viktor Sukhanov's stepfather dies, an early diagnosis is of prime importance in this case. What we see in the films are neglected stages of illness. Almost hopeless, they say in similar situations. That is why their creators resorted to such radical means as the death of the hero's father or the mother's suicide.

And what did everything start from? Is prevention possible? It is my deep conviction that we must concentrate our attention on these questions, the attention of sociologists, psychologists, philosophers and artists, too.

The authors of the film "Look Back" understand this well; at least the name that they give their work indicates this.

What are we invited to look back to? The retrospectives brought in incidentally with illustrative straightforwardness lead back to the past of Viktor and his mother, Tat'yana Ivanovna, but we do not see anything fundamentally new for ourselves there. We see Tat'yana, who betrays her friend, the father of the future child, but this is a girl IN GENERAL, a young person IN GENERAL, and the entire scene is GENERAL without the faintest sign of a particular SPECIFIC occurrence.

What can we say about such a Tat'yana? Nothing. And even more, we have no possibility of judging what is going on inside her. Did it happen, and if it did, how far did the internal process go that led to the disease which the physician-psychiatrist ruthlessly diagnoses: "You accept someone else's love...But have you yourself loved anyone?"

Let us ask a question: What if there were no extraordinary events? Imagine that Viktor's stepfather did not die, and Olesya's stepfather did not become degraded to such an extent that he began to chase his stepdaughter. What then? Outwardly, perhaps, the situation would not be so dramatic, but the enormous internal tension would remain the same.

In fact, this tension also exists in families which appear normal such as, for example, the family of my Lerka.

Judging by the readers' letters, I did not succeed in showing the sources of my hero's tragic loneliness, showing them artistically. I am now, a decade and a half later, trying to make up the deficiency by means of a journalistic letter which, it turns out, is not so simple either.

Lerka's mama and papa loved him. And it was not at all that blind love whose negative influence, it seems is now known to everyone. It was clear-sighted, educated, and strictly regulated in its manifestations. But at the same time, strangely, it did not give warmth.

Regulated--isn't that the whole point? The prominent Soviet teacher S. Shatskiy wrote about children: "Their lives can almost never be placed into the forms into which others, out of a feeling of love for them, attempt to shape them."

Out of a feeling of love! What terrible words, you must agree! How much harm in the world is done under the banner of this feeling! What about despotism in love (not only in relations between parents and children), one of the most dangerous types of despotism.

Furthermore, not just one source causes a particular illness, but a combination of sources. A combination. That is why it is not serious to demand that 1, 2, or even 10 films analyze and show us everything.

But such films are necessary. Different in style, different in material, and different in point of view, they teach us to look carefully at ourselves, at our own soul, helping to bring it from the state of "I LOVE MYSELF" to the state of "I LOVE ANOTHER." And what can be more important for a person?

12478

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REGIONAL

KAZAKHSTAN CP CC HOLDS PLENUM 27 FEBRUARY

LD291125 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] The 12th plenum of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee took place today. The participants in the plenum honored by a minute's silence the memory of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, a prominent figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state, of the international workers' and communist movement, indefatigable fighter for peace, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and also of Sattar Nurmashevich Imashev, member of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet.

The plenum heard and discussed the report of Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, on the results of the extraordinary February (1984) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of the republican party organization stemming from the speech made by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In the debates, speakers were Aukhadiyev, first secretary of the Alma-Ata party obkom; Korkin, first secretary of the Karaganda party obkom; Askarov, first secretary of the Chimkent party obkom; Kabasheva, group leader of a sugarbeet growing group from the 'Akkul' kolkhoz, Dzhamul Rayon, Dzhambul Oblast; Milkin, first secretary of the east-Kazakhstan party obkom; Kushekov, first secretary of the Guryev party obkom; Turysov, chairman of the Trade Unions Council of the Kazakh SSR; Myrzashev, chairman of the Pavlodar Oblast executive committee; Akhmetova, minister of social security of the Kazakh SSR; Bobrov, fitter from the "Tekeli" mine of the "Tekelinskiy" lead and zinc combine, Taldy-Kurgan Oblast; Dzholdasbekov, head of the Kazakh State Kirov University; Onishchenko, director of the Sokolovka-Sarbay ore dressing combine, Kustanay Oblast; Asylbekov, first secretary of the Dzhezkazgan party obkom.

The plenum completely approved the decisions of the February plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speech made by Comrade Chernenko, accepted these for strict guidance and practical execution, and assumed as a basis for the whole activity of the party, Soviet and economic organs, and trade union and Komsomol organizations in the implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress.

and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the 15th Congress of the Kazakhstan CP.

The plenum outlined the measures for speeding up the economic development and intensification of people's economic branches, the implementation of the food and energy programs, and raising the living standard of the working people. It was stressed that the unanimous election of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, a prominent figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state, a Lenin-type great organizer who made a considerable contribution to working out theoretical and practical problems of developed socialist society. [sentence as heard]

The plenum of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee assured the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU and its Politburo that all the communists and working people of the republic will successfully fulfill the tasks set out in the speech made by Comrade Chernenko at the extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, will mark the 30th anniversary of the development of the virgin lands by new achievements in the development of all people's economic branches, science and culture, and will make a worthy contribution to communist construction.

The Kazakhstan CP Central Committee plenum unanimously adopted a resolution on the matter under discussion, and this resolution will be published in the press. With this, the plenum completed its work.

CSO: 1830/348

REGIONAL

UZBEK SUPREME COURT DISCUSSES DAMAGE COMPENSATION LAWS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Dec 83 p 1

Unsigned UzTAG article: "Plenum of UzSSR Supreme Soviet"

Text At the plenum, the question was considered as to the implementation by the courts of the republic of the decision of the plenum of the USSR Supreme Court "On application in practice of legislation on compensation for material damage caused by crimes." The plenum indicated that compensation for material damage caused by crimes has great significance in intensifying the struggle against theft, mismanagement, abuse of official positions, and other mercenary crimes so as to defend the property rights and interests of state enterprises, departments and organizations, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and citizens. The institution of criminal proceedings against plunderers of state property accompanied by rapid and full compensation for the losses inflicted will make it possible to more effectively attain the objectives of socialist justice.

The plenum requested the courts of the republic to provide in good time measures concerning the full restoration of material damage due to the crime and elucidation of its effective dimensions, causes and conditions leading to the execution of the criminal acts which caused property damage to the state or citizens. It is proposed to the courts that they react more sharply to the facts of mismanagement, waste and connivance in the plundering of people's property and to more actively utilize the law on their own initiative to decide the questions as to the compensation for damage.

The practice was also considered of the application by the courts of the republic of legislation regulating the material responsibility of kolkhoz members for damages to the economy. The attention of the courts is directed to the fact that the correct and opportune settlement of civil suits involving disputes as to property responsibilities of kolkhoz members promotes improved protection of kolkhoz property, preservation of agricultural production and improved discipline and organization in kolkhoz production.

The plenum requested more resolute application of legal means and fuller compensation for damages caused by persons guilty of the destruction or theft of livestock, mismanagement and negligent use of equipment, combustibles and lubrication materials, fertilizers, animal foods and non-productive expenditure of kolkhoz resources. The courts are obligated to insist on the exposure of the circle of individuals guilty of causing the damage, and to actively gather

and carefully analyze testimony concerning the matter and to opportunely and in principle react to defects in the organizational and economic activity of the various kolkhozes and to facts relating to mismanagement and waste.

The questions were considered and the corresponding decisions were made.

The plenum also considered questions concerning the completion and amendment of decisions made previously on criminal and civil suits which were affected by certain new legislative norms and further improvements in judicial practice.

The plenum considered objections relating to particular judicial matters.

12497

CSO: 1830/211

REGIONAL

UZBEK INDUSTRY COMPARES PRODUCTION YEARS 1983, 1982

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Dec 83 p 2

Article by Ye. Potashnikov, economic reviewer, PRAVDA VOSTOKA: "Economic Survey Before the Finish"

Text With a production value of 265 million rubles in eleven months, the republic's industry has already exceeded the annual obligation of 200 million rubles as fixed by the plan. In comparison with the period of January-November of the previous year, the overall production volume increased by 4.8 percent when the plan specified 4 percent. Work productivity rose by 2.2 percent and this amounted to half the growth in industrial production.

Most of the work groups satisfied their planned tasks and socialist responsibilities. The production volume increased in relation to the corresponding period of the previous year and the plan was satisfied for electric energy, oil, gas condensate, coal and rolled ferrous metals. Goals were exceeded for the output of tractors and trailers, cotton harvesting machines, overhead travelling cranes, compressors, spinning machines, hoists, electric-welding equipment, machines for stock breeding and animal food production. Production of chemical agents for plant protection, herbicides, nitrogen fertilizers and polymer tapes was greater than planned.

The specific weight of high quality category production was planned at 10 percent of the overall production volume. In the eleven-month period it attained 9.6 percent. At the same time, this very important indicator was 64.5 percent for the chemical machine construction industry, 54.3 percent for the electrical engineering industry, 53.8 percent for road-building machine construction and 40.8 percent for agricultural machine construction.

Therefore it is necessary to work a good deal and tenaciously so that all enterprises can attain the level of the advanced work units. This is necessary. Here are some facts. The wholesale depots of the Ministry of Trade rejected for reasons of quality and returned for reworking, after batch testing of goods, 18.6 percent of the knitted products, 11 percent of the sewed products, 9.6 of the footwear and 10.8 percent of the hats. For this reason, the supplier enterprises were fined 765 thousand rubles.

The rate of production of consumer goods increased. Consumer goods production overfulfilled the plan and amounted to 125 million rubles and

increased by 7 percent with respect to the previous year. Production of articles for cultural, leisure and domestic use increased in heavy industrial enterprises.

At the same time, several ministries, units and enterprises did not fulfill their programs as concerns the range of products to be produced. Thus the Ministry of Public Utilities and Social Services had a shortfall amounting to 758 thousand rubles worth of furniture, the Ministry of Local Industry failed to produce 100 thousand rubles worth of gardening equipment and the Uzbek Metallurgical Combine failed to produce more than one million rubles of enamelled ware. Food industry enterprises failed to produce a large quantity of toilet soap, the Uzbytkhim Production Unit did not produce sufficient quantities of domestic products and the Tashkent Paper Plant fell short in the production of general notebooks.

Those work units are successful which persistently show and bring into action inner production reserves, make an effort to fully utilize their equipment, rationally consume raw materials, reduce intrashift losses of working time and skillfully apply moral and material incentives. And, on the other hand, failures cannot be avoided if the economic managers and party and social organizations do not give these questions close attention.

For example, let us take light industry enterprises. In comparison with last year, the Ministry of Light Industry achieved considerable production growth: for cotton yarn it was 15.9 percent, for fabrics it was 11 percent, for nonfabric materials 3.4 percent, and for china ware 8 percent. From the beginning of the year, production in excess of the plan totalled 110 million rubles.

Capacity for the production of cotton yarn was fully utilized at the Markhamat Plant No 4, Kurgantepa Plant No 5, and Andizhan Cotton Combine. At the same time, the Fergana Textile Combine, the spinning mill No 3 utilized only 71 percent of its capacity, at spinning mill No 6 only 51 percent was utilized while at the Dzhizak Cotton Plant 63 percent of the capacity was used. The trouble is that in these enterprises, reserves are not being put to use and economic activities are not being reinforced.

Capacity is also being utilized in an unsatisfactory way at the Xodzheyli Spinning Mill, the Beruni Weaving Mills and the Khiva Carpet Combine. This is explained, first of all, by the ineffective organization of work and production and the low qualifications of the key staff members. The managers of these enterprises ought to have taken the most energetic measures long ago in order to draw the staff out of this inactivity.

The production program has been significantly exceeded. But the eleven-month plan has not been successful in terms of its volume, taking into account the completed tasks and supply commitments, and there has been a failure to produce amounting to a value of 386 million rubles. The Uzbek Main Administration for the Wood Construction Industry and the Tashkent Main Administration for Construction are amongst the insufficiently effective suppliers for agriculture of the Ministry of Light Industry.

Thus the Uzbek Main Administration for the Wood Construction Industry exceeded the plan for the eleven-month period and produced a value of 82 thousand rubles but did not carry out its assignments for the supply of wooden articles (72.6 percent), construction plates (82.9 percent) and parquet (76.3 percent). Because of the above-mentioned failures to carry out the plan, it was not possible to produce goods valued at 323 thousand rubles.

Because of disturbances in technological and production discipline, the Navoy and Kattakurgan Bread Products Combines did not carry out the plan.

The nine plants of the Ministry of Highway Construction and Maintenance of the Republic fell short in satisfying the plan by a value of more than a half-million rubles.

A large-scale reserve for raising work productivity, increasing production output and improving the quality of the indicators is to be found in improved work discipline and the establishment of order in work and production organization. Meanwhile, in several enterprises in the building materials industry and light industry there are still significant losses of working time, absences and whole day and intra-shift stoppages. Slowly a progressive type of work organization and stimulation is being introduced: brigade work throughout.

The fourth and decisive year of the five-year plan is at the threshold. It is now and in the following days of this year that the plans must be carried out. Party committees, soviets and economic and trade union bodies must strive to carry out the year's plans and commitments. The backlog must be made up and no corrections of the plan involving reductions should be allowed. Whatever has not yet been supplied according to economic contracts and orders must be delivered to the customers.

12497

CSO: 1830/211

REGIONAL

UKRAINIAN HIGHER PARTY SCHOOL SURVEYS PARTY SECRETARIES

Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 25 Nov 83 p 2

[Article by V. Patrushev, candidate of philosophic sciences: "Leaders About Themselves. In the Sociology Mirror"]

[Text] Usually, the party organization is strong in its collective leadership. Still, you must agree, a person who is entrusted with the task of party committee, a bureau, or the entire organization, has a great possibility to influence general events. These days, as the election campaign of primary organizations is drawing to an end, it is time to think about how best to make use of the trust of our party comrades! What works, where are the problems! What help does a secretary need, especially one elected for the first time, in mastering new responsibilities!

In order to help the present party committees to provide more accurate answers to these and other questions, researchers in the laboratory, for generalization of party and soviet experience in the Ukrainian Communist Party Higher School, conducted a survey by means of a questionnaire among secretaries of primary organizations in several Dnepropetrovsk rayons. Below are given selected ideas drawn from the questions raised by the questionnaire.

Two leaders are in charge of the collective: an administrator and a party leader. Much depends on their cooperation and their mutual understanding. In reality, they have one goal, the moral and political health of the collective, and high labor productivity.

The questionnaire asks: "What is the most frequent reason for contact between the party leader with the administrator most often?" The main reason, as one would expect, is quality--conscientious execution of production goals and high discipline. The second reason is the ideological educating of the collective, the distinctive sign of our time. The ideological factor showed up also among the most frequently named problem in creating favorable moral-psychological climate for the conduct of successful work, improvement in worker stimulation, and satisfaction of the worker's social and living needs.

At the same time, a small number of answers demonstrated that discussions between the administrator and the party leader also took place regarding

the quality of work of the individual worker. Of course, it would be best to assume that the "modest" number signifies that there is no need for such discussion. However, unfortunately, reality does not support such an assumption. Obviously, sometimes the secretary hesitates when it is in the interest of all to raise such a question. But as is well known, the common good will only be achieved if mutual relation of the party and administrative leader is built on a foundation of business ability and on principle.

Much depends on the business qualifications of the party secretary, as well; knowledge, and perhaps most importantly, his ability to apply this knowledge.

It is not in vain, then, that to the question, "What, in your opinion, most of all complicates the secretary's work?" party activists note as the number one reason, inadequate experience in party work.

Proficiency in skillful party leadership is not gained easily. The analysis made on the methods of preparation for a secretary, shows two most effective means. The most successful is practical seminars in party raykoms and direct exchange of experience from the main organizations. Those who hold that theoretical knowledge is necessary are also right, particularly for those secretaries elected for the first time, so that they approach their work with confidence and not fall prisoners to bondless practicicism.

"The burden of main production activity," was identified by most of those who answered the questionnaire as the main cause for difficulty in party work. What can one say? The fact speaks for itself that most of the leaders of primary organizations are not freed from production worries. They are even called unfreed secretaries. Certainly, their unselfish and disinterested work in the political field deserves the highest respect and also help.

The ability to rationally combine production and public work (without leaving out the time spent on family worries and cultural leisure) is not achieved in one day. Here much can be gained by acquiring elements or organizational knowledge. There are other reasons on the list, in the opinion of a number of leaders, which take up their time unnecessarily, and complicate their work. This, and an excessive quantity of urgent assignments by different party organizations (this takes second place after the burden of main production), and other distractions. Very worrisome to them is also insufficient social activity by the communists, and weak support from the elected activists, which together constitutes a considerable reserve to improve conditions.

Usually, no one can replace the secretary at this post, but many are able to help substantially, to place one's shoulder under a common burden. Let us recall Lenin's instructions about the importance for a party leader to find helpers for himself.

To the point, agreeing with the statistical data, the average number participating in public work, among the communists of those organizations where the questionnaire was distributed, is 3.4 percent. The indicator is high. It confirms, of course, the solid level of public participation, and that there is a definite reserve for optimal division of party work. Some

means to achieve this are suggested by those who answered the questionnaire. It is proposed, in particular, to activate party groups, such as shop organization, wider use of appointed party organizers, increase supervision over the completion of party assignments.

The comrades consider it necessary to painstakingly raise the aktiv reserves of primary organizations, and not to change the secretaries too frequently without specific reason.

The secretaries also expressed themselves on the question, "What knowledge do they consider indispensable for themselves?" This includes: organizational skill in the sphere of control and verification of work; experience in preparation and execution of party meetings; organization to introduce scientific technical progress; and improvement in social-psychological foundations in the labor collective's administration. Obviously, it would be worth while to consider this when planning lectures and seminars.

The party organization as well as its leader has a great influence on the participation of the collective's membership. What do the participants of the questionnaire consider here to be most essential? First, the influence of the hierarchy--party meetings and, especially, the good example set by the communists. Also highly valued is the effectiveness of individual work with members of the nucleus. Also important, in the opinion of the secretaries, is the educational role played by the leaders of the production subdivisions.

At the same time, those who answered the questionnaire, evaluated more modestly such activities as appearances by political informers, agitators, and trade union meetings. This supports the fact, first of all, that the named groups need to improve their leadership skills.

Also are correct, those comrades who propose using those communists who have extensive life and party experience to teach the secretaries, first of all the veterans.

The leaders of the main party groups are at the forefront of our structure. Today after the regular elections and reports, they take up their responsible positions. A better understanding of the questions, interests, and problems in their work will help to improve the work of this section of the raykom primary organizations, and local party committees.

CSO: 1811/21

REGIONAL

UZBEK PRODUCTION ASSOCIATION DETAILS NEW ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Jan 84 p 2

[Article by Ye. Chuprin, general director, "Pod'yemnik" [Hoisting Equipment] Production Association: "Advantageous to the Collective--Advantageous to the State: The Economic Experiment Has Begun" under the rubric "Following the Course of the December (1983) Plenum"; passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in the original source]

[Text] "WE ATTACH GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT UNDER WAY AT A NUMBER OF MINISTRIES, RELATING TO THE BROADENING OF THE RIGHTS OF ENTERPRISES AND STRENGTHENING THEIR RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR OWN PERFORMANCE. IN THE COURSE OF THIS EXPERIMENT CERTAIN NEW ELEMENTS OF MANAGEMENT WILL BE TESTED. THE RESULTS WILL SERVE AS THE BASIS FOR DRAFTING CORRESPONDING PROPOSALS FOR THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AS A WHOLE. AT THE OTHER BRANCHES CORRESPONDING ADVANCE PREPARATIONS SHOULD BE MADE."

YU. V. ANDROPOV

THE ENTERPRISES WHICH AS OF 1 JANUARY 1984 CONVERTED TO THE ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT INCLUDE THE "POD'YEMNIK" PRODUCTION ASSOCIATION OF THE USSR MINISTRY OF HEAVY AND TRANSPORT MACHINE BUILDING. THE COLLECTIVES OF THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF 'PRAVDA VOSTOKA' AND THE "POD'YEMNIK" PRODUCTION ASSOCIATION DECIDED TO CONCLUDE AN AGREEMENT FOR CREATIVE COLLABORATION. THE MANAGER OF "POD'YEMNIK" DESCRIBES BELOW THE PREPARATIONS MADE FOR WORKING UNDER THE NEW CONDITIONS AND THE EFFECTS OF THE EXPERIMENT ON THE COLLECTIVE, THE INDIVIDUAL WORKER AND THE STATE AS A WHOLE.

The workers of our Association responded with great satisfaction to the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "On Additional Measures to Broaden the Planning Rights of the Production Associations (Enterprises) of Industry and Strengthen Their Responsibility for Their Own Performance." And causing our collective to participate in the economic experiment was viewed as a display of great trust, a most important and responsible mission by the party and state.

All the organizational, technical and economic preparations for this experiment along with organizational and political-upbringing work were subordinated to enhancing the production activism and socio-political activism of the collective and imbuing every worker with the feeling of personal responsibility for the particular job entrusted to him.

The experiment presupposes broadening the economic independence and rights of the work collectives. But enjoyment of these rights and privileges is contingent on first earning them through the intense work of all workers without exception, on the tenacious endeavor to streamline and improve the quality of performance of all subdivisions.

Open party meetings were conducted at plants and in shops, along with talks and briefings for sectors and brigades, to discuss tasks in the light of the new requirements. Additional groups for studying the course in improving the machinery of management were created within the system of party training and economic education. A special commission for the preparation and conduct of the experiment was established. A meeting of the party-administrative aktiv was held.

AND SO THE ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT BEGAN. IT SHOULD BE SAID THAT WE APPROACHED IT PROPERLY, BY LAYING A SOLID FOUNDATION FOR ITS SUCCESSFUL CONDUCT. CONSIDER FOR EXAMPLE THAT DURING THE FIRST THREE YEARS OF THE 5-YEAR PLAN OUR OUTPUT EXCEEDED THE PLAN BY 460,000 RUBLES. THE VOLUME OF NORMATIVE NET OUTPUT INCREASED BY 13.5 PERCENT INSTEAD OF THE PLANNED 9.6 PERCENT AND WORK PRODUCTIVITY ROSE BY 10.3 PERCENT INSTEAD OF THE PLANNED 8.2 PERCENT. THIS INCREASE IN WORK PRODUCTIVITY ACCOUNTED FOR 86 PERCENT OF THE INCREASE IN INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT.

FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF THE LAST YEAR OUR ASSOCIATION WON THE FIRST PLACE IN THE ALL-UNION SOCIALIST COMPETITION WITHIN THE BRANCH. OUR COLLECTIVE HAS RETAINED TO THIS DAY THE CHALLENGE RED BANNER OF THE UNION MINISTRY AND THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE BRANCH TRADE UNION. WE HAVE COMPLETELY FULFILLED THE YEARLY TARGETS AND SOCIALIST PLEDGES FOR THE PRODUCTION, SALES AND DELIVERIES OF OUTPUT, INCLUSIVE OF THE OUTPUT OF CONSUMER GOODS, AS WELL AS FOR THE REDUCTION IN PRODUCTION COST, AND OUR INCOME HAS EXCEEDED THE PLAN. OVER THE YEAR WORK PRODUCTIVITY HAS INCREASED BY 4.1 PERCENT INSTEAD OF THE PLANNED 1.7. THE PLAN-EXCEEDING VOLUME OF NORMATIVE NET OUTPUT WAS 159,000 RUBLES AGAINST THE TARGETED 30,000.

The fulfillment of the plan for economic and social development last year was greatly assisted by the growth of creative initiatives and strengthening of discipline and efficiency. Suffice it to mention that losses of work time declined by 16 percent and personnel turnover was reduced to a minimum--less than 7 percent. The workers understand as never before the importance of the task entrusted, and they display a conscientious attitude toward work, valuing it and being deeply aware of their personal responsibility for the end-results.

The workers directly relate the improvements in their standards of living and cultural level to the further improvements in the Association's production-financial performance. Let me say that in this respect we have accomplished a great deal. Thus, in 1981 a 114-apartment building and a children's home for

160 children were built; in 1982, another apartment building, consisting of 57 apartments, was built; and last year an additional 100 families of machine builders were provided with new apartments. We hope that the conduct of this experiment will serve to obtain additional funds for these purposes.

Incontestably, all this inspires confidence in the success of the new economic experiment. What will its benefits be to our collective?

They will be many. And the most important benefit will be higher incentives for the participants in the experiment. Now the wages and bonuses of each worker hinge directly on his personal contribution to the common cause. In other words, everything that the collective earns it keeps, and these funds will be the greater the better its performance.

This guarantee of material incentives is reinforced by the new procedure for the formation and distribution of the principal source of material welfare--the wage fund. The formation of that fund is based on the normative method. Thus, the wage fund norm assigned to our Association is 38.8 kopecks per ruble of normative net output. This is obviously a rigorous yet realistic indicator. The struggle for economical wages demands tenacious endeavors of all the services of the Association.

The collective has the right to dispose as it sees fit of the wage fund savings. For example, it may allocate incentive pay to skilled workers, engineers and technicians. Thus, we can award to workers extra pay of 16 to 24 percent in addition to wage-category pay, raise their wages to 250 rubles and increase by up to 50 percent pay allowances for engineers, technicians and blue- and white-collar workers.

In addition, workers may receive extra pay for being trained in more than one skill. What is highly important is that the collective itself can determine the list of these skills without having to ask the approval of superior organizations.

If for example a brigade coping with its plan target consists of a smaller number of workers, the bonuses for its members are increased to 10 percent of their piecework (or regular) wages. This innovation will undoubtedly find many emulators and the brigades will tenaciously uncover and exploit their latent potential. Owing to this measure alone we expect to save the labor of 50 persons who could thus be transferred to other production sectors.

Let me point to yet another important innovation. The experiment provides for increasing the dependence of the material welfare of workers on their cooperation with the Association's customers. Now the Association has the right to augment its incentive fund by 15 percent if it fulfills its sales plans 100 percent with allowance for delivery obligations in accordance with contractual terms and the orders placed with it. At the same time, the incentive fund will be reduced by 3 percent for every percent of underfulfillment of the delivery plan. This imposes on the collective the responsibility of rigorous adherence to the discipline of contractual obligations.

The [Association's] enterprises have been granted the right to impose a surcharge of as much as 30 percent over wholesale price for devising highly effective equipment. They also were permitted to use their plan-exceeding

income and part of the incentive surcharges on wholesale prices to form a financial reserve fund of up to 5 percent of the norm for their liquid capital, which increases the possibilities of the collective.

Adherence to all these conditions under the new cost accounting procedure significantly augments the material incentive fund and the socio-cultural fund.

As for the production development fund, it is allocated as part of state capital outlays and represents a separate budget item. An important consideration is that the monies accumulated by the enterprise in that fund are retained by it.

Incentives are provided for accelerating scientific and technological progress and conserving resources in all ways. The enterprises were granted the right to determine in cooperation with customers the wholesale prices of the semifinished products, components and elements used within the branch as well as the prices of experimental lots or single specimens of products used in production or technology. The strengthening of the production development fund will serve to expand technological facilities and create additional capacities.

The technical level of the output of heavy and transport machine building affects not only the present but also the future growth in the effectiveness of many branches of the national economy. Hence, mobilization of the efforts of the collective and of the creative activity of every worker is needed.

The experiment is incontestably advantageous both to the state and to the collectives within which it is conducted. In this connection, the increased role of the ministry in coordinating the activities of the enterprises should be stressed. The ministry has already taken some specific steps to balance the plans of production and material-technical supply for 1984 and assure a more effective organization of the monitoring of the fulfillment of the plan of deliveries.

But it seems to us that far from all that could be done has been done. For example, during the fourth quarter of last year the Moscow Dinamo Plant failed to supply us on schedule with 30 electrical motors for our multiple-section cranes. We have not received them to this very day either. Or another example: the Association has placed only 75 percent of its orders for the new year, as the situation with the material-technical supply is not wholly clear. The solution of these problems cannot be postponed.

The ministry should not think that we are seeking in advance to justify our possible future failures. We are speaking of difficulties that are quite real.

In our opinion, it would be expedient to grant to enterprises the right to sell on their own the material resources they do not utilize in their production, to exchange these surpluses with other enterprises of the same kind. The overzealous attention to detail shown by administrators, their fear of doing something not as it should be done, is in no way justified. The need to dispense with this practice is indicated by the experiment with the broadening of administrative autonomy.

Of course, the adaptation to the new conditions will not be easy and difficulties and problems will be encountered while conducting the experiment. The path toward overcoming them and increasing the effectiveness and improving the quality of work is indicated in the materials of the December (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum. In the text of his speech at the Plenum comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasized: "It is highly important to make a good start early in the new year, to aim at working harder without regard to the fairly considerable difficulties ahead."

The plan approved for 1984 provides for increasing output and work productivity by 2.1 percent compared with the level achieved, as well as for increasing industrial output through an increase in work productivity. The collective of the Association pledged itself to exceed its work productivity target by 1 percent and reduce its production cost by an additional 0.5 percent without any increase in the workforce. This is the goal toward which the machine builders exert their efforts, energies and experience.

1386

CSO: 1830/237

REGIONAL

UZBEK CC BUREAU DISCUSSES ECONOMIC, SOCIAL TOPICS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Jan 84 p 1

[Report: "At the Bureau of the Uzbek CP Central Committee"]

[Text] At its regular session the Bureau of the Uzbek CP Central Committee examined and basically approved the materials to be submitted for discussion to the 13th plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee and the 9th Session of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet. These materials include drafts of the Uzbek SSR 1984 State Plan for Economic and Social Development and the 1984 Uzbek SSR State Budget.

The Bureau also discussed the performance of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry in streamlining the organization of the production, procurements, processing, storage and sales of fruits, vegetables, grapes and potatoes. It was noted that, despite some changes to the better, the work to provide fresh fruits and vegetables to the republic's population still is beset by serious shortcomings. This also concerns trade in fruits and vegetables. It was recommended to the Ministry that it eliminate the shortcomings noted, elevate the level of management of the branch and take steps to promote its intensification.

The procedure for drafting the comprehensive program for the production of consumer goods and the system of consumer services during the years 1986-2000 was examined and approved. In this connection, specific instructions were issued to the Uzbek SSR Gosplan and the republic's ministries and departments.

The draft of the Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the Uzbek SSR During 1986-1990 and Through 2000 was examined and basically approved. This draft provides for a high growth rate of industry and agriculture.

The Bureau discussed the results of reports and elections within the primary, rayon and city party organizations in Uzbekistan as well as the critical comments, requests and suggestions voiced at reports-elections meetings with respect to republic organizations. It was noted that the reports-elections meetings and party conferences proceeded well, with the communists displaying a high activism. Party committees were instructed to consolidate the positive experience in work gained during the period covered by the reports, resolutely eliminate the shortcomings uncovered during reports and elections and tenaciously improve the style and methods of directing primary

party organizations. Oblast party committees and the ministries and departments of the republic were asked to take the proper steps to implement the critical comments and suggestions of communists voiced at reports-elections meetings.

The state of the operation of irrigation and land reclamation systems in Surkhan-Darya Oblast and ways of utilizing water and irrigated lands more efficiently were discussed.

Further, the Bureau approved the proposals of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, the Uzbek SSR Trade-Union Council and the Uzbek Komsomol Central Committee for the republic-wide socialist competition for increasing the production, improving the quality and broadening the variety of consumer goods. The resolution adopted will be published in the press.

Organizational-propagandist measures relating to the discussion of the draft of the CPSU Central Committee "Basic Directions of the Elementary and Vocational School Reform" were considered.

The Bureau also discussed certain other problems of party and economic construction, on which the proper decisions were taken.

1386

CSO:1830/237

REGIONAL

FORUM ASSESSES RURAL HOUSING IN LITHUANIA

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 4 Dec 83 p 4

[Article by B. Zaks, SOVETSKAYA LITVA special correspondent: "The Peasant House Today and Tomorrow--Notes on the Architecture and Journalism Day Held in the Vilkavishskiy Rayon"]

[Text] How is a tradition born? Is a certain measure carried out twice, thrice, ten times--and then becomes a tradition? Probably, this is still not enough. What is important is the social significance of a measure, its ideological and moral contents, the imprint which it leaves in the soul, the awareness of the participants, and on subsequent deeds. And if we approach the evaluation of the Architecture and Journalism Day held in the Vilkavishskiy Rayon from this point of view, we are fully justified, I think, in speaking already about the birth of a good tradition--meetings between architects and journalists and the public, joint discussions of the most urgent tasks for present-day architecture.

Let me remind you of the following: the first such meeting was held last year in Shyaulay. Together with its inhabitants and workers, the architects and journalists examined the problems of urbanistics, the achievements and errors in organizing the urban environment, urban housing, and places of work, study, and rest and recreation.

Now a particularly urgent question has been placed on the agenda: the present and future of our rural areas. The social development of the village is an extremely important aspect of the successful implementation of the Food Program, as well as the decisions of the 10th Plenum of the CP of Lithuania Central Committee. It was from this point of view that the state of affairs in rural urbanistics was analyzed. I did not make a slip of the tongue when I said "urbanistics." For, of course, now in the villages "they are not building tiny houses," as one of the participants in the meeting pointedly observed, but rather are planning and building urban-type settlements, though, of course, taking into account the specifics of peasant work and daily life. The discussion was business-like, detailed, and well-motivated.

"Does A Person Really Need Much?"

We will not amplify nor dampen the response in the discussions "to the topic." Because, no matter what kinds of arguments, proposals, and countering questions may be put forth, despite all the diversity of tastes, inquiries, demands, and other factors, the response, in principle, boils down to the following formulation--sufficiently voluminous, in my opinion, albeit, perhaps, not all-encompassing: "Life should be interesting!" If we carry this somewhat further, it means that work should provide gratification, comfort and sufficiency should prevail at home, and spiritual requirements should be satisfied to the maximum. In any case, such is the fundamental, most general, so to speak, formulation of simple human happiness. While understanding the very close, inextricable ties among each of the parts of the formulation, nevertheless, let's isolate one of them--the home--and let's take a look at how this condition is being observed in the rural areas.

"I have had occasion to travel about the republic, and I have seen quite a few beautiful houses and settlements. But what do we have here? Monotony. Dullness. Let's allow that the self-supporting farm construction suits me. But why equip a workshop if it is necessary to do everything at home--to saw, plane, and repair the pitchforks...?"

"It's still quite a long ways away to the farm buildings. You know, you have to run to look after the livestock several times a day. And when it's autumn or winter, there is sleet and cold.... And you can't skirt around the house; you have to come right into the kitchen from the yard. I remember how it used to be--when you entered the house, you left your dirty boots in the hay-storage area. Now you enter directly into the hallway; as soon as you come in, you have to change your shoes."

"The houses are just like peas in a pod. And it's as if they were standing in the steppes--without any green trees and shrubs. The sector adjacent to the farmstead must have a work area and a rest and recreation area; the garden should be separate from the orchard; there is no place to put the hay-loft or the barn."

"I think that our microrayon will soon become beautiful: the orchards will grow up, and we will obtain some decorative plants. There's only one trouble--the roofs are leaking both in the houses and in the cow-sheds. The paint on the fronts of the houses does not last long. And here's another thing: it's quite a long ways for the kids to go to school."

I must admit that I had not anticipated such a stormy beginning to the meeting with the kolkhoz members. The architects were somewhat disheartened. We had just passed through Sudava, the central farmstead of the Pargale Kolkhoz. We had seen the attractively laid-out quarter of "Alitus small houses," old-fashioned Russian brick houses, and the new microrayon. There were fruit trees in many sections. Here and there under the snow one could discern the outlines of flower beds and gardens. We had seen the plan of the future construction. Chairman Pyatras Sveykata talked about the construction of a new school, House of Culture, the refurbishing of the park; he informed us that

there was only one individual farmstead remaining in the entire farm.... In short, what was in effect physically now and in the future provided cause for a sense of gratification. And here, suddenly, was this squall of complaints and scoldings. Then, of course, things became a bit more calm, and they also spoke about the good things. But the first few speeches did impart the tone to the discussion; they outlined and revealed the range of the problems. On the whole they could be categorized as follows: in the model and in real life.

An enormous amount of work is being conducted in this republic with regard to resettling peasants from farmsteads into settlements. Some 130,000 apartments and houses were built in rural areas during the period of the three five-year plans. During the last two years alone 8,500 houses, 127 children's nurseries and kindergartens, 69 dining-rooms, 47 stores, and other facilities were put into operation. The figures are laconic and convincing: the scope of construction in the rural areas is great. The Sudavans know and understand this very well. One of them stated it as follows: "The matter is clear. There is a great deal of construction going on all over Lithuania; everyone wants their own sections and settlements to be set up well right away. And, therefore, there are difficulties with certain materials, decorative shrubbery, and trees..." And he added: "Only why is it that so many houses are so much alike and the quality not always up to the necessary level?"

They know, and they understand. But not everything. They do not want to understand or justify architects for a lack of a flight of imagination, or builders for quality of work which is unsatisfactory at times. They have their own reasons. Why are Yuknaychay, Erishkyay, Daynava, and Zhel'svyale so renowned? Why are the houses built by the self-help method better, cozier, and more attractive?

The answer to the second question is already inherent, I think, in the very posing of it. The self-help method of construction is used by the kolkhoz members and their fellow-villagers themselves. There is no hack work to be found among the persons with whom you live and work. Furthermore, the controls here are stricter--the chiefs are right alongside you all the time. Contracting organizations, on the other hand, are concerned with fulfilling the plan: there are many projects, too little manpower, the deadlines are pressing.... It is a well-known picture.

Planning. This is a multi-layered problem. In solving it, the rural areas have overcome many stages. And those difficulties and omissions which are now being described are the difficulties of growth; these are problems stemming from a raised level of prosperity and cultural standards, and, therefore, of heightened demands and needs.

Traditions and the Present Day

Architecture is an art. It solves the same ideological-moral problems as do literature, the cinema, the theater, and the fine arts. In contrast to them, however, it gives shape to the material, living environment, as well as to spiritual life. But do not architects sometimes forget their first calling? Do they not sometimes remain in the rut of mere utilitarianism?

One can hear such remarks as the following quite often from the planners: "If I could only issue such and such a construction plan...! I could design such and such a little house...!" And, indeed, there can be no doubt of the fact that our architects could "issue" and "design" such plans. To those settlements which have been mentioned above let's add quite a few more. Let's mention Zhirmunay and, of course, Lazdinay; let's remember the numerous awards which are constantly being made to the architects of Soviet Lithuania. Let's also recall and mention those colleagues who, in addition to what "could have been" managed to get along without the subjunctive mood. They went ahead and accomplished things, moreover, from the ordinary series of houses, from ordinary materials. Influential here were not merely professional skills, imagination, and inspiration. There was also the ability to see not a "human being in general," but a specific inhabitant of a specific house or apartment. Moreover, such an ability is also a professional quality.

At the meeting in the Vilkaishkiy Rayon's House of Culture one of the speakers stated the following: "An architect comes out from the city, walks around the village, takes a look, and leaves--in order to draw up a plan. But you, dear man, should live for a while in the village, have a look at the peasants' way of life during the various seasons, walk out to the farms and into the workshops. Then you will have a better idea of where and what kinds of houses to build, as well as where the production areas should be located." It was said emotionally, but there is truth in these words. It was not without reason that at one similar such meeting with architects approximately the same kind of thought was uttered by a party worker as follows: "You take a look at the model, and you see beautiful houses. But the impression is created that some of them have been designed for a city-dweller, or for a person who does not engage in personal farming."

To this it must be further added that the architects do not investigate local traditions and characteristics thoroughly enough. It is this, I think, which causes the complaints about monotony and uniformity. Certainly for a very long time construction in Zhemaytiya has been unlike that of Suvalkiya, and that of Dzukiya distinct from that of Aukshaytiya. What we are talking about is, of course, not a matter of "galvanizing the archaic," returning to outmoded, ethnographic forms, or turning to the exotic. Traditions can also be honored in another way--in observing the proportions and configurations of houses which have taken shape in a given region, in planning apartments and the entire farmstead area. How this has been done, let's say, in developing new buildings for the settlements of Rumshishkes and Zhezhmaryay in Kayshyadorskiy Rayon.

Everyone will agree that the mass scale and pace of construction along with industrialization pose complex problems for architects. But here is something which gives pause for thought. There are about 50 standardized plans for houses. And with such a great diversity--how is it that we have "twin-type" settlements? The conclusion is, possibly, not indisputable and does not encompass all the factors, but it is partly this: the service of the rayon architect is still quite ineffective. This is not my opinion but that of the recognized architectural master, V. Chekanauskas.

What I have in mind is not only the ability to "adapt" a plan to a given section. The aid of the kolkhoz-member-builder should be consulted in selecting the type of farmstead. Here the consultant himself is required to have creativity, initiative, the capacity to understand human psychology and be convincing, to provide good grounds for his own suggestion. It must be admitted that sometimes inertia of thought or the force of habit impells a peasant to select this or that plan ("my neighbor built a house like that, and it's OK by me"), or, on the other hand, he is reluctant to move from his individual farmstead to the settlement ("my father lived this way, but in the village, everywhere you look, everybody has the same kind of house"). And it is precisely here that good advice from a specialist should be influential, the joint discussion of all the details of the future farmstead, right up to planting trees and shrubbery.

By the way, such planting of trees and shrubs, to be more exact, the landscaping solution of settlements, as it has turned out, is a special item. People are frequently poorly informed as to what kinds of plants can be obtained. Moreover, if anybody mentions an address or gives you the name of a plant, you should make an effort to find out what it looks like. It would probably be feasible to prepare even a modest-sized catalog with photographs of decorative plants which can be cultivated in Lithuania. This would provide a good service to landscape architects as well as to farmers.

The "Concertina" Plan

As is well known, construction of a building is an expensive matter. Whether it is a question of a production area, an apartment house, a school, or a public service complex, it takes a long time to build. Some peasants obtain a house--the only one for his entire life, as they say, for himself, his children, and his grandchildren. It often happens that the parents live together for quite a long time with their children and with their younger descendants. But time does not stand still. The children will have other needs and requirements for a way of life. And production is improving and growing. Will the architects keep tomorrow in mind? Is there enough flexibility in their plans?

I recall that in Tbilisi my colleagues suggested that I attend the discussion of some new plans for rural buildings. "But where's the room for grandpa?"--a question resounded which astonished me. The development's creator, however, was not at all amazed; he walked up to the plan and pointed out the following: "Here, on the first floor. This door is a sliding door." The further discussion did not deal with the topic under discussion here. What I would like to dwell on now is the fact that both the developer and his opponent had taken some thought and were concerned about such a "trifle" as a room for an older member of the family, i. e., they have given consideration to the numerical increase of the family.

But now imagine the quantitative increase of such a "large family" as a settlement. I am personally convinced that a different demographic situation will come about soon--a reduction in the outflow of the population from the villages; here and there the reverse movement has already begun. There are already instances of this trend. For example, in this very same Pyargale Kolkhoz. Lads from the army are returning to the native farm. Several persons from the city

have requested to be given jobs on this kolkhoz. Employed here at present, according to P. Sveykata, are 70 young men. "To be sure, we don't have enough women," the chairman noted and added with a smile, "but our lads have not lost out; they bring them in from other places." A stabilization, and even an increase of personnel and residents may also be observed in several other farms and rural settlements of the republic, and the people's income is growing--more and more motor vehicles and motorcycles are beginning to appear in the rural areas.

In conversations with architects several farmers have complained of the following: there is nowhere to keep a motor vehicle; there is no place for a garage. Indeed, in certain farmstead plans garages are not indicated. "But who is to blame that you, dear sir, selected such a plan?" Nobody is to blame. Not even the kolkhoz member himself. How was he to know that with 10 years he could acquire his own "car." But the architect now, he could have foreseen it and provided for it. For this purpose he probably should have laid out the section in such a way so as to be able to build something on and re-equip it without doing any harm to the aesthetic whole. In other words, to create a unique kind of "concertina" plan.

Such an idea, was given impetus, it must be admitted, by the story of the manager of a certain farm. A few years ago it was suggested that this kolkhoz specialize in raising calves. New farms were built and equipped. But by that time the need had arisen to re-orient the farm to produce another product. What should be done with the recently built farms? Where should they build the additional production areas? And where should the constantly growing motor pool be located? Who can predict how production technology will change tomorrow and what further construction will be needed? There are many questions. Of course, there will be solutions. But in the future, so that such questions and the difficulties involved in solving them should not arise, we should give some thought to those same "concertina" plans. And this should be done both for residential farmsteads and for the production buildings. Not only the quantitative changes but also the qualitative changes in the village, along with the increasing demands, should be taken into account.

At one time, for example, swimming pools were certainly considered to be something pertaining to the capital or a large industrial center. Today many of Lithuania's cities have them. I am convinced that the time is not far off when they will become a necessity in the big settlements too. Consequently, schools, Houses of Culture, and other public buildings must be planned with consideration given to such a qualitative future. "With consideration given" means that, if not [word illegible] now, then at least in the future, a gymnasium, swimming pool, or, let's say, rehearsal rooms be "naturally" written into the ensemble, into the architectural environment taking shape. That environment which is on paper and in model form is being born today in physical terms, and it must serve today's fathers, as well as tomorrow's sons and grandsons.

Who Will Help the Architect?

Of course, the meeting in the Vilkavishkskiy Rayon is one of many at which the architects, together with the "consumers" of their products, discuss the

shortcomings, and listen to the frequently unflattering evaluations and reprimands directed at them. You will agree, however, that such a discussion is certainly a "post factum" matter. The disease is present, and we must merely make a diagnosis. But, to continue the analogy as applied to our case, it is not a matter of curing the disease. Attempts are being made to prevent it from occurring in other patients. Could this have been done earlier? Undoubtedly. If only a specialist had been consulted in time. For an architect such a specialist is a sociologist, a demographer.

Before an architect's work is brought before the court of public opinion, it is subjected to a meticulous analysis in his own "workshop" circle. What sharp, fierce battles wreak havoc when a dispute takes place "without witnesses," and it is not necessary to defend the "honor of the uniform." Here you cannot "throw" an opponent by the use of terminology. Arguments are cited concerning the needs of people (this knowledge is evidently based on impressions of meetings similar to the one in the Vilkavishksiy Rayon). Among the arguments are people's tastes and habits. Likewise serving as a shield is a reference to one's personal experience--both in living and in one's professional work. Alas, practice has demonstrated the invalidity of applying this experience another time. But relying on the interests known to the plan's creator, as well as people's requirements in general, seems extremely shaky; groups of people are varied. Accordingly, they have varied needs; even within the limits of a single group they can differ.

But is it worth while to shatter a lance when the deed has already been done? Would it not be better, prior to beginning the project, to arm oneself with the necessary information and "iron-clad" proofs for the future dispute; these could be put at the architect's disposal by...the sociologist. And so, it is the latter who turns out to be the true and reliable assistant of the architect.

We do have sociological services here in Lithuania. But a paradoxical situation has taken shape. As a rule, people have recourse to their services for an explanation of this or that case, a situation which has taken shape, a phenomenon or a fact which has already assumed an outline. Whereas if the sociologist had received the assignment to study, let's say, the opinion of kol-khoz members with regard to the arrangement of a settlement in a certain locality along with the data of investigation, a great deal could have been suggested to the planner. This would not be information about human beings "in general" but rather about specific people, about the habits, customs, way of life, and work of the future new settlers. Of course, even sociological analysis is still no guarantee against all errors. But how many of them would be successfully avoided!

I repeat that we do have sociological services. But neither at the meeting in Vilkavishkskiy nor at other meetings did I ever have occasion to hear from the architects any references to the authoritative conclusions of the representatives of this field of knowledge. Conclusions which have been drawn prior to the creation of the plan and not "after the event." But, perhaps, the architects do not consult or even like their assistants very much. If that is the case, then it is a shame. Sociology can and must become a reliable tool in shaping the types of residential and public buildings, the major complexes and centers, the architectural environment.

* * *

Soviet Lithuania has accumulated a great deal of experience in the social transformation of the village. Achievements in this field has also been affirmed by the attainments in agricultural production. If people live with beauty, they work well. It is not in vain, of course, that the wisdom of the folk pronounces the following: "Bread and beauty are the creation of the same hands!"

Architecture and Journalism Day in the Vilkavishksiy Rayon proceeded substantively; it has been of assistance in specifying ways to solve the problems which arise and in improving the important and necessary work with regard to the social development of the village. Those participating in this measure expressed their thanks to the party rayon committee and rayispolkom, as well as to the farm managers, for their aid in organizing it and for an interesting and useful discussion.

2384

CSO: 1800/237

REGIONAL

INACCURATE REPORTING OF STATISTICS IN LITHUANIA

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 22 Dec 83 p 2

[Article by N. Kutsenko, department chief, LiSSR Central Statistical Administration: "Behind the Palisade of Figures"]

[Text] State statistics comprise one of the important levers for the development of the national economy, a tested means for monitoring the course of fulfilling the plans of production, construction, and social measures, as well as for controlling the economy and culture. To depart from this procedure, to require an accountability not approved in some cases by the statistical organs of the USSR or a Union republic, in other cases--by the Ministry of Finance and the Central Statistical Administration--is prohibited.

However, this question is really not so simple as it might seem at first glance. The fact of the matter is the violations by officials of the established procedure of accounting, and forcing subordinate economic sub-divisions to render all manner of supplementary data lead to an unjustified over-burdening of lower-level officials by every conceivable kind of computation and paper work. They absorb time and effort and distract people from production work, i. e., the lower the efficiency of staff workers in the administrative apparatuses in the localities.

Unfortunately, we are compelled to encounter such facts quite frequently. For example, an engineer of the Utenskiy Mobile Mechanized Column, S. Ramoshkene, addressed a request to us in the Central Statistical Administration to exert an influence on the chief of the territorial-construction trust, I. Vasilyauskas, who was demanding an excessively great and complex accountability from the sub-departmental organizations. A check-up confirmed the correctness of this complaint. Within the trust's system there had appeared 24 forms of illegal accountability with 7,554 indicators computed on an annual basis. An appropriate representation made by us to the republic's Ministry of Rural Construction should put an end to this practice. What we are talking about, by the way, pertains not only to Utene. This year within the system of this ministry 43 forms of "do-it-yourself" accounting have been revealed.

It is noteworthy that many economic managers, who complicate, even without this, the not-so-simple accountability of the "inferiors" to the "superiors," justify this by the aspiration to analyze more deeply and in an all-encompassing manner the activity of the subordinate production units, to reveal

additional reserves for improving the work, etc. These would seem to be good intentions, would they not? But as a result the vital, operational management of affairs and people is replaced by paper work, bureaucratic vagaries, and the subordinates begin to artificially "color up" the fruits of their own activities. The standardized system of state accounting is adjusted annually on a scientifically well-grounded basis, and, therefore, it does not need any "do-it-yourself" new trends. Furthermore, we must not ignore the fact that the approved system of tables and forms of state accountability has the force of law and is not subject to arbitrary changes.

Economic managers cannot fail to understand this. And, nevertheless, some of them have an amazingly unconcerned approach to the observance of the given normative acts. In due course, upon presentation of matters, the LiSSR Central Statistical Administration issued a directive with regard to the republic's Ministry of Local Industry concerning the abolition of 16 forms of illegal accounting. But, as a check-up showed, this year the number of such forms here not only did not decrease but even increased...threefold; as computed on a yearly basis, their indicators amount to a total of 15,000.

There are persistent violations of the accounting procedure which is mandatory for all departments; excesses are being encouraged in this matter by officials within the systems of the Ministries of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Municipal Services, Furniture and Wood Processing Industry, Agriculture, as well as in the organizations of the State Committee on Cinematography, and others. And what is sometimes amazing is that the additional accounting, being introduced without coordination with the organs of the Central Statistical Administration, contains the same indicators as the state accounting, except that it is more detailed or duplicates in a somewhat altered form the data possessed by accounts in other places. The trustworthiness of such "detailing" is quite often doubtful; it contradicts the materials of the preliminary accounting and, consequently, creates the grounds for additional postscripts.

As already stated, the problem of correct accountability is connected in the closest possible manner with the observance of legality. All the more alarm is caused by the facts which are being encountered of violations in this sphere on the part of even those institutions which, by their very nature, are supposed to observe the spirit and the letter of the law.

The director of the Shatriya Sewing Association, I. Stravinskas, requested from us an explanation as to the legality of the demand by the Raseynskiy Rayispolkom for the presentation of various types of weekly accounts. It turned out that the rayispolkom's written directive on this score runs counter to the existing procedure of accountability. No matter how strange it may seem, even the Procurator's Office of the Shyaulyayskiy Rayon has contributed its own "bit" to violating the rules of statistical accounting. It imposed a unique kind of contribution on the Daugel'skiy Building Materials Association--to present the Procurator's Office with voluminous accounts for six-month periods, quarterly, and even daily. In an official letter, signed by Procurator I. Pivoras, the association was ordered to render the accounts "without waiting for additional reminders."

Let me repeat: the material and moral harm from arbitrarily "inflating" accountability is obvious. It is conducive to excessive waste of working time and monetary means; it distracts employees from carrying out their direct job duties and facilitates the creation of an atmosphere of nervousness and showiness, along with the appearance of distortions and errors in the accounts. The forced imposition of paper work and a diseased "accountomania" contradict the ideas of the November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as the party's demands concerning the strengthening of discipline and order, along with increasing a business-like attitude and accuracy in our daily work.

2384

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REGIONAL

LITHUANIA'S PARTY-ORGANIZATIONAL WORK VIEWED

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 10 Jan 84 p 2

[Article by V. Kardamavichyus, chief, Organizational Party Work Department, Central Committee CPLi: "Consolidation of Forces"]

[Text] The report and election campaign in the party organizations of the republic was conducted in an organized, business-like, and self-critical fashion. It demonstrated a higher level of party work and consciousness, and increased sense of responsibility among communists for strengthening the party's leading role in every sphere of the national economy, culture, and social development. Practically all the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee in its decree on the organization of reports and elections were implemented.

This important campaign was marked by a notable political and production upsurge among the toiling masses who are working hard and creatively to carry out the assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan, to implement the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the Central Committee, as well as other decrees. An analysis of the course and results of the meetings and conferences held revealed several common characteristics. These are: a deep interest among party members in such problems as perfecting the style and methods of work at all levels of management; strengthening the plan, labor and production discipline and the sense of responsibility of cadres; intensifying the production process; and raising the productivity and quality of labor.

The reports and elections demonstrated the monolithic cohesion of Lithuanian communists with the Leninist CPSU Central Committee. At party meetings and conferences they gave their unanimous approval to the internal and foreign policies of the CPSU, to Comrade Y. V. Andropov's statement on the deployment of American nuclear rockets in Western Europe, all actions and measures taken by the Soviet Government aimed at eliminating the danger of nuclear war, preserving peace and ensuring the security of our country and other countries of the socialist commonwealth. The communists of the republic pledged to make an appropriate contribution of their labor to the cause of strengthening the economic and defense might of the Motherland.

Party members working in industry, construction, transport and other areas of the national economy underlined the fact that efforts by party organizations to implement the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee helped bring about stabler and more productive work in many collectives and achieve better results. Workers of the republic's industry fulfilled the year's plans for sales, production growth rate, and growth of productivity ahead of schedule. The year's target figures were met by the building industry and agriculture. The republic successfully coped with its assignment for centralized purchases of all categories of plants. The plan for sales to the state of milk and meat was completed ahead of schedule. Moreover, the foundations were laid for good results in the current year.

In the opinion of party members, these positive results stemmed in large measure from measures aimed at strengthening state and labor discipline. For the first half of last year losses in the republic of working time per worker as compared to 1982 fell by 1.3 times in industry and were cut almost by half in construction. A similar turn for the better took place in other branches of the republic's economy.

It should be noted that the role of the labor collective in strengthening work and production discipline is constantly growing. These problems are discussed in a sharper and more principled vein at meetings of workers and public organizations and at sittings of comrades' courts. Collectives and their leaders no longer cover up violations of labor and public discipline, resorting more frequently to punitive or educational measures as stipulated by law. Discipline has become one of the most important indicators in weighing the results of socialist competition.

However, some collectives are still not strict or principled enough in the struggle against breaches of discipline. That is why it is so important to lend support to the thought voiced by driver I. Statkiavichyus and other communists that strengthening order and labor discipline should be the responsibility not only of the administration, but of every honest worker and all public organizations as well. This should be the pivotal direction in educational work and the shaping of public opinion.

In the course of the reports and elections the communists of Lithuania exhaustively analyzed the implementation by party organizations of the directive laid down by the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU CC on ensuring a fusion of organizational and educational work. Problems of ideological, labor and moral education of working people and student youth, of party supervision over the Komsomol, the trade unions and other public organizations were discussed. Many communists reported that their party collectives had of late stepped up their activities, broadened the content of their work and enriched it with new forms. That is why the prestige of party organizations, their militancy and efficacy continue to grow.

Take, for example, the incorporation into production of the brigade contract method. Not a few of the observations made at report and election meetings and conferences were devoted to the subject of achieving that goal. There are cases, some communists noted, where this progressive form of collective

labor is given only formal recognition; the economic groundwork is inadequately prepared, no efforts are made to explain the new method to the workforce. Such an "incorporation" often leaves the workers dissatisfied and does not produce any significant economic effect. On the other hand, when the problem is handled creatively and with a sense of party responsibility, the productivity of the brigades rises sharply. In their speeches at the meetings the communists of the Vilnius Calculator Plant imeni V. I. Lenin, the Raseinskiy Garment-making Production Association, Shatriya, the Pariziaus Komuna Kolkhoz of Shakyaiskiy Rayon, the Rambinas Sovkhoz of Shilutskiy Rayon, the Rusnenskiy Fish-breeding Farm and many other collectives all agreed that with the collective contract method better use is made of production facilities and equipment, the workers have a deeper vested interest in achieving good end results. In those collectives where the method has been adopted discipline and organization have markedly improved, and the contribution of each worker to the common cause is evaluated more correctly.

Close to 97 percent of registered members and candidate members of the CPSU took part in the report meetings, and almost all the elected delegates participated in the city and rayon party conferences.

Well organized and fruitful were the report meetings and elections at the Radio Instruments Plant imeni 60th Anniversary of October, and the Neris Agricultural Machinery Plant, both of Vilnius, the Kaunas Casting Works, Tsentrolit, the Panevezhis Exemplary Construction Trust, the kolkhozes Pyargale of Plungiskiy Rayon and Draugiste of Pasval'skiy Rayon, and in many other primary party organizations. The reports presented and the speeches of many communists were business-like, ideologically mature, critical and self-critical. Many useful thoughts were voiced about strengthening the vanguard role of communists and improving the style and methods of work.

Efficiency and good organization characterized most of the city and rayon conferences. At these gatherings the work accomplished in 3 years was thoroughly analyzed and critically assessed, current problems and shortcomings were discussed and ways to solve them proposed and approved. Immediate and longer-range goals were set.

We must recognize as correct the policy of most party organizations of the republic whereby efforts are focussed on resolving the most pressing problems, on eliminating so-called "bottlenecks". Thus, prior to the onset of the 11th Five-Year plan the Alitusskiy city party committee initiated the drawing up of a comprehensive program to intensify industrial production in the city. This plan helped concentrate the attention of communists, specialists, and the entire workforce on such issues as better assimilating existing production facilities, strengthening socialist labor discipline, incorporating into production the achievements of science and technology as well as the know-how of pacemaker workers. As pointed out at the Alitus conference, in the first 3 years of the current five-year plan production volume was to have gone up by 10.2 percent and productivity by 7.8 percent, whereas the actual figures for the period were 14.2 and 15.6 percent respectively.

Newly created during the past 3 years were 55 party committees, 292 primary and 383 shopfloor party organizations, and 832 party groups. New party organizations were established in those labor collectives that did not up to now have any. All these structural changes will help to strengthen the influence of communists over the masses and improve organizational mass-political work.

The report and election campaign just over demonstrated that the party organization of the republic has a good reserve of manpower to draw on to improve the qualitative composition of the elected aktiv of city and rayon party committees, primary party organizations, and their local divisions.

Elected to the posts of secretaries of party and shopfloor organizations, to membership in committees and bureaus and as group organizers were a large number of workers and kolkhoz workers, engineers and technicians, specialists in various fields of the economy, women and communists with a higher education. It is the duty of city and rayon party committees to provide high-quality instruction to the newly-elected party aktiv.

During the report and election meetings a number of shortcomings were brought to light. In some organizations the training of communists lacked the well-thought-out, personified approach, their members were, consequently, not too well organized and not very active. There were cases when party group organizers and shopfloor party organization bureaus delivered reports containing little in-depth analysis of their own activities, no evaluation of internal party, ideological, political and educational work and hardly any specific criticism and self-criticism. Some passages of the resolutions passed were too general in character.

City and rayon party committees must carefully analyze the results of the reports and elections, decide how to eliminate the shortcomings revealed and take measures to implement the critical remarks and suggestions of communists. Over 39,000 such remarks and proposals were put forward at the report and election meetings and over 4,000 at the conferences. This testifies to the growing militancy of party organizations, to the communists' resolve to play a more active party in solving existing problems and eliminating shortcomings. We must painstakingly analyze these proposals, organize their implementation, and after a certain time, inform party members as to how their suggestions are being carried out, how the drawbacks in question are being assailed.

The party organizations of the republic have begun a new phase of strenuous work. Important and highly responsible assignments were laid down by the December (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee which call for a policy of thrift in every branch of the economy and in every collective, urge all labor collectives to revitalize the movement for raising the machine shift coefficient and achieving the projected labor intensity of goods produced, demand that every enterprise reach its target figure for the current year in reducing the number of workers engaged in manual labor and strictly abide by its contractual obligations concerning shipments of its output. The main thing now, as stressed by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, is to maintain the momentum gathered, the general desire to get things done and to develop further the positive processes set in motion.

It is a matter of honor for communists to mobilize all toilers for the successful implementation of the directives laid down by the party.

REGIONAL

UZBEK KOMSOMOL FIRST SECRETARY ON MILITARY, PHYSICAL TRAINING

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 Jan 84 p 3

[Article by B. Allamuradov, first secretary of the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee: "Educate Patriots"]

[Text] The peaceful initiatives of our party and government are finding an ardent response in the hearts of Uzbekistan's Komsomol members and of all of its youth. At meetings and during a Peace March Soviet youth has angrily condemned the adventuristic policy of the imperialist circles of the United States and their allies, and has expressed an unbending will and determination to struggle for peace on the planet and a readiness to rise to the defense of their fatherland.

The Komsomol committees together with the political agencies of the Turkestan Red Banner Military District, its military commissariats, and its ministries and departments have accumulated a considerable amount of experience in developing worthy reinforcements for the army and navy. Our glorious veterans are making a weighty contribution to propagandizing Lenin's teachings regarding the defense of our socialist fatherland and the heroic history of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Varied work is being done in Fergana Oblast. Veterans have conducted thousands of lessons in courage in schools and pioneer camps and thousands of heart-to-heart talks with conscripts. A high evaluation is merited by the collaboration between the councils of veterans and the Komsomol committees of Tashkent and Kokanda and Shavatskiy and Dzharkurganskiy Rayons. Speaking at a meeting with veterans of the Soviet Armed Forces, the member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Minister of Defense Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov said: "A veteran of the Armed Forces is a person of heroic feats in combat and the bearer of the lofty spiritual and moral values of the Soviet people and of enormous experience in military labor both during peacetime and during the grim years of war." It is the duty of Komsomol committees to enlist veterans in patriotic military work among the youth and to surround them with care and constant attention.

The training of reliable defenders of our Soviet fatherland is being accomplished today on the basis of an overall approach to the patriotic military

education of the youth. It begins with the school bench. This important patriotic and international work is conducted by many Komsomol organizations and by the pedagogical collectives of educational institutions.

Work has been skillfully organized in Komsomolabad. A school for future officers has been founded there, and competitions in the technical military forms of sport are regularly conducted.

For almost 30 years the military advisor R. Kakhkhorov, a war and labor veteran, has been working in the school imeni S. Ayni in Gizhduvanskiy Rayon. On his initiative the school's Komsomol members and pioneers have founded a military glory room which contains exhibits about people from their area who participated in the Great Patriotic War. They have also set up a military laboratory and constructed a drill ground, and they perform exercises at shooting ranges and proving grounds. The young people willingly go to elementary military training lessons and work at them with interest. Practically all of the graduates who are called into the army achieve distinction in military and political training. It is this way, in close collaboration with Komsomol members and pioneers, that the best military advisors work.

However, at the beginning of this school year the position of military advisor was vacant in 215 of the republic's general educational schools, vocational and technical schools, and tekhnikums.

The VUZ physical education and military training faculties have to make a contribution to the solution of this problem. Poor work is being done here in the Bukhara and Fergana Pedagogical Institutes. Students stand aloof from the "Orlyenok" and "Zarnitsa" games, and during their summer holidays they are not drawn into participating in military sports camps. On account of the insufficient number of proving grounds and shooting ranges, almost half of the future military advisors have low indicators for applied military types of sports.

The Komsomol raykoms and gorkoms have to be more energetic in recommending Komsomol members--junior commanders who have gone into the reserve and young people who have shown distinction in military and political training and who have demonstrated an ability for pedagogical work--for studies in the pedagogical VUZes.

The language of friendship and fraternity--the Russian language--has an enormous role in increasing the readiness of Uzbekistan's youth for labor and defense. A knowledge of the Russian language helps Uzbek soldiers to master the principles of military work more rapidly. Conferences and seminars of students of politics and economics, Lenin lessons, debates, lectures, and all of the other forms of Komsomol work which have become established must promote the training of our youth in the Russian language. The use of this language of inter-national communication is of great importance at meetings, in the training of the elective aktiv, and in the completion of Komsomol documents.

Greater interaction with the organizations of DOSAAF will make it possible to increase the effectiveness of the patriotic military work of Komsomol organi-

zations. Three million Uzbek Komsomol members are members of DOSAAF. Today thousands of senior graders are mastering the occupations of truck driver and tractor-driver mechanic. There has been some progress in strengthening the physical plant. However, even today there are no shooting ranges in almost half of the general educational schools, vocational and technical schools, and tekhnikums. And this is having a negative effect upon the military training of the youth.

For many years there have been discussions of establishing military sports camps for adolescents. Some people demand the construction of exhibition sites and they demand "generous" patron organizations, others talk about regular staffs, and still others find something else to talk about, but nothing is done. Only six camps have been opened during the past year. A different approach was taken to the solution of this problem in Kasansayskiy Rayon, Namangan Oblast. Here, there is a military sports Komsomol camp for 200 young people during the summer holiday period. Twenty staff educators conduct military technical and sports classes. The DOSAAF raykom makes a serious contribution. The success of the Kasansayskiy people has been achieved thanks to the support of the party rayon committee and to the interested participation of government and economic agencies and Komsomol organizations. The Komsomol committees together with the public education agencies, the defense society workers, and the military commissariats should establish at least one such camp in every rayon this year. It would be desirable to use rural school buildings for these purposes, to acquire tents, and to combine military sports training with socially useful labor.

One of the chief directions of our work is the training of physically strong young people with great endurance. The possibilities for improving the quality of mass physical culture and fitness work are constantly expanding in the republic. A confirmation of this is the sixth place position which was taken by our command at the VIII Summer Spartakiad of the Peoples of the USSR.

But the brilliance of the champions' medals should not blind us to defects. Feeling easy because of past successes, the Komsomol committees have weakened their attention to sports for children and adolescents. Athletes of these ages perform beneath their capacities at the All-Union Spartakiad of School Children and at the All-Union Youth Games.

Komsomol workers in Andizhan like to show guests their good stadiums and sports complexes on whose construction and maintenance the state spends enormous amounts. But these same complexes are rarely provided to adolescent men and women. For this reason, performance results at the "Start of Hopes" competitions and at the republican Spartakiad of School Children get worse here with each passing year.

The responsibility of Komsomol committees for the physical education of children, school children, and working and rural youth has to be increased, and it has to be seen to it that every pioneer, Komsomol member, and young person regularly engages in physical culture, sports, and tourism. We have to judge the effectiveness of Komsomol influence on the development of physi-

cal culture among the youth not by beautiful reports, but by the actual readiness of young people for military service.

Every Komsomol organization possesses real capabilities for fundamentally improving the patriotic military education of the youth. And in order to make use of them the Komsomol obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms have to give up showy displays in and out of season and make a deep analysis of their work and seek reserves for improving it.

2959

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REGIONAL

NEW HEAD OF TURKMEN STATE COMMITTEE FOR LABOR ON MECHANIZATION

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 25 Jan 84 p 2

[Article by L. Dudnikova, division chief of the TuSSR State Committee for Labor: "The Program Exists, Now Control Is Necessary"]

[Text] In the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, "On Measures To Accelerate Scientific and Technological Progress in the Economy," it is stated that the growth rates of the economy now depend to an ever greater extent upon the growth rates of labor productivity on the basis of an extensive and rapid practical introduction of the achievements of science, engineering, and advanced experience.

One of the paramount concerns in the struggle to increase production efficiency is a decrease in manual and physically hard labor. Toward this end, an overall program for the mechanization and automation of production processes has been developed in the republic. Programs of local and branch dimensions made it possible to get a better view of the range of the issues which had to be resolved and to discover those work places where the necessity for mechanizing manual labor had a priority.

The realization of this program in 1979-1980 made it possible to obtain an economic effect in the amount of five billion rubles and to increase labor productivity by 1.6 percent. During two years of the 11th Five-Year Plan more than 4,000 additional people in industry were transferred to mechanized labor. The economic effect came to 6.8 million rubles, and labor productivity during the two-and-one-half years increased on this basis by two percent. Active work was undertaken to decrease manual and physically hard labor by the Ministries of Cotton Ginning Industry, Land Improvement and Water Resources, and Motor Vehicle Transport, by the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the Glavkarakumstroy, and the Administration for Geology.

However, it was very quickly discovered that there were problems which made this process difficult. First of all, insufficient amounts of equipment and an imperfect structure for the production of the necessary mechanization equipment were disclosed. The fact is that the necessary machines have not yet been invented and designed for the performance of many manual operations. According to approximate estimates, engineering solutions are missing for the

mechanization of at least two-thirds of the manual operations. And this kind of disproportion is not accidental. For many years mechanization was everywhere carried out in a sporadic manner. The basic attention was given to improving basic operations and basic production. But auxiliary and subsidiary operations remained with the result that the number of auxiliary workers frequently increased more rapidly than the number of basic workers.

A special-purpose overall program for decreasing manual labor has the task of bringing about a radical change in the entire economy. Its realization will make it possible to speed up this work by three to four times. In every ministry and department headquarters and commissions for the introduction of the overall program's measures have been created. However, far from all of them are doing active work. It is precisely for this reason that the assignment for the mechanization of labor intensive processes was fulfilled by only 69 percent in 1981, and by only 43 percent in 1982. During the first half of last year the program was fulfilled at the level of 75 percent.

The labor mechanization level is low at the enterprises of the Ministry of Communications, the Municipal Economy, and of the Food Industry and at TuSSR Gossnab. Poor work is being done to reduce manual labor and make hard physical labor easier by the trusts of "Turkmensantekhmontazh," "Turkmenkhummontazh," and "Turkmenenergostroy" and by the Associations "Turkmensel'khozkhimiya," "Turkmensel'khozvodoprovod," and "Turkmenrybprom." The performance of many planned measures is being ignored at the Cheleken Chemical and Nebit-Dag Iodine Plants, and the Mary Department of the Central Asian Railroad.

In analyzing the reasons for the failures to meet program assignments and for the incomplete fulfillment of plans for the introduction of local mechanization equipment into production it is easy to become convinced that the attitude of ministries and departments, and also of many economic leaders to them is a formal one and that the monitoring of the fulfillment of measures is lacking. Enterprises and organizations are not given the direction of rapidly introducing scientific and technical achievements into production. In their pursuit of so-called "check marks" the leaders of a number of enterprises disperse their resources for the fulfillment of minor measures which do not produce the necessary economic effect and do not achieve the chief goal--a decrease in the number of jobs employing manual labor.

It has to be said that the assignment for freeing 26,000 workers from manual labor which is stipulated in the overall mechanization program for the 11th Five-Year Plan is a minimal one, but even it is not being fulfilled by all of the ministries, departments, and enterprises. More than 1,500 workers, including 600 women, perform production processes manually. And the amount of hoisting and transportation operations connected with export freight flows is only mechanized by 4.1 percent. The warehouses of the branch's enterprises are not mechanized, electric and motor driven cars have not been provided, nor has floor transport. The labor of workers engaged in loading and unloading operations has been mechanized by only 34 percent. Technical documentation is not being performed in the branch for manual and physically hard labor and its conditions, and there is no list of operations which are subject to first priority mechanization.

The overall program for the mechanization of manual labor is not being fully performed in light industry. At the Ashkhabad Cotton Textile Combine imeni F. E. Derzhinskiy the proportion of pneumatic and micro-shuttle weaving machine tools comes to only 40 percent of the total machine tool pool, and at the Chardzhou Silk Combine only 13.2 percent. There is a large amount of manual and physically hard labor in the "Forty Years of the TuSSR" Association.

There is a relatively high labor turnover in the branch, and one of the reasons for this is the hard manual labor performed by people. For example, at the Mary Cotton Textile Spinning and Weaving Factory imeni the Eighth of March 20-28 percent of those who resigned were weavers and machine tool mechanics. This convincingly proves the necessity for replacing the equipment with new and more progressive equipment and for introducing shuttleless weaving machine tools into production. On the whole, since the beginning of the 5-year plan the assignment for shifting manual labor to mechanized labor in light industry has been fulfilled by 80 percent.

This work is being poorly done at the enterprises of the construction materials industry. In 1983 measures in the overall program were fulfilled by only 25 percent. Meanwhile, 60 percent of the branch's workers are engaged in unproductive manual labor.

The situation is no better in the Ministry of Construction. Here by no means completely full use is being made of fully prefabricated slabs and of plastic piping which makes the labor of construction workers much easier. The overall mechanization level is low in painting and plastering operations and in roofing from rolled materials. One is surprised by the following detail: the machinery available to labor in the branch is increasing with each passing year, but this is not having an appreciable influence on an increase in labor productivity. The whole problem is in a low shift coefficient and the incomplete use of equipment, and in an insufficiently efficient organization of labor. The training of cadres is an important issue. For no matter how perfected the equipment that comes into shops may be, without workers who know how to run it competently it will not provide any return. In confirmation of this, the following fact may be cited. On account of a lack of qualified adjusters, operators, and repairmen a large quantity of automated equipment in the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry is idle, or has completely broken down. For example, at the relatively new Ashkhabad Dairy Combine out of 163 units of equipment, only 61 have been put into operation. Thirty-two mechanisms have not yet been operated, and 46 have become defective, although they operated less than two years. On account of incompetent servicing there have been breakdowns of automatic equipment designed for controlling operations modes on dishwashing lines and for pouring sour milk output. Milk reception lines have not been put into operation, and the separator-milk cleaner, tanks for collecting skim milk, the pasteurizer, coolers, and so forth are not in operation.

There are material defects in the training and qualifications improvement of workers. Ministry and department leaders do little to develop and strengthen the physical plant for the instruction of cadres. Not a single instructional complex has been put into operation in this 5-year plan. Construction work has not been begun on instructional-production combines in the Ministry of

Cotton Industry and the Ministry of Marketing TuSSR, and although the overall plans stipulate this. The Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry also does not have an instructional base for the training of cadres.

The December (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee mapped out a vast program for increasing the efficiency of social production. The chief emphasis is put on increasing labor productivity and decreasing output costs, and on improving the quality of products. It is precisely at the solution of these problems that the overall program for the mechanization and automation of production processes is aimed.

And in order for it to be fulfilled there must be daily control.

2959

CSO: 1830/264

REGIONAL

HEAD OF TURKMEN AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT ON OBSERVING KOLKHOZ BYLAWS

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 31 Jan 84 p 2

[Article by Yu. Mogilevets, chief of the Agriculture and Food Industry Department of the Central Committee of the Turkmenistan Communist Party: "Observe the Kolkhoz Bylaws"]

[Text] The decisions of the December (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the theses and conclusions which follow from the text of the speech by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yu. V. Andropov at the Plenum give all Soviet people the goal of a maximum intensification of their labor and of searching for reserves to increase its productivity at every production sector and every job.

The realization of the measures which were defined by the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee to increase state, labor, and performance discipline have yielded their first positive results in the work of the republic's kolkhozes. According to preliminary data, compared to 1982, in 1983 their gross output increased by 2.9 percent, and the labor productivity of kolkhoz workers by 3.7 percent. On the whole, the kolkhozes of Turkmenistan have successfully coped with the procurement plans for all types of agricultural output.

This result is a testimony to the great vitality of the kolkhoz system and to the great responsibility of the kolkhoz boards and primary party organizations and other agencies of kolkhoz self-government for the fulfillment of state plans for for complying with production and labor discipline.

At the same time, the physical facilities and labor and financial resources which exist on the kolkhozes and the guaranteed supply of mineral fertilizers and irrigation water presupposes a higher return on capital investments and contains enormous reserves for increasing labor productivity.

A careful study of the organization of kolkhoz production in all of the republic's oblasts and rayons has shown that the basic law of kolkhoz democracy--the kolkhoz Bylaws--is far from being fully complied with everywhere.

Last year republic newspapers published a series of materials on various aspects of the kolkhoz Bylaws on the basis of various rayons in the republic. Now, during the time of an important political campaign--the report and report and election meetings on the kolkhozes--our agricultural agencies and party obkoms and raykoms have to make a careful study of the situation regarding compliance with the Bylaws on every farm and see to it that during the reports and elections these issues occupy a dominant place in the discussion of the work of the kolkhoz boards.

It has to be firmly understood that work on complying with all of the points of the Bylaws has to become the chief lever and the basic means of accomplishing the task which has been set by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov of the absolute fulfillment of planning assignments by every enterprise, and, in this case, every kolkhoz, and the use of every possibility for overfulfilling them.

During the report and report and election meetings the chief attention has to be directed toward finding additional measures and ways of further developing production, increasing the efficiency of management, discovering internal reserves and possibilities for increasing the production of agricultural output and its sale to the state, increasing labor productivity, decreasing costs, increasing profits, and introducing collective contracting and cost accounting.

An insufficient attention to the fulfillment of the Bylaws requirements leads to the fact that some able-bodied kolkhoz workers do not participate in public production at all, and many members of the kolkhozes do not perform the established minimum of labor participation. This applies especially to the kolkhozes of Mary Oblast.

For this reason alone agricultural output worth almost 50 million rubles was not supplied by the republic's kolkhozes. This data is from the official reporting and it is known to farm leaders and specialists and to party, government, and agricultural agencies. However, practically nowhere have these facts been given a principled party appraisal.

Moreover, all of these people, together with kolkhoz workers who conscientiously perform their work, enjoy private auxiliary plots and the other rights of kolkhoz members. A lack of principle in appraising this kind of attitude toward public labor engenders in unzealous kolkhoz workers a feeling of impunity, an endeavor to make use of illegal goods, and a consumerist attitude toward life.

No less an evil is the fact that many able-bodied members of the kolkhozes do not work the minimum number of man-days in production which has been established by the Bylaws and by the Work Schedule Rules.

In that same year of 1982 there were more than 1000 each on the kolkhozes of Bakhardenskiy, Geok-Tepinskiy, Kazakhkiyskiy, Maryyskiy, Vekil'-Bazarskiy, Turkmen-Kalinskiy, and a number of other rayons. On the kolkhozes of Ashkhabad Oblast absenteeism without extenuating reasons came to 44,000 man-

days. And this amounts to a loss of almost six million rubles worth of agricultural output.

All of these facts have to be carefully studied on every kolkhoz, and a principled discussion has to be held about them when the work of a board is evaluated at the report meetings. Not a single instance of a violation of labor discipline and, especially, of self-removal from participation in public production should remain unattended to by the agencies of kolkhoz self-government, by kolkhoz public organizations, and by party, government, and agricultural agencies.

The constant betterment of the Soviet people has been defined by the CPSU Program as the general line of our party. But, at the same time, nowhere and never must the principle of payment for labor be violated, and an increase in the population's income has to be in strict correspondence with an increase in the production of commodity output. However, in recent years this very important principle of developed socialism has been violated on many kolkhozes.

For example, in the republic as a whole compared to 1981 in 1982 the labor productivity of kolkhoz workers decreased by 2.7 percent, while their average wages increased by 3.1 percent. On the kolkhozes of Mary Oblast the indicator of the higher growth rates of payment for labor than its productivity came to more than 13 percent, while on individual farms it reached 40-60 percent. This bears witness to the fact that many kolkhozes are directing not only newly created value into the consumption fund, but also a substantial part of their circulating capital, including, bank loans.

The reasons for fundamentally incorrect attitudes toward the distribution of income of this kind are the following: an endeavor by some kolkhoz leaders and boards to gain an undeserved prestige among kolkhoz workers; weakness on the part of economic services, insufficient exactingness by republic, oblast, and rayon kolkhoz councils, and a lack of attention to this very important issue by the party obkoms and raykoms and the oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms.

The assignment of above-normative resources for the payment of kolkhoz workers' labor and to other consumption funds, and the diversion of kolkhoz resources for non-agricultural needs has resulted in the fact that on most kolkhozes the conditions do not exist for the normal reproduction of fixed capital. According to the results for 1982, not a single kolkhoz transferred more than 20 percent of its gross income to the indivisible fund--this with a normative of 25 percent. As a result of this, farms are experiencing difficulties in forming capital investments and in paying off Gosbank for the use of loans, and indebtedness is growing.

In order to get out of this situation, the kolkhozes undertake still another violation of the requirements of the Bylaws--they divert circulating capital for capital investments. This, in its turn, has a negative effect on the basic production work of the kolkhozes, on providing production processes with material resources. As of 1 January 1984, kolkhoz indebtedness to rural construction workers exceeded 5.6 million rubles, 3.2 million rubles to the subdivisions of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, and more than 650,000 rubles to

Sel'khozkhimiya. All of this, in its turn, leads to the indebtedness of supply and construction organizations to suppliers, and gives rise to fines and breakdowns in supplying the republic agro-industrial complex with material and technical resources.

This aspect of the work of kolkhozes has to be the first order of business of the economic services of the rayon and oblast agro-industrial associations and of the Ministry of Agriculture whose capabilities have been substantially increased as a result of the improvement on the basis of the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee of the structure of the management of the republic agro-industrial complex.

As has already been mentioned, there are serious shortcomings in the payment of the kolkhoz workers' labor. On most of the kolkhozes control over the development of regulations regarding payment of labor and over team cost accounting assignments has been weakened, which, as a result, is creating difficulties for the introduction of full cost accounting and collective contracting. With rare exceptions, the work on the introduction and use of technically substantiated norms of output and fuel expenditure is unsatisfactorily organized, which, as a result, leads to a substantial overexpenditure of wages and fuel and lubricant materials. All of this in no way stimulates a search by kolkhoz members for reserves for increasing labor productivity and for an increase in the production of agricultural output.

On kolkhozes in all oblasts there exists the faulty practice of extending credit for individual housing construction to kolkhoz workers on the basis of the kolkhoz capital investments fund. The indebtedness of kolkhoz workers to this fund exceeds 10 million rubles. At the same time, the Gosbank loan ceilings which have been stipulated for these purposes by the state are not being fully utilized.

On far from all of the low-profit and loss-bearing kolkhozes is effective use being made of measures to improve the economy on the basis of resources received as a result of the mark-ups to procurement prices for output delivered to the state which were established by decision of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

On individual kolkhozes the practice of petty theft has taken root. Frequently this occurs because the kolkhoz boards do not practice payment in kind for the labor of kolkhoz workers. For this reason, on certain farms in Ashkhabadskiy, Geok-Tepinskiy, and a number of other rayons it is not regarded as shameful if, after work, a kolkhoz worker carries home a bucket of vegetables, fruits or grapes, or a sack of combined feeds. The May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee recommended an increase in the volumes and improvement of the forms of payment in kind. But, the most stringent registration of all produced output has to be organized here, payment in kind norms have to be defined, and an efficient and clear distribution procedure has to be developed.

In recent years, as a result of a weakening of control over compliance with the Bylaws by party, government, and agricultural agencies, on many kolkhozes there are cases of violations of kolkhoz democracy--general meetings and

meetings of authorized agents are held irregularly, in some places there has been noted a tendency toward a decrease in the number of kolkhoz workers participating in the work of report and report and elections meetings, there are cases of the holding of unauthorized meetings, and issues which belong to the competence of general meetings are sometimes decided by the kolkhoz board or personally by the chairman.

All of this leads to the fact that many kolkhoz members remove themselves from participation in examining the important issues of kolkhoz life and that their civic activeness and political consciousness is lowered, that the principles of combining personal and public interests are violated, and that the rates of expanded reproduction on the kolkhozes are held back.

The most important meeting of the year which is held during the period of the preparations for the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet has to be carried out under the token of an increase in the labor and political activeness of kolkhoz workers on the basis of an absolute compliance with all of the regulations of the Bylaws. During preparations for meetings the most serious attention should be directed toward the elimination of shortcomings which existed in past years, and there should be a profound analysis and disclosure of reserves for developing the economy. It is essential to ensure a high level of attendance and activeness on the part of the participants in the meetings. The meetings have to take place in a businesslike atmosphere, without phony showiness and formalism, and the addresses of their participants should have a constructive character and contain principled criticism and self-criticism.

The basis of this kind of atmosphere for meetings has to be ensured by all of the preparatory work, beginning with the tone and content of the accounting report and the report of the auditing commission and ending with the decoration of the hall with agitation graphics. The members of the councils of the agro-industrial associations and the workers of party and government agencies have to take an active part in the work of the meetings. The results of the reports and elections should be examined at party committees. It is essential to generalize the criticisms and suggestions made by the participants of the meetings, and to map out measures to effect them.

The successful holding of reports meetings has to become the basis of the work on complying with the Bylaws and an earnest of the fulfillment by the republic's kolkhozes of the plans and commitments for the anniversary year and of a further increase in the efficiency of economic work.

2959

CSO: 1830/277

REGIONAL

ARMENIAN SSR AGROINDUSTRIAL COMMISSION DISCUSSES WATER RESOURCES

GF082024 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 18 Feb 84 p 3

[Text] On 17 February, the expanded session of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers agroindustrial complex affairs commission was held. Measures to raise the production of irrigated and dry lands in 1984 were reviewed.

V. Movsesyan, chairman of the commission and first deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, opened the session and noted that under the conditions of intensification of agricultural production and fulfillment of the Food Program, the question of the efficient use of each hectare has been very significant, taking into consideration the scarcity of land in the republic. That fact was particularly noted in the speech by Comrade K. S. Demirchyan at the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee January 1984 Plenum. The capital investments during the 10th and 11th 5-year plan period by the Armenian Committee of Main Waterworks Construction has doubled. A total of 34,500 hectares of land has been prepared and irrigated, 65,000 hectares of pasture land has been watered, and irrigation systems over 50,000 hectares of area have been reconstructed. Akuryan, Choghaz, Halavar water reservoirs have been constructed and the construction of Davitbek, Sevaperd, Herher, Veghvard, Gakhum, Kedig and Gaps water reservoirs are underway, in addition to the large hydrotechnical cascade being created on Lake Vorotan and other installations.

The interfarm irrigation chain, which is being serviced by the republic's Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, forms 230,000 hectares. Today, the areas designated for the production of grapes, fruits, vegetables, and sugarbeets are being irrigated by 100 percent. It is necessary to use efficiently the existing resources and further eliminate everything that hinders the efficient implementation of state measures. Incidents where a number of farms harvest less crops from the irrigated lands than the dry ones have not been eliminated. Due to insufficient use of technological equipment in interfarm chains and constructions and other reasons, over 11,000 hectares of drained lands were not watered last year. There is serious discontent regarding the poor quality of the outlining organizations and associations of the state committee for supplying production equipment for agriculture. It is necessary to raise to a new qualified standard the irrigation constructions, the equipment for their commissioning, and the engineering level of the repair services. The construction

of apartment blocks and social and cultural installations is slow in the sovkhoses created on the assimilated lands of Ararat, Bagramyan, Oktemberyan, and Talin Rayons.

The commission heard the reports of Agriculture Minister C. Tardzhumanyan and R. Shagoyan, minister of land reclamation and water resources, on the plans of the work to be carried out in particular branches this year and urged the elimination of departmental disagreements and the securing of high crop production on irrigated lands.

V. Galumyab, secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the commission's session.

F. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, took part in the session of the agroindustrial complex affairs commission.

CSO: 1838/6

REGIONAL

INTER-REPUBLIC TRADE UNION COURSES ON QUALIFICATIONS END

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Dec 83 p 1

Unsigned UzTAG article: "Training for Trade Union Key Personnel"

Text Heads of departments of republic soviets, secretaries of oblast soviets and directors of republic and sectorial oblast committees of trade unions in Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenistan completed their studies of inter-republic courses for improving the qualifications of party and soviet officials at the Tashkent Higher Party School.

The students followed courses for a month on current questions concerning the theory and practice of communist construction, political economy and the foreign policy and activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and the intensified role of the trade unions in economic and political construction in the light of the resolutions of the party's 26th session in November 1982 and of the July 1983 CC CPSU Plenum, and the positions and conclusions expressed in the speeches of the CC CPSU general secretary and Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov. There was a broad exchange of work experience. The students visited enterprises in Tashkent and sectorial trade union committees in the republic.

12497
CSO: 1830/211

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN ACADEMY CONDEMNS PARENTAL PERMISSIVENESS, PROTECTIONISM

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Jan 84 p 3

[Letter of participants in a general meeting of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences to all scientists of the republic, adopted on 20 December 1983: "A Scientist Must Train a Citizen"]

[Text] Georgian Telegraph Agency [GruzINFORM]--A general meeting of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, which was held in Tbilisi, was devoted to the role of scientists in improving ideological training work.

A report was delivered by Ye. K. Kharadze, president of the Georgian Academy of Sciences.

Participants in the general meeting unanimously approved the text of the letter to all scientists of the republic.

Dear comrades!

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Central Committee regard the ideological, political training work as one of the basic directions of their activity and the most important composite part of communist construction. The party is devoting particularly great attention to the training of youths and molding their Marxist-Leninist outlook, communist conviction and positive attitude toward life, for youths are the future of our society and it is precisely they who will have to participate most actively in the building of this society.

The positions and conclusions, which were formulated in the decisions of the June (1983) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 14th plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and in speeches by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, advance important tasks in the field of qualitative improvement of training work with consideration of the features of the epoch of developed socialism and point out scientifically substantiated ways for solving these tasks. This places an enormous responsibility on each of us, the scientists, who value the future of our society and the destinies of youths. This is the fundamental problem of our activity today. Significant

results have been achieved in the main directions for our scientific community. Many of the young scientists who were trained by us are fruitfully working today in various branches of science and are contributing to scientific and technical progress and development of the national economy of the republic, and are training youths and highly skilled specialists themselves. There are many scientists and teachers among us who show the youths and their own children a great ethical example and who create in their families an atmosphere which predetermines the correct formation of views and aspirations of children and teenagers and, consequently, the training of citizens.

Nevertheless, all of this does not give us a right to complacency.

Experience shows that indifference and carelessness sometimes occur in our training work, that formalism has not been eliminated and that words do not match the deeds. Declarative phrases and abstract reasoning are sometimes substituted for ideological training of youths. Is there any need to say that educators in general and we, the scientists, in particular should act more creatively and in a considered manner by taking into account the spiritual demands and actual requirements of the young people? Of common concern and anguish to us should be the fact that some of us assert one thing from the rostrum but do something quite different and because of this lose the authority among youths and moral right to be educators. There are specific examples of this. K. Tsereteli, a prominent scientist and corresponding member of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, was recently forced to relinquish the rank of professor of the Tbilisi State University and the position of a department chief because of the sad errors permitted in raising his son. This was a completely natural thing for him to do, for a scientist and a citizen cannot regard himself as an educator if he failed to train his own son.

The bounds of our educational and spiritual-moral influence are not limited to the walls of an educational lecture room or a scientific laboratory. What are we like in our families and in dealings with our own children? This is the way we pose the question today.

By own example and behavior, the parents, the family, intimate friends and relatives exert an educational influence on children from the first years of their life and mold the character and outlook of teenagers and youths. If this influence is wrong and harmful to the individual and society, then it will be difficult for a school or another educational institution to correct the errors permitted earlier and to train worthy citizens of our socialist society. This is why the personal example of parents and their attitude to this matter, their responsibilities and the values of our society or in short the family environment and discipline are decisive factors of training.

This does not mean at all that general education schools and secondary specialized and higher educational institutions are relieved of their responsibility for the training of children, teenagers, young men and girls and young citizens of the country. Personal example and personal behavior of an educator are also the main and most important here. This is why all of us--teachers of general education schools, secondary specialized educational institutions

and vocational and technical schools and professors and instructors of VUZs-- must be irreproachable, right minded, sincere and competent ourselves in all matters.

Unfortunately, there are people among us who live according to the "double standard" principle. There are also such parents among us who fill their children's heads with false patriotic views and instill in them feelings of a certain exclusiveness. In such families the children are raised in excessive luxury and in an atmosphere of total lack of control, absolute permissiveness, indulgence in any whim and excessive wardship, which sometimes goes as far as protectionism. Suffice it to recall the disgraceful facts of graft and protectionism, which occurred at the Tbilisi State Medical Institute in the not too distant past and whose recurrences make themselves known to the present day in one or another VUZ of the republic. Let us face the facts: instances are not that rare when spiritually maimed young people, criminals and drug addicts come from families of enlightened and educated people. It is precisely such young people who on 18 November last year committed a terrible, shocking crime of which our public has already been informed.

The demand of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee should be constantly borne in mind that each one of us is bound to analyze not only his own professional and public activities. Are we raising our children correctly, what kind of a world outlook is being molded in them, what are they enthusiastic about, who are they favorite heroes and whom do they imitate? These are the questions which each one of us should ask. We must look into among whom and how they spend their free time and who they make friends with. It is necessary for us to ponder if we have not relaxed the control over children too much and if we are not losing influence over them. Each one of us must concern himself with the training of children, prepare them for socially useful labor and raise them as worthy members of our society because we bear the responsibility for bringing up our children before society, before our own collectives and before ourselves.

We must always remember that to serve the cause of communist education, means to use all of our scientific, pedagogical, sociopolitical and organizational activities in raising patriots of the motherland and internationalists who are armed with a Marxist-Leninist world outlook and in raising people with a positive attitude toward life and a high civic virtue who would wage an uncompromising struggle against all negative phenomena, devote all their knowledge, experience and energy to the cause of further strengthening our country's economic might and defensive capability and would not spare even the most precious that man possesses, his life, to defend the achievements of the Great October and to ensure peace throughout the world.

We must attentively review once more the scientific research subjects and plans of our scientific work and genuinely subordinate them to the tasks of further improving ideological training, solving current problems and raising the entire ideological work to the level of demands of the June (1983) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. This is the duty of every scientist today.

We should participate more purposefully in solving those large-scale problems which are set before the Soviet people at the present stage of communist construction.

We express deep confidence that our letter, which is addressed to all scientists and workers of scientific and educational-training institutions of the republic, will make each one of them ponder deeply once more over his personal contribution and responsibility for training of the rising generation. Let us direct all our efforts, knowledge and experience toward solving the tasks faced by Soviet science and for the benefit of our republic, the country and all workers!

9817
CSO: 1830/282

REGIONAL

KAZAKH CORRECTIVE LABOR OFFICIAL SENTENCED FOR SPECULATION

Alma-Ata PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 10, Oct 83 (signed to press 8 Oct 83) p 92

[Article: "Punished for Speculating in Motor Vehicles" under the heading "In the Party Commission of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel S. Ya. Yakimchuk, former chief of the economic planning division of the Main Administration of Corrective Labor Institutions of the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, sent an appeal to the party commission to have his CPSU membership reinstated. He had been expelled from the party by the party commission (according to the legal rights of a raykom) of the Kazakh SSR MVD.

It has been determined that S. Ya. Yakimchuk, using his official position, was for a long time buying and selling passenger cars for his own profit. In doing this, he either broke or circumvented established laws.

He bought the first ZIM automobile for 2,000 rubles as if it were written off and sold it for 3,000 rubles. He bought a second automobile, a GAS-67 model, also as if it were broken down through the Tulpar store. It cost him only 900 rubles. Soon after that, Yakimchuk bought another GAS-67 automobile in Kaliningrad for 920 rubles. He fixed up the first one and sold it for 5,500 rubles, and shortly after that, he sold the second one at an excessively high price. Not long ago, Yakimchuk bought a Zhiguli motor vehicle through a store without waiting in line, and again, he wanted to resell it so he could buy a Volga, but he did not succeed in accomplishing another machination.

In addition, S. Ya. Yakimchuk did not treat his family properly.

After considering S. Ya. Yakimchuk's appeal, the party commission did not find any basis for changing the decision made earlier. The Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Buro agreed with the commission's conclusions and reaffirmed the decision of the party organs to expel S. Ya. Yakimchuk from the CPSU ranks.

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REGIONAL

SOCIOLOGISTS HOLD CONFERENCE ON 'SOCIAL MANAGEMENT' IN LVOV

Kiev RABOCHAYA GAZETA in Russian 11 Nov 83 p 2

[Article by S. Vovkanym, chief, Lvov Department, Economics Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, candidate in Economic Sciences, and L. Dolishyaya, RABOCHAYA GAZETA Lvov correspondent; under the rubric 'According to CPSU CC Plenum decisions': "The Sociologist in the Enterprise"]

[Text] One of the most important tasks proposed to the workers in the social sciences by the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum is to actively study and to realize on time the results of social and economic processes which occur under mature socialism conditions and take into account the practice of social management and planning at all levels.

A significant amount of experience in social and social-psychological research on work groups has been accumulated at Lvov. In order to make it generally available and to disseminate this experience, a conference on scientific aspects and practice entitled "Current Problems of Social Management" was held in this city. It was organized by the CPUk Lvov Gorkom, Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov, Lvov State University imeni I. Franko, the Lvov Department of the Economics Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, the Social Sciences Institute, UkSSR Academy of Sciences, together with the staff of RABOCHAYA GAZETA.

Participants in the conference included the economic directors of industrial enterprises and of party, trade-union and Komsomol organizations, economists and factory sociologists. The conference was opened by CPUk Lvov Gorkom First Secretary V.V. Sekretaryuk. V.F. Dobrik, candidate member of CPUk Politburo and party obkom first secretary, addressed the plenary session with a report on the role of the party organization in the solution of social management problems.

The well-known specialists in the field of social management, Moscow State University Professors S.T. Gur'yanov and G. Kh. Popov, leading Lvov scientists, and directors and secretaries of the party organizations of large enterprises delivered scientific reports.

Below we present our correspondents' notes made during the conference.

Questions of social planning and management are constantly in the center of attention of oblast and city party organizations. On the initiative of the party gorkom, a center was created two years ago for the study of public opinion based upon the Lvov Economics Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences. Its research is directed towards the solution of problems concerning the effectiveness of the forms and methods of ideological work, the development of work groups, communist education and professional orientation for youth. The opinion of work groups concerning reserves of social factors in scientific and technical progress, practices in the creation of brigade types of work organizations and social, domestic and cultural services for workers were studied and letters and proposals from citizens of the city were analyzed.

But this is not much under contemporary conditions. Today it is essential not only to make research more effective but also to extend its boundaries and to carry out large-scale research projects.

Since they do not take into account the social factor, many technical and economic plans turn into lifeless stereotypes and have no real effectiveness.

If we go more deeply into the practice of our economic activity, it is possible to see an entire series of undesirable events indicating, on the one hand, that resources are unused and, on the other, that there are failures in social management and in the action of social factors on the growth of effective social production. Examples of this type were presented in the conference. Only because of absences and failures to report to work with administrative permission the city's industry lost 168,000 man-hours in 1982. As a result, there were production shortfalls amounting to more than 13 million rubles.

When making a certain management decision, the contemporary administrator should take into account not only technical and economic but also social consequences.

Scientific and technical progress makes great demands on the work group. Constant effort is necessary for raising the level of knowledge, professional training and the overall range of information. The Lvov sociologists carried out research on many enterprises in the western regions of the USSR. More than 50 percent of the engineering and technical workers who participated in scientific and technical creative work gave, as among the factors hampering creative work, the lack of scientific information and the need to "stew in one's own juice." Up to 42 percent of the engineers do not know the engineering and technical characteristics of the best world production models which set standards for the enterprises where they work.

A significant reserve for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress exists in an area such as that of borrowing, assimilating and disseminating advanced experience. Especially important is a systematic approach to the utilization of all possibilities for mass creativity in the form of new ideas and proposal both from work groups and individual workers.

The more completely the people's requirements and the objective conditions are understood, the broader will be the possibilities and effectiveness of

social management. As was noted by factory sociologists, it is essential to introduce systems of social information and of indicators of the social development of the work group and the territorial community. And this in turn sets tasks directed towards improving and further developing the social passports of the enterprises, the establishment of a typology for city micro-regions and the creation of a system of indicators for surveying public opinion at the level of work group and home.

The search for means for increasing productivity should be based upon serious scientific research on both the material and human components of the production process. However, practice has shown that while a great deal of experience has been assimilated as concerns the study and explanation of technical and economic factors, it is impossible to consider the state of research on the utilization of social reserves and the personal possibilities of the worker himself as satisfactory.

This makes it necessary to reconsider all economic activity in order to take into account the recommendations of industrial labor education and changes in the psychology of workers and, first of all, in that of the managerial apparatus and the directors in all production sectors. It was stressed in the conference that the formation of a harmonious all-round development of the personality should be in the center of attention of all managerial and production activity. But production for the sake of production nor work as its own objective but rather as a means and the only real basis for the improvement of man are the principles of socialist productive relations.

The formation of a favorable moral and psychological climate requires close attention and study both by directors of enterprises as well as by scientists and sociologists. The elimination of undesirable phenomena in labor conditions and organization, the overcoming of different types of obstacles to the formation of friendly interrelations in groups and the normalization of the functioning of the links between "managerial and subordinate" personnel promote improvement in production indicators, the creation of stable work groups and the strengthening of effective discipline.

In this connection, questions concerning the role and problems of the sociological service in social management in the industrial enterprise were central in the conference discussions. The experience of sociological workers shows that along with the planning of the social development of the staff, the supplying of reliable and complete information on states and trends in social processes and phenomena in industry to the management of the enterprise should be in the center of attention. In order to do this, the sociological service should systematically study and analyze the social production situation in the personnel, identify bottlenecks early, develop social-psychological recommendations and forecast development trends for various processes and phenomena.

However such services have not been established in all enterprises, even in the large ones. The managerial, party and trade-union organizations have not everywhere given sufficient attention to their creation. On the other hand, up to now the universities have not organized instruction for the training of sociologists in the specialty of industrial sociology. This makes it

difficult to staff sociological services of enterprises and organizations with qualified specialists. In the Ukraine, only at Kharkov University was a small group of students selected on an experimental basis for instruction in this specialty. It is essential that other universities in the Republic establish training for sociologists specialized in industry.

If to the defects mentioned we add that the enterprises do not have a unified and firm attitude towards the sociological services, that their structures have not been developed and their functions defined (and therefore certain administrators have a curious approach to their creation and will impose a very large volume of work either on a joint basis or of a social type), then the number of problems urgently requiring solution can be imagined.

The utilization of industrial sociology methods is an effective feedback mechanism without which social management and planning is unthinkable at the present time. The Lvov conference once again showed convincingly the important role of sociological research on the practice of our everyday life.

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BELORUSSIAN SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR WAR CRIMES

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Aug 83 p 6

[Article by O. Popov and M. Shimanskiy, IZVESTIYA special correspondent for the Minsk Oblast: "I Shot Them in the Heart..."]

[Text] The article, "There is no Mercy for Traitors" (IZVESTIYA No 228/229), reported on the trial of the traitor and rascist collaborator, A. Korol', in the Belorussian city of Slutsk. Today, the newspaper tells about that in detail.

"So that they wouldn't suffer," said the traitor, looking into the courtroom with impassive, colorless eyes. And there was no shadow of repentance nor drop of shame in these words or in his gaze.

"Wolf, rabid wolf! And he has remained one!" The people seethed who had not gotten into the small Slutsk courtroom and who listened to the trial through a broadcast outside. And here also there were quite a few of those who knew the police maniac, Aleksandr Korol', as far back as the distant war years and who had been eyewitnesses to his atrocities in the villages of Belorussia's Slutskiy Rayon. He shot Rosa Shevkina and Sof'ya Zelik coolly and calculatingly. Korol' knew them well. He liked the beautiful Rosa; he had even tried earlier to court her. But nothing, not one chord of his heart hesitated within him when the dark girlish eyes full of terror asked for mercy...

They had hoped for escape, having hidden in someone else's home under the bed behind a pile of rags. The girls heard gunfire beyond the outskirts. It was heard by all the residents of Lenino Village, which had been renamed Romanovo by the Hitlerites. A terrible massacre took place there, in the Glinishch area. One hundred and forty people from the Jewish ghetto died a martyr's death. The families of these girls were among them.

Perhaps Rosa and Sof'ya could have been saved. They had not been discovered during the round-up, and there was a glimmer of hope, of course, that they could get out of the village at night. Possibly...But the chief of police of the Slutsk gendarmerie Runchka had a zealous assistant, Corporal Korol'. Actively participating in the violence in the area, he noticed that Rosa and Sof'ya were not among the doomed people. Like a frenzied police dog, Korol' rushed to look for the one whom he had admired at evening parties of young

people in peacetime. Probably until the last instant, until the shots, the girls did not believe that this Sashka Korol', who had been a quiet young tractor driver not long ago, would be their executioner, their death.

And who could believe that?! Aleksandr Korol' senior, the head of a large family, had been a respected person in the village and a good worker until his very death in 1936. And it would not have entered anyone's mind that a black sheep--a traitor and shameless sadist--would be found in his family. Alas, one was. He began serving the enemy voluntarily, and not by force, as he tried to present to the court, to the people's amazement. He went to make a career with the fascists and reveled in bloody power over the people.

Then, on July 12, 1942, Korol' roamed the village since morning, looking for hidden condemned people of the ghetto. Three men and young Mariya Yelovets were hiding in the shoemaker's shop.

"I noticed," Mariya Mironovna told us, "that policemen were coming toward us. I ran from the shop and rushed to my neighbor, Aunt Katerina. She hid me in the basement where she kept a chicken, in spite of the fact that the occupiers shot Belorussians on the spot in their homes for concealing prisoners of the ghetto. I heard the knocks of the rifle butts, cries, and then shots. Much later, people told me that Korol' and his aide grabbed the unfortunate ones and escorted them to the execution area. He shot at Meyer Pekary, who tried to escape."

When the murderers had left, Mariya got out of her hiding place and crept through gardens out of the village. She was going farther and farther away from the village, but the sounds of gunfire and cries of people before they died seemed like they entered her and never ceased. In a state of deep shock, she came across trucks on the road to Gorevakhi Village. The Hitlerites were gathering the doomed people in this place. She was grabbed, flung into the crowd, and forced to go with everyone to a huge, newly dug out pit. Near it, they were ordered to undress and put their clothes aside. And then the Hitlerites opened fire with machine guns and automatic weapons.

"The black coats of the police were also among those firing," recalled Mariya Mironovna. "I don't know whether Korol' made it there, too. I didn't see; I was bidding farewell to life. A powerful blow threw me into the pit. I regained consciousness that night. I realized that I was alive. I got out from under the bodies. My blouse was covered with blood. Then I went, blood-stained, wherever I could see. I had no more fear; they had killed it. Kind people helped me: They bathed and dressed me and fed me and gave me something to drink. And then they showed me the way to the partisans."

She fought in the Brigade imeni Suvorov against the invaders until they were expelled from Belorussia. She has been decorated with the Order of Glory and many medals.

More than 30 eyewitnesses testified at the trial which convicted the traitor Korol' of very grave crimes. They completely discredited the fanatic's version of his supposedly forced service in the police. The people reminded the executioner, whose memory had suddenly weakened, of his participation in

executions, punitive expeditions, and murders of partisans in the villages of Kopanki, Putyaty, and Startsevichi, where he acted, not by the orders of his superiors, but displayed personal initiative, resolutely using his hand machine gun. He was the only one of the Romanovo garrison of grovellers who was entrusted with this weapon by the gendarmerie. What else?! He joined the police voluntarily as far back as the autumn of 1941; he took special Hitlerite courses in Slutsk and received the rank of corporal and showed himself to be a ruthless punisher. Yes, this was their man.

"Of all the police, Korol' was notable for a particular arrogance and cruelty," remembers Lyubov' Afanas'yevna Kuntysch, who had been a 20-year-old telephone operator at the local post office at that time, before the occupation of Lenino. "He went around proudly, with a fierce gaze. Even his own policemen were quite afraid of him. I really don't know why, but he had great power over them. The murderer and tyrant's club was even more feared by the people than his machine gun. He made the club himself out of a rubber hose and attached a cartridge case filled with tin to its end. Korol' savagely tortured people with this club; it was his instrument of torture.

"One day, in a group of girls, a friend of mine, Lena Gorbach, said angrily: 'Never mind, their hour will also come. Our people will come and hang all the policemen.'

"Korol's wife was also with us. I don't know whether from her or from someone else, but he found out about these words. Soon after that, Lena and I were taken to the police, who were located in the school building. Lena was undressed and thrown on a table. Korol' came in from another room, and a terrible thing began...He was hitting her brutally with this club, enjoying the girl's sufferings. His nostrils even dilated, and saliva appeared on his lips. I could never have imagined that it would be possible to torture a person that way, especially a woman. I thought that he would beat her to death, and that I would lose my mind before my torture. But they did not beat me; perhaps they wanted me to observe the tortures completely. However, to witness such a thing is also torture. Lena remained alive; her father and sister--a doctor's assistant and a doctor by profession--nursed her for a long, very long, time."

Yes, Yelena Filippovna Gorbach survived and was at the trial. When she testified, the people, who were already inflamed with indignation, could not restrain their angry cries. Judge V. Sukalo often had to demand silence.

Other eyewitnesses stood up, and terrible new evidence fell on the scale of justice. Nina Ivanovna Yaskovich spoke with difficulty. This was because she experienced the most terrible thing in her life, which never leaves her mind, when she was 11 years old. This was Korol's torturing of her mother, Ol'ga Fedorovna, before her child's eyes. Suspecting that the woman had ties with the partisans, Korol' and his assistants broke into their house in the village of Nevyaztsy. The club was put to use. They beat the fallen woman with their feet. When Nina rushed to her mother with a cry, Korol' kicked her away with his boot. Then he took the woman into the barn and began torturing her with a rope with a noose tied to a beam. The sadist would first tighten then loosen the noose, enjoying the suffering of the

mother being strangled. But even that seemed to be not enough for the villain. He dragged Ol'ga Fedorovna through the village, hitting her in the process with his club. When Ol'ga Kononovich fell down unconscious, Korol' poured ice-cold water from the well on her, pulled her up from the ground, and beat, beat, beat her again...

People looked out their windows and could not restrain their tears. They bid Ol'ga farewell. After that, she was treated at the Slutsk hospital for a long time. Red Army soldier Ivan Kononovich's and her six children were supported by the entire community. But executioner Korol' was cursed as a fiend. And there would have been no Slutsk trial nor anyone to try, if the wild fanatic had risked showing up at least once in his home area. He understood that, and for many years, he hid in a quiet Ukrainian town, far away from the Slutsk area. When the Hitlerites were retreating from Belorussia, they offered him a place in their transport unit, thinking that he would be of use. He also served them loyally and correctly in Karlsruhe in a railroad battalion repelling the attacks of Allied aircraft. When he was imprisoned by the British, he pretended that he had been brought forcefully to Germany as a slave soldier. He did not have enough time to change his name, but he changed the name of his birthplace, calling it Minsk instead of the village Ul'yanovka. He hid quietly in the Ukraine. He changed work almost 40 times to hide his trail. He changed wives three times. One day, however, he was unmasked. His bandit nature began to seethe. In the village of Skunasa, on the feast of the Intercession of the Holy Virgin, having gotten drunk at his wife's relatives' place, he would sit at the table when fighting started in the street. Thirsty for blood, he ran out and stabbed the first one he met with a knife. Conviction.

Officials of the Belorussian Cheka had been looking for Korol' for a long time, and they found him.

When the guards brought Korol' into the courtroom, one old woman cried in surprise: "See how fat he is!" It was true. The executioner clearly looked younger than his 62 years. Obviously, the blood of his victims had not bothered him all those years.

"He behaved arrogantly at the trial," the public prosecutor told us. "When the judge asked from what distance he shot two partisans in the village of Kopanka, Korol' impudently answered: 'From about the same distance as from me to the prosecutor now.' Do you know what I was thinking? I was thinking that if he had had a machine gun in his hands, he would also have sprayed there in the courtroom."

However, the executioner's arrogance did not last. He asked for mercy. The Minsk Oblast Court sentenced the traitor to death. The presidium of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet declined his appeal for a pardon. Justly so! Treachery and the blood and sufferings of innocent people must be avenged. This is the punishment of the people.

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