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## SHCHERBITSKIY DETAILS UKRAINE'S SUCCESSES, TASKS FOR 1977

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 25 Jan 77 p 2

[Article by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee: "The Boundaries of the Jubilee Year"]

[Text] Our labor calendar shows the second year of the five-year plan. Soviet people have embarked on it full of creative forces and energy and in a sound, businesslike mood. True to their ancient good tradition, they are summing up the results of what has been experienced and accomplished, searchingly analyzing accumulated experience, and taking all that is valuable and best in it to honorably fulfill the impending capacious and crucial tasks.

With the good feeling of people who have worked well, we have said goodbye to last year, which, it may be said with confidence, was a dynamic, intensive, and fruitful year filled with great political events. And there is no doubt that in deeds and in our memory 1976 will remain a special, historic year--the year of the 25th CPSU Congress, which outlined a far-reaching socioeconomic program for the 10th Five-Year Plan. New achievements in all spheres of economic and cultural building and in the people's enhanced well-being and the great successes in the struggle for the consolidation of peace enable us to say that last year the country took yet another major step forward in our advancement.

The reliable guarantee and source of these successes is the purposeful domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the fruitful activity of its Central Committee and CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The indestructible unity of party and people was manifested particularly forcefully in the warm support for and unanimous approval of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1976) Plenum and the provisions, conclusions, and tasks contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum. These most important documents outline a combat action program for the implementation of our party's historic designs, provide a comprehensive

description and political evaluation of the 10th Five-Year Plan, and determine the decisive sectors demanding the greatest attention and concentration of forces.

I. The first results of the great amount of multifaceted work to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress gratify Soviet people and implant in them optimism and confidence in the successful fulfillment of the party's designs.

In moving out toward crucial new boundaries--those of the jubilee year--we have every reason to say that last year--both on the eve of the 25th CPSU Congress and following the congress--our party performed an enormous amount of organizing and political work. And this work proved extremely fruitful.

Our people have responded to the decisions of the 25th party congress with good shock labor and high political activeness. Socialist competition for the solution of a most important strategic task of the five-year plan--increased production efficiency and work quality--has spread extensively and in businesslike manner in the country. As a result the country received additional industrial output worth billions of rubles in the first year of the five-year plan through the overfulfillment of the plans by the overwhelming majority of production collectives.

The working people of Soviet Ukraine also made a substantial contribution to the nationwide achievements. It is sufficient to say that the industrial production volume in the republic rose 4.1 percent compared with 1975, that is, the envisaged level for the first year in the five-year plan was achieved with respect to this indicator. The annual targets for the majority of article types which are of the most importance to the national economy and of consumer goods were fulfilled. Industrial output worth 1,363,000,000 was sold in excess of the annual plan.

The panorama of the country's new construction sites is truly immense. The words Baykal-Amur Mainline Railroad, Kama Truck Plant, non-Chernozem, Orenburg-USSR western border gas pipeline, Chernobyl'skaya AES have become a part of the dictionary of the peoples of the fraternal Soviet republics as a symbol of our heroic times. Thousands of industrial enterprises and production facilities were commissioned last year alone.

Some 18 billion rubles were invested in the national economy of our republic, which was more than in the entire Fifth Five-Year Plan, and approximately 400 of the most important production facilities and complexes on the verge of completion were commissioned. Over 1,000 apartments were introduced daily in the republic. These figures are, of course, gratifying to us.

The country's agricultural workers commemorated the first year of the 10th Five-Year Plan with a major labor victory. A considerable success was

scored in the shock sector--grain production. As is known, the country gathered its biggest cereals harvest ever. The gross harvest was 224 million tons, and procurements constituted 92 million tons.

In our republic the gross grain harvest was 44.6 million tons. The state was sold 911 million poods of grain. This volume of grain production and purchases was the third highest (after 1973 and 1974). The plans and additional targets with respect to sugar beet, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, flax fiber, and livestock-raising products were overfulfilled.

Consequently, 1976 was undoubtedly a good and, what is very important, peaceful year. It was a year of a further growth in the country's might and of Soviet people's living and cultural standards and of the consolidation of our state's international authority and influence. It would be no exaggeration to say that last year brought much that was good, impressive, and memorable to each of our Soviet families and to each Soviet individual.

We have great, bold, and difficult, but thrilling plans and tasks for this year--the year of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. And, undoubtedly, the results of work this year will largely determine the success of the fulfillment of the 10th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

The principal tasks which have to be solved are related primarily to organization of the fulfillment of the national economic plans and socialist pledges and to the further improvement of all ideological-educational work. This demands a profoundly considered approach, persistence in striving after the set goals, and a resolute struggle against sluggishness and formalism, which, unfortunately, are still encountered. It is important to concentrate collectives' efforts in the decisive sectors and to insure the precise and smooth-running operation of our entire party and state organism. We have all the conditions for this and we are sure that the impending tasks will be "in the bag."

Fulfillment of the annual plans and socialist pledges and the creation of a firm foundation for the achievement of the boundaries of the five-year plan should be secured through an enhancement in the standard of the organizing and educational activity of the republic party organizations, which are called upon to mobilize the labor collectives to the constant quest for and utilization of internal production reserves. It would be only just to mention here that the majority of them have stepped up their attention to the intensive, qualitative factors of the development of the economy and are adopting an enterprising and skilled approach to the key, mainline problems of economic management at the contemporary stage.

One such problem is an all-around increase in the quality, reliability, and working life of products. Introduction of the experience of the foremost enterprises of L'vovskaya Oblast, which was approved by the CPSU Central Committee and which is being extensively applied in many sectors of the

country's national economy, will contribute to its successful solution. Having made creative use of all the best born in the practice of socialist economic management, the L'vov workers created a comprehensive output-quality control system--a flexible and universal system in which engineering, social, and organizational measures are most closely interlinked.

Its indisputable advantage is that it makes it possible to extensively enlist the working people in the struggle to increase article quality at all stages of its formation. The L'vov experience helped the workers of the republic's industry to considerably increase the manufacture of articles with the State Sign of Quality in 1976.

A most important condition of the growth in production efficiency is the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and a reduction in the time taken to introduce the achievements of science and technology into production. The CPSU Central Committee October (1976) Plenum mentioned the successful work of a number of our republic's complexes which are uniting scientific research institutes and industrial enterprises and the party organizations' purposeful activity to reinforce science's ties with production.

This high evaluation has inspired all those involved in this great and complex matter to the quest for new forms of uniting the efforts of scientists and production workers and of multiplying the results of their creative collaboration.

A few days ago the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee examined and approved certain measures with respect to further improving the management of scientific-technical progress in the republic whose implementation will undoubtedly contribute to a considerable expansion and acceleration of the introduction of the latest achievements into the national economy.

II. In comprehensively evaluating the results of what has been done we should also emphasize another, exceptionally important, aspect: these achievements embody the truly party-minded attitude of the working people toward the work and the sense of proprietor of one's enterprise and of one's country. These fine feelings are typical of millions of communists and non-party people and urban and rural workers who came out with patriotic initiatives at the start of the 10th Five-Year Plan geared toward increasing labor productivity and quality, intensifying the regime of thrift, and improving other important technico-economic indicators.

It is difficult to enumerate all these initiatives, just as it is also difficult to overestimate their significance. If today we speak of the successes of the miners, we should pay tribute to those who gave out the cry: "No lagger alongside!" This appeal of the brigades of breaking face workers headed by 25th CPSU Congress delegates V.N. Pikhterev from the Mine imeni Abakumov of the "Donetskugol'" Association and A.Ya. Kolesnikov of the "Molodogvardeyskaya" Mine of the "Krasnodonugol'" Association has been

taken up by dozens of Donbass collectives and has spread to other coal basins and industrial sectors. Reinforced by counterplans and socialist pledges and concrete measures for their fulfillment, this initiative has helped pull up many previously lagging collectives. They have adopted from their patrons not only ways and means of labor but also a creative, conscious attitude toward the entrusted work.

Patriotic initiatives are vivid testimony to the masses' increased political and labor activeness. The source of their mighty vital strength is that they are consonant with the spirit of the times and are dictated by the urgent needs of production and the workers' high sense of responsibility for the personal and collective contribution to the solution of the tasks of communist building. It was precisely profound awareness of their civic duty and personal involvement in all matters and concerns of the country which permeated the initiative of L.K. Kondrat'yeva, A.T. Zolotova, and P.G. Volkovinskaya, weavers of the Darnitskiy Silk Combine, who switched to an expanded machine-servicing zone.

Lenin's behest to the effect that labor productivity is ultimately the chief and most important condition for the victory of the new system lives in the hearts of these remarkable workers and thousands and thousands of Soviet people struggling for the achievement of the highest production indicators.

Thanks to the active organizing and propaganda work of the party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, this initiative also has passed beyond the framework of the enterprise and sector and found numerous followers in the republic's plants and factories. The majority of them reached the boundaries of 1976 ahead of schedule, while the very best, including those who came out with the initiative, reported the completion of two personal annual targets.

The multimachine-servicing movement will remain a most important factor of an increase in production efficiency. The party organizations must display concern for the further broadening of its scope and for underpinning the aspirations and selflessness of the innovators with the necessary organizational-equipment base.

The high goals determined by the party for the 10th Five-Year Plan are engendering among Soviet people a surge of new energy and creative initiative, which is being manifested particularly vividly in socialist competition. As is known, a fundamental advantage of socialism and of the socialist system of economic management is realized in it--the working people's vital interest in the development of social production and its increased efficiency. And the working people's conscious creativity is giving birth to increasingly new initiatives. These include the creation of creative collaboration brigades with the participation of workers and engineering-technical personnel, the elaboration of counterplans with the accent on qualitative indicators, and other important patriotic movements.

The practice of counterplanning was assessed highly at the 25th party congress and CPSU Central Committee October (1976) Plenum. Last year such plans were drawn up at every fourth enterprise in the republic, and their implementation provided a substantial addition to the manufacture of industrial output. Consequently, it is necessary to take pains to insure that this initiative grow in breadth and, what is particularly important, in depth and that everywhere the counterplans of the workers, brigades, shops, and enterprises and their socialist pledges give pride of place to qualitative work indicators--rapid labor productivity growth rate, improvement in the use of production capital, an increase in the proportion of output of the highest quality category, and a reduction in materials-intensiveness.

III. In examining the impending tasks from the heights of what has been accomplished it is essential to constantly remember Lenin's instruction to the effect that we must not rest content with what has been achieved but unflinchingly move forward and achieve more. Accordingly, the results of the first year of the five-year plan should also be viewed merely as a basis and beachhead for storming new labor heights.

In order to successfully resolve the crucial tasks of the five-year plan it is necessary to continue to strive for the dynamic and proportional development of all sectors of social production. In this sense this five-year plan will be the biggest step forward in the further upsurge of the national economy in the history of the Soviet state. It is sufficient to say that over the 5 years more than 621 billion rubles will be invested in the country's economic development. National income will increase by one-fifth, industrial output manufacture will grow by one-third, and gross agricultural output will increase by one-sixth.

The CPSU Central Committee October (1976) Plenum observed that a vast amount of interesting and extremely crucial work will open up before the country and our party and people in the 10th Five-Year Plan. And on how we work and how we fulfill the charted plans will depend the might, authority, and prosperity of the motherland, the well-being of each family, and the prosperity and happiness of each Soviet individual.

The final result of the impending vast amount of work is taking shape from our day-to-day deeds. It is known that in the five-year plan the more rapid economic development rate is deferred until the final years. But a good worker always tries to rise a little earlier in order to have done a little more by dinner. This is precisely the calculation with which we should approach the distribution of forces--create the necessary advance-work stockpile beforehand and thereby guarantee fulfillment of the entire five-year program.

In his speech at the presentation of the "Gold Star" to the hero-city of Tula L.I. Brezhnev emphasized the special importance of the fact that from the very start of the year all labor collectives work rhythmically and with full input and secure fulfillment both of quantitative and qualitative plan indicators and the unconditional fulfillment of socialist pledges.

These instructions of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary should become for us an immutable law for the republic's boundaries this year are crucial and high. National income is to increase 4.8 percent, and the industrial production volume 5.3 percent. The plan provides for the accelerated development of the sectors determining technical progress and for further progressive changes in the social production structure.

It is essential to implement a complex and intensive program in the sphere of capital construction, for which more than 18 billion rubles are allocated. Two-thirds of this amount will be spent on the modernization, retooling, and expansion of operating enterprises in industry and only one-third on new construction. Here it is also important to emphasize the following particular feature: the concentration of funds on projects due for completion this year. This approach will enable us to considerably raise the efficiency and quality of construction as a whole.

Very considerable tasks confront the rural workers. Gross agricultural output is to increase by 1.2 billion rubles compared with 1976 and amount to 28.8 billion rubles. The kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers have initiated a struggle to obtain no less than 47 million tons of gross grain harvest this year in order to sell 16.8 million tons of it to the state and plan to cultivate 54 million tons of sugar beet and 2.3 million tons of sunflower and to overfulfill the purchase plans for potatoes, vegetables, and other products.

In order to totally liquidate the consequences of the cruellest drought of 1975 the livestock raisers have resolved to increase meat procurements by more than 500,000 tons compared with last year, that is, 16-20 percent, and milk and eggs by 7-10 percent.

A broad package of measures is planned to provide for a further rise in the working people's well-being. Real income per capita will increase 3.5 percent. In accordance with the recent CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU decree, there will be a wage raise for many workers of the nonproduction sectors. It is planned to commission 19.8 million square meters of housing.

In concentrating attention on the central problems that have been advanced to the forefront by the entire course of the development of our national economy we are obliged right now, and not putting off until tomorrow, to analyze in depth the successes and shortcomings of the foregoing activity of each production collective, association, and ministry in order to be able to arm ourselves with the most effective economic management methods. We have many reserves for the intensive growth of the economy, a further labor productivity increase, economizing on labor and material resources, and improving work quality.

On the eve of New Year the livestock raisers of Kievskaya Oblast came out with an initiative of great state importance which was valued highly in

a letter from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and approved by the CPSU Central Committee. Attaching great political and national economic significance to the advice and recommendations expressed in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's letter and to the labor initiative of the Kievskaya Oblast livestock raisers, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee called on the republic's livestock-raising workers to make socialist competition to raise livestock and poultry productiveness, increase the production and procurement of meat, milk, and eggs, and to fulfill the 10th Five-Year Plan plans and targets ahead of schedule even more widespread.

The life-giving springs of popular initiative are truly inexhaustible. And it is noteworthy that the recently published letter of the CPSU Central Committee to the kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, machine operators, scientists, agricultural specialists, industrial workers supplying the countryside with material-technical means, and to all working people of the Soviet Union emphasizes the thought that the CPSU Central Committee, following a good tradition, always consults with the party and people on the most important all-state questions. On this occasion it is a question of the further development of a vitally important sector of our economy--agricultural production. The numerous responses of the republic's working people to the Central Committee letter and the businesslike discussion of it at meetings of the party organizations, in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and at enterprises testify that the party's word has fallen on generous ground and has elicited a warm response from our entire people.

A powerful new impetus to the development of the masses' creativity was the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee decree on all-Union socialist competition to increase production efficiency and work quality and to successfully fulfill the 10th Five-Year Plan targets. Greeted everywhere with unanimous approval, this important document has become a concrete action program in the solution of the most intricate problems of economic management, in the formulation of high socialist pledges, and in the struggle for their fulfillment and over-fulfillment.

An example of profound patriotic understanding of their duty is being displayed by the foremost workers and collectives of a number of enterprises of Moscow and Leningrad and the Sverdlovskaya Oblast, the workers of the fuel sectors of Western Siberia and the Orenburg region, the Magnitka metallurgists, and the Ivanovskaya and Moskovskaya oblast textile workers.

In our republic good pledges have been adopted by the working people of Kiev city and the Voroshilovgradskaya, Vinnitskaya, Poltavskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Khar'kovskaya, L'vovskaya, Chernigovskaya, and other oblasts and also by the collectives of the "Ukrgazprom," "Donetskugol'," and "Dneproenergo" associations, the Sumy "Khimprom" Production Association, the Makeyevka Metallurgical Plant imeni Kirov Agglomerate Factory, the "Zaporozhstal'"



Plant Blast Furnace Mill, the Kommunarskiy Metallurgical Plant Open-Hearth Mill, and the "Krivorozhstal'" Plant Section-Rolling Mill No 1, whose initiative has been approved by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers.

The republic party organizations are called upon to everywhere lead the masses in their wake and supervise the decisive production sectors and the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges. Here it is necessary to support and disseminate in every way the initiatives that have been approved by our party's Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee general secretary--initiatives such as those of the Kiev region livestock raisers and of the workers, engineering-technical personnel, and employees of the Moscow "Krasnyy proletariy" Machine-Tool-Building Plant imeni A.I. Yefremov--and the experience of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences on strengthening science's ties with production, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and others.

Resolute struggle against a temporary campaign style in the dissemination of foremost experience and the elimination of everything that hinders the pulse of creative thought and our advancement--this most important demand of the CPSU Central Committee October (1976) Plenum must be constantly and unswervingly fulfilled by each party organization and each communist.

IV. The increased capaciousness and complexity of the tasks confronting the republic's working people in 1977 are making increasingly high demands on the activity of the party organizations and on their style and methods of work and fighting efficiency.

It is very important that the party organizations make full use for the achievement of the set goals of the most effective means and approach them by the shortest routes. And it is only possible to learn how to do this after having mastered a Leninist work style. It presupposes, primarily, a scientific, creative approach to the resolution of political and economic tasks, the correct selection, assignment, and education of cadres, the extensive development of intraparty democracy, the strengthening of party discipline, indissoluble ties with the masses and the ability to convince them and lead them in one's wake, an aspiration to never rest content with what has been achieved but always to advance, and the skillful utilization and improvement of such a powerful weapon as criticism and self-criticism. The atmosphere of trust in and respect for people which reigns in the party and in our society and belief in their creative potential are contributing to the assimilation and manifestation of these features of a Leninist work style.

The process of the assimilation of a Leninist work style is undoubtedly difficult and complex. But success will unfailingly come to those party organizations which profoundly realize that it is no longer possible to work in the old manner and that activeness, responsibility, and businesslike

efficiency today represent the most important condition of the solution of urgent tasks. The overwhelming majority of the republic party organizations is applying its energy to the solution of the major, mainline tasks of the development of the economy, science, and culture and is striving for a full return from the expended forces and capital.

This is precisely the way, for example, in which the Donetskaya Oblast Gorlovka city party organization is organizing its work. The gorkom (Comrade N.G. Koval', first secretary) is paying particular attention to the economic substantiation of and a comprehensive approach to the formulation of socialist pledges. Their adoption is preceded by thorough, painstaking work on a comprehensive analysis of available reserves and possibilities and the formulation of personal pledges and plans for raising the workers' labor productivity and comprehensive creative plans for the engineering-technical personnel.

A precise system has taken shape in the city of the organization of competition among the rayons, enterprise and organization collectives, and the workers of leading professions. Take, for example, the competition of coal mine face workers: publicity, comparison of results, conferment of insignia, and support for new initiatives--all this is yielding tangible results.

The gorkom has done a particularly great amount for the dissemination of the patriotic initiative of Comrade V.I. Dobysh, famous face worker of the mine imeni Izotov, which has been supported throughout the oblast. Some 20,000 followers of the illustrious miner completed personal five-year plans ahead of schedule, and these included 2,300 miners from Gorlovka. In the last five-year plan they extracted 5.4 million tons of coal additional to the plan.

In struggling for the efficiency and quality of our entire work we must aspire to insure that the republic has no single lagging enterprise and no single lagging kolkhoz or sovkhoz and that all links of the economic organism, right down to the very smallest, work precisely and smoothly. For this we have strong material-technical potential, highly skilled cadres, and rich experience of work on the implementation of complex and crucial tasks.

Unfortunately, at times it is not only the small links but also very appreciable links which are shortening the stride of our republic. In particular, the Kirovogradskaya Oblast has serious shortcomings in agricultural production, a drop in labor productivity has been permitted in industry, a number of enterprises failed to fulfill the plan, and the construction organizations occupy last place in the republic. This situation cannot be explained by any exceptional circumstances. The heart of the matter is that there have been serious oversights in the activity of the obkom and oblispolkom without whose elimination it is impossible to expect a fundamental improvement in matters, particularly qualitative indicators. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has pointed out these oversights and is

implementing measures to assist the Kirovogradskiy Obkom in leadership of development of the economy.

Practical implementation of the party's course toward the efficiency and quality of social production and the specific tasks along this path which have to be solved today demand a further improvement in the forms and methods of work of the party organizations. Foremost experience merits the most unremitting attention, mass study, and dissemination. Under contemporary conditions it imbibes all that is best that is provided by the strong alliance of science and practice and born in the competition of millions.

Preparations for the glorious Great October jubilee are filling our day-to-day deeds with profound new meaning and stimulating the masses' creative energy and innovative quest. The best gift to the fatherland on its birthday would be the selfless labor of all. This is what millions of workers of various sectors of the national economy believe in adopting stepped-up, high socialist pledges in honor of the portentous date.

You will probably not now find in the republic a collective or worker who is not a part of this nationwide patriotic movement and who is not lending his forces, knowledge, and experience for the sake of insuring that the word given to the party and the motherland be embodied in concrete and impressive deeds. Convincing testimony to this are the labor reports on the first accomplishments of the new labor year which are being received from enterprises and construction sites and kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Inspired by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's warm congratulations, the chemical workers of the Severodonetsk "Azot" Association are stepping up the manufacture of above-plan output with every passing day. The first thousands of tons of national economic cargo handled supplementary to the target have been recorded on the accounts of the port of Il'ichevsk dockers headed by Hero of Socialist Labor A.A. Baranovskiy. With every passing day there is an increase in the milk yields on the farmstead of the Kolkhoz imeni V.I. Lenin of Sumskaya Oblast's Lebedinskiy Rayon whose collective is headed by twice Hero of Socialist Labor M. Kh. Savchenko.

I could cite a multitude of such examples, and there is every reason to say that a sound pace has been developed in the new year. The main task now is to constantly build it up and commission and put at the service of the five-year plan all available production reserves and possibilities of the labor collectives.

The celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Great October will undoubtedly be an exciting review of the remarkable transformations which have occurred in our country in the years of Soviet power and an impressive demonstration of the achievements of the single family of USSR peoples. Preparations for it should proceed under the sign of an intensification of the patriotic and international education of the working people. This work should harmoniously

combine propaganda of glorious heroic traditions and the new of our day and the Soviet way of life, revealing its most shining facets--collectivism and comradeship, the cohesion and friendship of all nations of the country, and ideological and moral good health, which make us strong and stanch. These are the great gains of socialism which have become part of the flesh and blood of the new historical community of people--our Soviet people.

Each day that goes by brings us closer to the jubilee of the Country of Soviets. Each day that goes by brings increasingly new good news from the forward edge of the struggle to implement the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the five-year plan. In the mass labor heroism of millions closely rallied around their own party and united in thought and deed is the reliable guarantee of the achievement of new boundaries in the development and burgeoning of our beloved motherland.

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# ANDERSON ADDRESSES LATVIAN PARTY-ECONOMIC AKTIV

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[Report on speech by I. A. Anderson, secretary of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party at the meeting of the republic party-economic aktiv held on 25 January in Riga: "To Work Better and Increase Effectiveness and Quality!"]

[Text] On 25 January in Riga in the House of Political Education of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia there was a meeting of the republic party-economic aktiv. They considered the question of the tasks of party, Soviet, trade-union and Komsomol organizations of the republic for implementing the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Central Committee of the All-Union Lenin Young Communist League, "On the All-Union Socialist Competition for Increasing the Effectiveness of Production and the Quality of Work and Successfully Fulfilling the Assignments of the Tenth Five-Year Plan" and the socialist commitments of the workers of the Latvian SSR for 1977 and the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

The meeting of the aktiv was opened by A. E. Voss, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia.

I. A. Anderson, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia, spoke on the subject under consideration.

It was in a setting of powerful patriotic enthusiasm and the nationwide struggle for implementation of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress that our socialist homeland entered the year 1977, the second year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, said I. A. Anderson. Successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the assignments of the first year of the five-year plan and the remarkable achievements in the development of the country's economy and culture are clear and convincing evidence of the correctness of the course of the 25th CPSU Congress, the correctness of the economic policy and party strategy in implementing the program tasks for an all-around rise in the material and cultural level of the life of the people.

These days, all labor collectives of the country are broadly considering the plans of the second year of the five-year plan, adopting difficult counterplans and increased socialist commitments and earmarking specific ways of increasing the volume of output of products and improving their quality, increasing labor productivity, utilizing fixed capital more effectively and accelerating the rates of scientific and technical progress.

The nationwide socialist competition is flaring up with new force and has now become a powerful factor in economic and social progress and a school of political, labor and moral education of the workers.

Giving a high evaluation to the patriotic undertakings of the workers and attaching great significance to further development of socialist competition, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Central Committee of the All-Union Lenin Young Communist League adopted the decree "On All-Union Socialist Competition for Increasing the Effectiveness of Production and the Quality of Work and Successfully Fulfilling the Assignments of the Tenth Five-Year Plan."

The decree arms party, Soviet, trade-union and Komsomol organizations as well as executives with a clear-cut program for the further development of socialist competition. It is closely related to carrying out the main task of the Tenth Five-Year Plan and will be conducted under the motto "To work better and increase effectiveness and quality!" The summons of the party to greet the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with more labor successes found broad response among workers of enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhoses as well as workers of all other branches of the national economy.

Along with all sister nations of our multinational homeland, it was with a feeling of confidence and optimism and with good spirits that workers of Soviet Latvia began the second year of the five-year plan, the year of the country's great anniversary. Workers of cities and villages in the republic, implementing the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the instructions of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on questions of the party economic policy and the current stage of communist construction, made a worthy contribution to the country's causes, to the causes of the five-year plan. It is with great satisfaction that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia informs the party-economic aktiv of the workers' successful fulfillment of the national economic plan and socialist commitments for 1976 with respect to all basic indicators. The speaker emphasized that last year became an important stage in the strengthening of the economic and scientific-technical potential of the republic and in raising the material and cultural level of the life of the workers. The volume of production of industrial products for the planned group of enterprises last year increased by 4.9 percent as compared to 3.5 percent as was stipulated by the plan and labor productivity increased by 4.5 percent. The plan for the sale of manufactured products was fulfilled ahead of schedule. A total of more than 104 million rubles' worth of industrial goods were sold in excess of the plan -- 29.1 million rubles more than stipulated by republicwide socialist commitments.

The workers successfully fulfilled plan assignments and commitments for assimilating new kinds of products, updating the assortment and expanding the output of consumer goods. The leading branches of the republic's industry developed at more accelerated rates than were envisioned by the assignments of the five-year plan. These include the communications, electronics, electrotechnical, chemical and agricultural machine building industries. At the present time, enterprises of the republic produce more than 1,200 items with the State Emblem of Quality and they make up 9.5 percent of the overall volume of gross output. With respect to this indicator, the Latvian SSR holds second place in the country after the Belorussian SSR.

An important contribution to strengthening the industrial potential and improving the quality indicators of the republic's economy was made by labor collectives of the cities of Riga, Daugavpils, Liyepaya, Rezekne, Yelgava, Ventspils and Yurmala. Good work was done in the first year of the five-year plan by collectives of the Al'fa Production-Technical Association, the Rigas Audums Production Association, the Daugavpils Plant for Chemical Fibers imeni Leninskiy Komsomol, the Liyepaya Sarkanays Metalurgs Plant, the Rezekne Canned Milk Combine, the Yelgavmash Plant and many other enterprises. One should take special note of the success of enterprises of the electro-technical industry: the REZ Plant, the Electric Light Bulb Plant imeni 50-Letiya SSSR, the illumination engineering plant and the plant for means of mechanization. Throughout all of last year, almost 50 percent of the basic products were produced with the State Emblem of Quality. There was an increase in the quantity of items of the highest quality category in light industry.

The first year of the five-year plan was a year of nationwide struggle for increasing the effectiveness of agricultural production. Under difficult weather conditions, overcoming the consequences of the 1975 drought, workers of the kolkhozes and goskhozes [state farms] in the republic took a large step forward in developing the branches of agriculture, increasing the production and sale to the state of products of farming and animal husbandry, and fulfilling the commitments that were made for the first year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. In 1976 the kolkhozes and goskhozes harvested a record crop of grain -- 1.85 million tons -- with an average yield of 26.8 quintals per hectare. As compared to 1975, milk production increased by 35,300 tons, meat production -- by 3,100 tons and egg production -- by 3 million eggs. Plans for the sale to the state of grain, potatoes, milk, cattle and poultry, eggs, fruit and berries were fulfilled and overfulfilled ahead of schedule.

The speaker continued, saying that much had been done to increase the effectiveness of production in other branches of the national economy, at enterprises and organizations of transportation, communications, capital construction, consumer services and trade. Commitments were fulfilled for the startup of the most important projects in industry, agriculture, trade, and cultural institutions. A great deal of attention was devoted to the construction of residential buildings, schools, kindergartens, day nurseries and dining rooms.

These successes are the result of the self-sacrificing labor of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the intelligentsia and all workers of the republic as well as of the large amount of organizational and political work on the part of party, Soviet, economic, trade-union and Komsomol organizations.

An important role in fulfilling the national economic plan, increasing the effectiveness of production and improving the quality of work was played by socialist competition which, in our day, has become a truly mass, nationwide phenomenon. In 1976 the socialist competition that was begun on the initiative of the leading enterprises of the capital of our homeland, the city of Moscow, became widespread. It had the motto, "A five-year plan of quality -- the workers' guarantee!" The patriotic initiative of the leading enterprises of Riga under the motto "A five-year plan of effectiveness and quality -- the initiative and creativity of everyone!" received all-around support and approval. In January 1976 at a rally of the leading workers of light industry one could hear the summons of the labor innovators R. Ya. Baykule, M. L. Zheleznov, V. A. Kopylova and G. A. Stepanova -- to complete two personal five-year assignments during the Tenth Five-Year Plan. These and other undertakings were approved by the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia and became widespread.

In 1976 seven enterprises of the republic earned the high title "Enterprise with Products of Excellent Quality" and thousands of industrial workers earned the title "Outstanding Quality Worker."

The title Hero of Socialist Labor was awarded to the chairman of the Iyetsava Kolkhoz in Bauskiy Rayon, A. V. Rijekstin' and to the team leader of the Lachplesis Kolkhoz in Ogrskiy Rayon, I. E. Spile. There were 2,770 agricultural workers in the Latvian SSR who were awarded orders and medals of the USSR. This is a high evaluation of the self-sacrificing labor of the workers of the fields and farms and all those who forged victory, who, through their personal examples, inspired and mobilized the entire collective for successful fulfillment of the assignments of the first year of the five-year plan.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia, the speaker expressed his sincere gratitude to the leaders of the socialist competition, production innovators and workers of all branches of the national economy for their indefatigable labor for the good of our great homeland.

At the same time, while summing up the results of the work that had been done and recognizing what had been achieved, I. A. Anderson went on to say that we must also take into account the shortcomings which impeded our progress and earmark effective measures to eliminate them.

An analysis of the results of last year shows that the level of administration of the economy and the organization of competition did not make it



possible to fully carry out the tasks earmarked by the plans everywhere. At a number of enterprises and organizations there were interruptions in the fulfillment of assignments of the monthly, quarterly and annual plans. Thus the annual plan for the sale of prepared products was not fulfilled by 25 industrial enterprises. Among them were enterprises of the Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry, the Fisheries Administration, the Ministry of Construction, the Latvsel'khoztekhnika Association and also several others. The sales plan for the year as a whole was not fulfilled by the Ministry of Construction or the Fisheries Administration. Forty enterprises failed to fulfill the annual plan for labor productivity. Among them were enterprises of the ministries of the construction materials industry, wood processing, forestry and the timber industry and the fisheries administration. A strong reproach should also be addressed to managers of those enterprises and branches where only part of the increase in production volumes was achieved as a result of increased labor productivity. This pertains particularly to the Latbumprom Production Association, the republic Latvsel'khoztekhnika Association, and the Ministry of Automotive Transportation and Highways. As a result, only 94 percent of the increase in productivity planned for the republic's industry was achieved through increasing labor productivity.

Another serious shortcoming of last year: in a number of ministries, departments and enterprises, the planned assignments with respect to the main indicators for the first months and quarters were set much lower than those planned for the year and the plans of the final month or quarter were then reduced. Unfortunately, there have also been such mistakes in planning in the first quarter of this year in the ministries of the food industry, the timber and forestry industry and a number of enterprises of union jurisdiction.

It was also noted in the speech that in the future it will be necessary to improve the utilization of fixed capital, to provide for unconditional fulfillment of assignments with respect to the list of products that are produced and to fight energetically against slipshod work and manifestations of poor management. We shall have to fight for further improvement in the organization of labor and the administration of production.

The party gorkoms and raykoms and the local party organizations should step up control over the quality of planning, strengthen state planning discipline in all ways and with all strictness bring to account those managers who do not improve their work style and methods of management.

Having then analyzed in detail the situation in the area of capital construction, the speaker emphasized that this year it will be necessary to provide for unconditional fulfillment of the established target program for increasing the capacities of the Ministry of Construction and other construction organizations, a program which is directed toward increasing the effectiveness of capital construction in the republic.

In December of last year the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia and the republic Council of Ministers adopted the decree, "On Measures for Improving Shipments of National Economic Cargo with Rail Transportation." I. A. Anderson emphasized that in implementing this decree the ministries and departments, the city and rayon party committees, the city and rayon ispolkoms, the rayon committees of the trade unions, the people's control agencies and party and trade-union organizations must fulfill concrete tasks for increasing the effectiveness of rail transportation.

Last year a number of shortcomings were also found in the area of agricultural production. These were discussed in detail at the meeting of the republic party aktiv on 18 January of this year. They considered the tasks of the party organization that arise from the letter of the CPSU Central Committee to the kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers and all workers of the Soviet Union.

The speaker went on to say that today we are considering the socialist commitments of the republic workers for a worthy greeting to the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and for successful fulfillment of the national economic plan for 1977. These commitments have been developed on the basis of individual and collective commitments of the workers and they earmark the main directions and specific goals of our work for implementing the party economic strategy and providing for increased effectiveness of production and improved quality of work.

As we know, the national economic plan for 1977 set assignments for a considerable increase in the volume of industrial and agricultural production. Growth rates are to be accelerated more, above all in branches that provide for scientific and technical progress.

The socialist commitments stipulate that the entire increase in industrial output at existing enterprises will be provided through increasing labor productivity.

It is intended to fulfill the annual plan for the sale of industrial products by 27 December of this year and to sell an additional 72 million rubles' worth of products in excess of the plan, including 60 million rubles' worth by the 60th anniversary of Great October. On the basis of the introduction of complex systems for controlling product quality, the proportion of products of the highest category in the overall volume of production will increase by 25 percent as compared to 1976. In keeping with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "On the Development of Consumer Goods in 1976-1980 and Measures for Improving Their Quality," a complex of measures will be developed for solving this important problem.

There will be a significant increase in the output of products for agriculture as compared to 1976. Industrial enterprises will render assistance to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in constructing, reconstructing, mechanizing and

equipping animal husbandry farms, grain dryers and machine shops and in constructing and repairing facilities for production and cultural-personal purposes. It is intended to continue to strengthen the all-around patronage ties with kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic.

The report gave a detailed description of the main directions of the activity and the tasks that will have to be carried out in industry in order to successfully achieve the high goals that have been earmarked. It was emphasized in particular that work will be continued for further improvement in the style and methods of administration of branches of industry, for concentration and specialization of production, for strengthening the link between science and production and for accelerating the introduction of scientific achievements into the national economy.

Agricultural workers of the Latvian SSR consider their main tasks in 1977 to be: an all-around increase in the production and sale to the state of grain, meat, milk and other products of farming and animal husbandry; improvement in their quality; increased effectiveness of agricultural production; and the achievement of maximum return from each hectare, from each ruble of investments, from each ton of fertilizer.

Agricultural workers promise that this year the kolkhozes and sovkhoses will achieve yields of grain crops of 27 quintals per hectare, potatoes -- 168, and sugar beets -- 285 quintals per hectare. The gross harvest of grain will be no less than 1.85 million tons. Procurements of hay will amount to 1,135,000 tons of high-quality hay, chaff and haylage translated into measurements of hay. They will store up 1.45 million tons of silage and harvest 1.05 million tons of root feed crops. It is intended to considerably increase the productivity of public animal husbandry and correspondingly increase the sale to the state of milk, meat, eggs and other products.

High commitments have also been adopted by construction workers of the republic: ahead of schedule, by the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, they are to release for assembly work a complex for liquid ammonium at the Ventspils port facilities, new capacities at the Radio Plant imeni Popov, the Olainfarm production association, the Livan experimental housing construction combine with a capacity of 2,000 single family dwellings a year, and a polyclinic in the housing unit of Imant. They have committed themselves to surpassing the planned assignments for the construction of facilities for agriculture, light industry, the food industry and the meat and dairy industry. The rates of housing construction will be accelerated and its quality will be improved. In order to satisfy the demands of the workers more fully, this year a great deal of attention is being devoted to the development of trade and public catering enterprises and expansion of various consumer services. High goals have been earmarked in the development of transportation and communications. In the socialist commitments considerable attention was devoted to savings on material, raw-material, power, fuel and other resources.

The speaker emphasized that our commitments are difficult. The collectives of enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and construction sites, ministries and departments, and party, soviet and management agencies will have to work actively in order to meet them.

We must also not forget our main guidelines for the Tenth Five-Year Plan: the five-year plan for the sale of products is to be fulfilled by 5 December 1980 and the output of products with the State Emblem of Quality is to be increased, bringing its proportion up to 25 percent by the end of the five-year plan. Success in meeting these commitments will depend on how we work during all the years of the five-year plan.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Central Committee of the All-Union Lenin Young Communist League concerning all-union socialist competition requires that there be good organization in conducting the competition: each collective and each worker must be promptly notified of annual plans and assignments and the five-year plan as a whole; the economic substantiation of socialist commitments must be improved; the movement for the development and fulfillment of individual and collective comprehensive plans for increasing labor productivity and improving the quality of work must be developed in all ways; the necessary organizational-technical and economic conditions must be created for the fulfillment of counterplans and socialist commitments.

The decree especially emphasizes the task of planned dissemination of advanced practice. As the party teaches us, advanced practice is our invaluable wealth which we must learn to use skillfully and efficiently.

An important task about which we sometimes forget is that, in addition to determining the winners of the competition, one cannot forget about the mass of collectives and workers that have average indicators. The activity of each of them must be evaluated. It is necessary to work persistently with collectives and workers who are behind. We are convinced that success in fulfilling the overall plan and, the main thing, our further progress toward higher labor productivity and high-quality work depend on work with them. Further improvement in the system of moral and material incentives for participants in the competition is of immense significance.

It is the duty of party organizations to explain in depth the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Central Committee of the All-Union Lenin Young Communist League and to bring its content and meaning to all workers, to help each worker to determine his place in carrying out the regular tasks and to make sure that communists take a leading role in the struggle for effectiveness and quality. It is especially important at the very beginning of the year for all labor collectives, both in the city and the country, to work rhythmically with a great return.

The speaker said in conclusion that there is no doubt that communists, Komsomol members, workers, kolkhoz workers, engineering and technical personnel, scientists and specialists of Soviet Latvia will apply all their efforts, knowledge, experience and labor mastery for successful fulfillment of the party plans and will honorably greet the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

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KEBIN ADDRESSES ESTONIAN PARTY-ECONOMIC AKTIV

Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 21 Jan 77 pp 1-2

[Report\* on speech by I. Kebin, 1st secretary of the CP of Estonia Central Committee at the republic party-economic aktiv meeting held on 19 January in Tallin]

[Text] Our Soviet country is in 1977 in the heyday of its life and creative energy. The year 1977 is the second year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. "Six decades is less than a person's average longevity. But during this time," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in the Accountability Report to the 25th CPSU Congress, "our country has traversed a path equal to centuries. We have created a new society, a society whose like mankind has never known before." This is a society of genuine freedom and developed socialist relations, a society certain of the future and of bright communist ideals. The genuinely democratic nature of the Soviet system, of our socialist way of life is being revealed more and more fully. The people of labor themselves have been changed to the point that they are unrecognizable.

Our party and Soviet state are consistently and persistently carrying out the program adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress to further the struggle for peace and international cooperation, for the freedom and independence of peoples. Thanks to the sagacious and principled foreign policy of the Communist Party, all conditions have been created for the creative labor of the Soviet people, for movement ahead along the path of communist construction.

The workers are now fruitfully working to carry out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. At every sector of communist construction, we must in the Tenth Five-Year Plan take new, higher heights. The tasks of the five-year plan are stepped-up, but realistic. Confirmation of this is the successful realization of the outlined plans and socialist obligations in the first year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

Guided by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the instructions of the General Secretary of the CC CPSU, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, on problems

\*Abbreviated version.

of economic policy in the contemporary stage, the workers of the Estonian SSR are extending more and more broadly socialist competition for the prescheduled fulfillment of the national economic plans of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. Of major significance to this end have been the decisions of the October (1976) Plenum of the CC CPSU. Major mobilizing significance is assumed by the published letter of the CC CPSU to the country's employees of agriculture and by the decree of the Central Committee of the CPSU, USSR Council of Ministers, All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and the Central Committee of the Young Communist League of the Soviet Union "On All-Union Socialist Competition for Raising the Effectiveness of Production and the Quality of Work, for Successfully Accomplishing the Assignments of the Tenth Five-Year Plan." At today's meeting, it is necessary to consider the socialist obligations of the Estonian SSR's workers for 1977 and the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

The republic's industrial employees, I. Kebin said, have successfully completed the first year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. The plan for the sale and production of the most important types of goods has been fulfilled ahead of schedule, on 25 December, or 2 days ahead of the deadline assumed in obligations. Products valued at 97.3 million rubles were sold in addition to the assignment. This amount includes over 60 million rubles' worth of consumer goods and food products. All ministries and agencies have coped with plan assignments on the sale of products.

Socialist obligations have been overfulfilled on the extraction of shale, the output of electric power, and the production of instruments, nitrogen fertilizers, formalin, sulfuric and benzoic acid, soft roofing materials, furniture, textiles, illumination engineering articles, stocking products, canned goods, and many other types of products.

The assignment on increasing labor productivity has been overfulfilled to the extent of nearly 2-fold. The collectives of many enterprises markedly more than achieved their target regarding production growth rates. There has been an improvement in the use of production capacities. According to preliminary data, there has been a certain increase in the shift coefficient of basic equipment and the output-capital ratio. Production costs have been cut, and obligations to obtain above-plan profits have been markedly overfulfilled.

The output of articles of the highest quality category has increased 1.5-fold. A total of 329 types of articles were certified with the Quality Emblem during the year, despite the obligatory 220. The republic had at the beginning of this year 760 types of products marked with the State Quality Emblem.

An important contribution to the development of the economy and to the fulfillment of republic socialist obligations has been made by the workers of Tallin, Kokhtla-Yarve, Tartu, Vil'yandiskiy, Rakverskiy, and other municipalities and rayons of the republic, as well as the collectives of the Estonian Association, the Krengol'mskaya Manufaktura Combine, the Il'marine and the Baltiysk Ship Repair Plants, the Estonian Fish Industry Association, the Pyarnu Viysnurk Combine, the Tallin Dairy Combine and Rakvere Meat Combine,

the Kalev Factory, the Norma Association, the Tallin Trade House, the Khar'yu Everyday Services Combine, and some other advanced enterprises.

In competing for the prescheduled accomplishments of the assignments of the first year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, spinner Yakaterina Zuyeva and carding machine operator Faina Zolina of Krengol'mskaya manufaktura, cutter Nikolay Piirimyagi of the Sangar Factory, knitter Layne Raag of the Marat Association, seamstress and motor mechanic Aleksandra Masing of the Baltika Association, and driver Viktor Makar'yev of the Viyvikond Pit have each fulfilled two plans. Eynar Lekhiste, a driver of the Vyru Timber Combine, and Ago Aasamets, a leader of a small general purpose team at the Rakvere Timber Combine, coped with the annual assignments in July and August respectively. Eval'd Vakht, leader of a team of miners of the Viru Mine; Khugo Tyruvere, a turner at the Il'marine Factory; Khans Libik, a fitter at the plant imeni I. Lauristin and Hero of Socialist Labor; Enn Ekhalala, a fitter at the plant imeni M. I. Kalinin; Valeriy Liyv, a turner at the Talleks Association and member of the CC of the Communist Party of Estonia (CPE) -- all these and many other advanced workers have fulfilled their obligations far in advance of the deadline.

It is necessary to say, however, that our successes might have been more significant on condition of more effective and smooth work in all production links, the improved use of available resources and potential, and the strict observance of discipline. At some enterprises work evenness is still low, substantial losses of worktime and equipment idling are tolerated, and effective measures are not taken to reduce the share of non-mechanized manual labor and to increase the output of goods of the highest quality category.

Three enterprises -- the Pribaltiysk Plant of Reinforced Concrete Articles and Components, the Punane Kunda Plant, and the Pyarnu Fish Combine -- failed to ensure the fulfillment of the annual sales plan. Fifteen enterprises did not cope with the assignment to increase labor productivity.

Heads of ministries, agencies, and enterprises and party and trade union organizations should profoundly analyze the results of the work of production collectives last year, reveal the causes underlying the extant shortcomings, and mobilize the worker collectives to remove them, with a view toward ensuring more successful work this year and in the subsequent years of the Tenth Five-year Plan.

Widely extended in the republic, as throughout the country, has been the workers' competition under the shibboleth "Sixty shock labor weeks for the jubilee of Soviet power." Thousands of advanced production workers and many labor collectives have assumed the obligation of fulfilling by that date the plans of the first 2 years of the five-year plan for the production of goods and for the raising of labor productivity, of incorporating the production of new, high-quality products, and, of effecting economies of material and labor inputs. The task is to maximally support these initiatives and transform them into a powerful movement of all the workers.



"Work better, improve effectiveness and quality," such is the basic demand of the party in the Tenth Five-Year Plan. In carrying out this demand, every collective and all Soviet people are required to achieve the steadfast growth of labor productivity, to improve work quality, to step up the savings drive, and to tighten organization and discipline.

Completed in our republic's industry have been the preparations of counter-plans and socialist obligations for 1977 and the five-year plan. These plans and obligations outline heights that are higher than the planned and assigned ones in terms of all basic indices. What is also envisioned is the realization of a vast program of the social development of labor collectives. The obligations of the collectives of enterprises, ministries, agencies, municipalities, and rayons of the republic ensure the fulfillment of the 1977 plan for the sale and production of a majority of the most important type of articles on 27 December, the above-plan sale of products valued at 65 million rubles, including no less than 50 million rubles' worth by the 60th anniversary of the Great October.

In proceeding from the obligations, the five-year plan may in terms of production growth rates be completed by 7 November 1980, in terms of labor productivity growth by 1 October 1980. During the 5 years the republic's industry will be able to produce goods valued at no less than 350 million rubles in excess of the plan. This being the case, output will be increased 27.2 percent, instead of the 26 percent envisioned by the five-year plan. An analysis of the assumed obligations shows that the entire production increment may be ensured basically through a rise in labor productivity. What is planned is a 15- to 20-percent cut in the proportion of workers employed in nonmechanized manual labor.

Reaching such heights requires markedly raising the extent of the mechanization and improving the organization of labor, stepping up the struggle for the more complete use of production capacities, and increasing the shift operation of equipment.

The workers' efforts should be channeled into the more economical use of material, energy, and fuel resources, into the reduction of the material intensiveness of articles, into the comprehensive processing of raw materials, and into the reduction of various kinds of losses.

One of the central tasks is to develop socialist competition for the high-quality performance of work and for an increase in the production of articles with the State Quality Emblem. The obligations of the industrial employees permit increasing nearly 4-fold the production of goods of the highest quality category, compared with their output in 1975, and to increase the proportion of these articles to 25 percent of the overall certified products by the end of the five-year plan. It is necessary to involve all workers in active participation in competition under the following slogans: "A worker's guarantee for the five-year plan of quality" and "Engineering support for worker's initiative."

Republic ministries and agencies, enterprise heads, party gorkoms and raykoms, and party and trade union organizations must concentrate the attention of labor collectives on accelerating the pace of technical progress, on reconstructing and technically reequipping enterprises, on rapidly incorporating the production of articles that would correspond to the best models in terms of technical and economic indices and use properties.

The successful fulfillment of state plans and socialist obligations in the national economy hinge markedly on the effective and smooth operation of transport.

The republic's transport employees fulfilled last year their socialist obligations for the conveyance of freight by rail and maritime transport, for passenger conveyance, for a reduction in the cost of rail and aviation shipments, as well as for an increase in the operational period of maritime ships and for the acceleration of the handling of cargo in Tallin Maritime Trade Port. The entire increment of rail shipments was achieved by raising labor productivity. The operation of the locomotive pool was ensured for 5 days through saved fuel and electric power. This notwithstanding, transport employees failed to fulfill some socialist obligations, and the level of transport services still fails to fully meet the requirements of the republic's economy and population.

The employees of all types of transport, together with freight shippers and receivers, must concentrate their main attention on accelerating the turnover of transport means -- freight cars, motor vehicles, and maritime ships, on improving the use of their capacity and load-carrying capacity, and on improving the smoothness of operations. Enterprise heads and party and trade union organizations should more actively introduce the experience of advanced transport collectives on extending the comprehensive socialist competition of subcontractors on the basis of joint contracts and continuously improve the efficiency and effectiveness of this type of labor amity.

In carrying out the decisions of the 25th Party Congress and the instructions of the General Secretary of the CC CPSU, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, on problems of the further development of agricultural production, the republic's agricultural employees achieved good results in the first year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. The republic fulfilled its heightened socialist obligations ahead of schedule. The following were sold in excess of the national economic plan: 43,000 tons of grain, 21,000 tons of potatoes, 123,000 tons of milk, nearly 17,000 tons of cattle, and 15 million eggs.

Last year the republic's collective and state farms gathered a record harvest -- 1.302 million tons of grain, or a yield of 31.1 quintals a hectare. Especially good results in raising the yield of cereals was achieved by the farms of Paydeskiy and Vil'yandiskiy Rayons, where an average of 34-35 quintals of grain a hectare was gathered.

Remarkable successes were achieved by the advanced machine operators of agriculture. Kustas Lund, a tractor operator of the Tasuya Kolkhoz, has

for years been regarded as one of the republic's best, and last year he, operating an MTZ-52 tractor, worked 507 shift norms. Traugand Vunder, a combine operator of the sovkhoz imeni R. Pyal'son of Rakvereskiy Rayon, threshed 1,159 tons of grain: This is the highest result achieved by the republic's combine operators. Mikhail Ivanov, a tractor operator of the sovkhoz imeni V. I. Lenin of Tartuskiy Rayon, harvested with his combine 1,301 tons of potatoes from 58 hectares, having worked 67 shift norms.

The animal husbandry employees also worked fruitfully in the first year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. Milk and cattle and poultry production in 1976 surpassed the 1975 level by 4 and 6 percent respectively. There was a rise in the number of horned cattle. The average weight of one sold horned animal increased to 425 kilograms. An average of 3,585 kilograms of milk was obtained per cow, or 97 kilograms more than in 1975. On 69 farms (22 percent of all farms), the per cow yield exceeded 4,000 kilograms, and on the 9 May Kolkhoz of Paydeskiy Rayon and on the Pydrangu Sovkhoz of Rakdreskiy Rayon, 5,000 kilograms.

We should note the good work of the animal husbandry workers of Yygevaskiy, Rakverskiy, and Pyarnuskiy Rayons in increasing the production and purchase of animal husbandry products in the first year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

The achieved successes in increasing the production of animal husbandry products and their sale to the state constitute the result of the selfless labor of our remarkable farm employees. For instance, the operators of the experimental hog-raising combines of the sovkhoz-tekhnikum imeni Yu. Gagarin of Vil'yandiskiy Rayon, Aynu Lepiste and Milda Eyfel, obtained last year 8,600 and 7,563 piglets respectively. The master of machine builders on the Vil'yandi Sovkhoz, Hero of Socialist Labor Leyda Peyps, one of the instigators of the all-union competition, successfully fulfilled her obligations and obtained a per cow average milk yield of 5,323 kilograms, thereby obtaining 511 tons of milk from the group assigned to her. A milkmaid of the Kurtena Sovkhoz of Kokhtla-Yarveskiy Rayon, Khel'be Vool, obtained an average of 4,060 kilograms of milk from every cow, having increased the milk yield 441 kilograms over the 1975 level and gross production by 34 tons. For high labor achievements, Khel'be Vool was recently awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. The masters of machine milking on the kolkhoz imeni E. Vil'de of Pylvaskiy Rayon, Aliyde Leyb and Viyve Myae, obtained 1,436 tons of milk from a group of 464 cows while working in a milking area of a large mechanized farm.

The concentration and specialization of production, the introduction of a rational system for animal husbandry, and the dissemination of advanced experience are all contributing to a situation whereby in our republic an ever-increasing number of milkmaids are obtaining with every passing year over 150 tons of milk from their group.

Over 1,700 of the republic's agricultural workers have recently been awarded orders and metals of the Soviet Union for achieved successes in fulfilling agricultural output plans in 1976.

However, we still have many unused reserves to increase the production of agricultural products. For instance, whereas a per hectare average of 31.1 quintals of cereals was obtained in 1976, 20 sovkhozes and one kolkhoz obtained less than 20 quintals a hectare. Some farms gathered less than 100 quintals of potatoes a hectare. The plan for the sale of vegetables to the state has not been fulfilled.

Extremely crucial tasks confront the agricultural workers this year. While preparing for the upcoming agricultural year, it is necessary to give priority to concern about further developing the grain economy. It is necessary to step up more and more the struggle for the best use of reserves, for the raising of the yield, for the growth of gross harvests and the improvement of grain quality, and for an increase in grain sales to the state and for forage purposes.

The agricultural workers well know what enormous significance is assumed by all-round and careful preparations for spring field work in the struggle for the harvest. This first of all involves the mass training of personnel, the preparation of seeds, the hauling of minerals and the procurement of organic fertilizers, and the realization of many other measures that work for the harvest. The experience of the Rostov Party Organization on providing the farms with machine operators merits the broadest dissemination.

The success of spring sowing will hinge largely on the timely and reliable preparation of equipment. As early as today it is necessary to work up on every collective and state farm and at the Estsel'khoztekhnika enterprises calendar schedules for the preparation of machines for spring sowing, having devoted special attention to repair quality.

A total of 10.6-percent more cereal and legume seeds of the first and second classes for spring sowing has been prepared this year than the planned level. Now the task is to preserve these seeds and to carry out spring sowing in an organized way, at the optimum time, and at a high agro-technical level.

The drawing up of production plans for 1977 is now under way on collective and state farms. It is very important to envision therein the further improvement of the structure of sown areas, so that the area planted to cereals will be further expanded. It is also necessary not only to raise the yield and increase the harvests of potatoes and vegetables, but also to markedly improve their quality. It is necessary to fully use the extant potential for further increasing the production of such an important technical crop as flax.

The letter of the CC CPSU directs attention to the fact that problems of the production of fodder require the closest possible consideration. It is necessary to organize the matter in a way ensuring a substantial growth this year of the yield of silage crops, perennial and annual grasses, and root forage crops and to raise the productivity of natural fodder areas.

The letter of the CC CPSU points out that special attention must now be riveted on animal husbandry. The most urgent task of party, Soviet, and

economic bodies, farm heads and specialists, and all collective farmers and state farm workers is to ensure a substantial increase in the production of meat, milk, and other animal husbandry products, to improve their supply for the urban dwellers. As early as winter it is necessary, while following the initiative of the animal husbandry workers of Kievskaya Oblast, to markedly raise the yield of milk from every cow and to see to the stable growth of the production and purchase of this product.

Improving the reproduction of the herd is an important task. The basic number of offspring comes in the winter-spring months, and the ensurement of their complete preservation is the basis not only of numerical growth and the production of products this year, but also of the dynamic development of the sector in the future. The widespread introduction of intensive methods for fattening and feeding cattle and for further increasing the weight of animals sold for slaughter is an important reserve for additional meat acquisition.

We will be able in 1977, as formerly, to fulfill and overfulfill ahead of schedule plans for the sale of grain, potatoes, and vegetables to the state and sell no less than 245,000 tons of cattle and poultry and 295 million eggs. In the second year of the five-year plan, we may reach the level envisioned for 1978 in terms of the sale of milk to the state.

The labor activity of our farmers and the broadly extended socialist competition for a worthwhile welcome to the 60th anniversary of the Great October create a reliable guarantee for the successful fulfillment of the Tenth Five-Year Plan in terms of the production and procurement of agricultural products.

In describing the work of construction organizations, I. Kebin noted that the overall results of the five-year plan hinge markedly on them. Last year witnessed the prescheduled construction, in accordance with socialist obligations, of the third section of the Oktyabr'skiy Pit and the second section of the broiler farm of the Ranna Sovkhoz and the commissioning of some other important objects at the set times. However, the 1976 plan for capital construction in the republic was not fulfilled. Some construction organizations of the Estonian SSR Ministry of Construction, as well as some construction organizations of Estkolkhozstroy and Sevnenergostroy [Trusts for Collective Farm Construction in Estonia and for the Construction of Power Plants respectively] allowed their operations to deteriorate last year. Children's preschool institutions and objects of public health, culture, trade, and the municipal economy are, as formerly, being constructed poorly. A significant lag has been permitted in the erection of some of the most important carry-over construction projects, including the experimental power technologic unit at the Estonian GRES, the plant for complex mineral fertilizers in Kokhtla-Yarve, and the Iru TETs.

The CC CPE and Estonian SSR Council of Ministers are taking measures to improve the work and increase the capacities of construction organizations to fulfill the program for capital construction in 1977 and the five-year plan. But much here also hinges on the construction workers themselves.

One of their most important tasks involves the timely commissioning of all objects included in the plan. They must increase their capacity, raise the productivity of labor, and increase the numbers of and hold workers. It is necessary to see to an improvement in the organization of labor and in a reduction of worktime losses.

The organization of the fulfillment of the plan and socialist obligation in a most important sphere of economic activity -- capital construction -- must become in every municipality and rayon one of the main tasks of the party and Soviet bodies on the spot.

At the 25th Party Congress, the General Secretary of the CC CPSU, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, called the production of consumer goods a matter of the utmost political and economic significance. This is one of the key problems of the development of our republic, a problem closely connected with the successful realization of the social program of the Tenth Five-Year Plan and with the growth of the well-being of the Soviet people.

The CC CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers recently adopted the decree "On the Development in the 1976-80 Period of the Production of Consumer Goods and on Measures to Improve Their Quality." During the Tenth Five-Year Plan, the production of these commodities will increase 1.7-fold -- significantly more than the amount previously planned.

The plan for the production of consumer goods and the socialist obligations to produce them were overfulfilled in our republic in 1976. The output of these commodities increased nearly 6 percent over the year. This notwithstanding, this important matter is characterized by shortcomings. The plan for the production of woolen fabrics, children's wear, carpets and carpet articles, and felt footwear was not fulfilled last year, while there was a decline in the output of outer knitwear, leather and rubber footwear, and glazed and aluminum dishware.

Party organizations must be more exacting toward the heads of enterprises and ministries in terms of the accomplishments of assignments on the production of commodities for the people. At the same time it is necessary to do organizational work to introduce new good articles and to accelerate their incorporation in series production.

The 1976 production of commodities of the highest quality category increased in the republic 1.4-fold over the level of 1975. However, the proportion of such products in overall production is only 6.2 percent.

The problem of product improvement must be solved in a comprehensive way: From the development of the model to the organizations of mass production, from a rise in strictness toward raw materials and batch-forming articles to the finishing and packaging of the finished products. It is necessary as early as this year to work up a program of comprehensive standardization for the most important types of consumer goods and by the end of next year, to complete the introduction of comprehensive systems to control their quality.

Major and crucial tasks on raising the well-being of the republic's population have been devolved on the employees of the services sphere. In the first year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, trade organizations basically coped with the assumed socialist obligations. The annual plan for retail commodity turnover was fulfilled 103.9 percent, and the population was sold various commodities valued at 66 million rubles in excess of the planned level. In 1976, the sale of food products exceeded the 1975 level by 6.0 percent, including 4.0, 5.0, 8.0, 13.0, and 15.0 percent for meat, animal fat, raw materials, fish, and sugar respectively. There was also a significant increase in the sale of industrial commodities, with the rise exceeding last year's level by 8.0 percent, including 13 and 16 percent for clothing and leather footwear. The enterprises of everyday services also fulfilled their basic assignments. Nevertheless, the level of trade and everyday services for the republic's population still fails to accord with increased demands. The population's justified reproaches are engendered by the shortage of stores and dining rooms, by omissions in the organization of trade and everyday services. Service employees must apply maximum efforts to improve the effectiveness of the use of the available material and technical base, while seeing to the complete use of funds allocated for its further development. The heads of trade and everyday service enterprises and primary party organizations must devote the most serious attention to raising the standards and quality of services for the public.

Of major significance is the tightening of economic ties between industry, agriculture, and trade. The orders of trade organizations must become the basic determinant of the volume of output and the mix of consumer goods. In turn, trade organizations are obligated to exert a more active effect on the formation of customer demands and the structure of consumption and to foster the esthetic tastes of the population.

Crucial tasks confront the employees of science. The scientific institutions of the republic's academy of sciences and higher education institutions, I. Kebin pointed out, devote attention to raising the effectiveness of scientific research and to accelerating the introduction of their results in the national economy. The collectives of the institutions of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences successfully fulfilled the socialist obligations assumed for 1976. The economic effect from the introduction of the results of the scientific research of the scientists of the republic's higher educational institution amounted to nearly 10 million rubles.

The collectives of the Cybernetics and Economics Institutes and of the Special Designing Office of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences appealed in September of last year to all employees of the scientific institutions of the Estonian SSR to find new forms of science's ties with practice and to accelerate the introduction of the results of scientific research in the national economy. This initiative found a broad response in the republic's scientific institutions and their higher educational counterparts, heightened socialist obligations were assumed everywhere for 1977, and reserves for raising the effectiveness of scientific research work are being sought.

We have valuable multiyear experience on organizing socialist competition, I. Kebin continued. However, the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the decree of the CC CPSU, USSR Council of Ministers, All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and the CC of the Young Communist League of the Soviet Union on all-union socialist competition poses new tasks that demand that every production worker and every party, trade union, and Komsomol employee critically assess what has been done. The heights that we plan cannot be attained by the old, usual forms and methods of the guidance and organization of socialist competition.

A noteworthy feature of the competition in the current stage of the construction of communism is its comprehensive, all-embracing nature. Success and the greatest effect may be achieved only by those collectives in which competition in all its forms is directed at organizing effective and smooth work, at unconditionally fulfilling daily, monthly, quarterly, and annual assignments in terms of the quantity and quality of the goods to be produced. Now a most important stage of the competition involves a worthwhile welcome to the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution under the shibboleth -- markedly overfulfill plan assignments in the jubilee year so as to create a reliable guarantee for the successful fulfillment of the five-year plan.

The socialist competition between the workers of the Estonian and Latvian SSR's has been developing successfully for many years. And today we, in noting its fruitfulness, speak out for the continuation of this competition in 1977.

Major significance in the accomplishment of the planned task is assumed by the organizational and mass political work of all party organizations. They must head labor collectives in developing broad competition among various workers and collective farmers, among teams and sections and shops, and among enterprises and collective and state farms. It is necessary to more widely develop the competition of the cities and rayons of the republic, as well as the cities and rayons of our republic and of Latvia. It is necessary to exercise effective daily control over the course of the fulfillment of assumed obligations and counterplans.

All our party work in the localities is required to provide practical assistance in eliminating shortcomings, to actively contribute to the tightening of labor discipline and to the enhancement of the personal responsibility of every manager, worker, communist, and Komsomol for the work sector entrusted.

All the ideological and political work done in labor collectives, the efforts of the entire system of party education of mass propaganda, and the living word of propagandists, lecturers, reporters, political information specialists, and agitators must be directed at maximally extending socialist competition. Visual agitation and the activity of the mass information media must be devoted to this purpose. The employees of the ideological front are required to buttress the economic program with profound ideological and educational work and to be able to put into action those inexhaustible resources that are found in the socialist system, in Soviet man.



It is necessary to widely explain and to bring to the attention of every worker the content and tasks posed in the letter of the CC CPSU and in the decree of the CC CPSU, USSR Council of Ministers, All-Union Central Council of the Trade Union, and the CC of the Young Communist League of the Soviet Union on the all-union socialist competition. What is of special significance here is the improvement of the work of the system of economic education, as a means for training the workers to participate actively in the management of production, for developing their creative activity in the struggle for raising the effectiveness of production and the quality of work.

Municipal and rayon party committees must more frequently listen to enterprise managers and party and trade union organizations on problems of competition, profoundly analyze the results of the work of every collective, and reveal the causes underlying lags in the fulfillment of production plans and obligations. Along with a determination of the victors of competition, it is necessary to give a fundamental assessment of the work of those lagging and to take measures to eliminate shortcomings.

The plan-conforming study and dissemination of advanced experience in socialist competition constitute a most important task of party and trade union organizations.

Special attention in organizing competition must be directed at the lower production links -- teams and sections -- be made to reach everyone competing. On this level, major significance is assumed by an improvement in the work of shop party organizations and party groups.

Party organizations must ensure the vanguard role of communists in production, so that they may serve as an example in the struggle to attain the highest effectiveness and improvement of work quality.

Recently the workers who were delegates to the 25th CPSU Congress from the republic party organization appealed to the delegates of the 27th CPE Congress and of municipal and rayon party conferences to head socialist competition and to achieve the highest indices in work. The appeal of such famous advanced workers as Comrade L. Peyps, Z. Agafonova, V. Liyv, Ye. Barsukov, A. Kiivit, E. Ryyim, E. Ekhalala, and others found a broad response among republic communists and workers.

Much work has to be done by the trade union organizations. It is necessary to more actively develop the movement for a communist attitude toward labor. We still have much formalism in our republic, particularly in the organization of the competition of engineering and technical employees and specialists, and their role in organizing the competition of workers, collective farmers, and of employees is inadequate.

The tasks of the republic's Komsomol organizations is to extend the broad competition of all Komsomols and youth for the right to sign the report of the Leninist Komsomols to the CC CPSU for the 60th anniversary of the Great

October and to participate actively in the patriotic movement of youth  
"Sixty shock weeks for the 60th anniversary of the Great October."

The employees of the party press, radio, and television are required to provide assistance in organizing socialist competition. The profound illumination of the practices of competition and the widespread showing of advanced experience, the advanced collectives and the victors of socialist competition, the innovators of production, and the shock workers of communist labor are of enormous mobilizing significance in the matter of improving the organization of socialist competition.

I. Kebin said the following in concluding:

"In his speech at the October (1976) Plenum of the CC CPSU, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said the following: 'An enormous, fascinatingly interesting job faces the country and our party and people in the Tenth Five-Year Plan. The job is extremely crucial. And the might, authority, and flourishing of our motherland, the well-being of every family, and the well-being and happiness of every Soviet individual hinges on how we will work and on how we will fulfill the outlined plans.'

"Before us are many matters -- matters that are interesting, complex, important, and connected with the practical accomplishment of the majestic tasks that were proclaimed from the forum of the 25th CPSU Congress.

"In speaking at the festive meeting at the city Tula, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said the following: 'The second year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan is beginning. And it is very important, extraordinarily important, that all labor collectives -- both in town and country -- should work smoothly, giving their all, right from the beginning of the year, right from these January days.' I think that the party aktiv and all workers of our republic will respond warmly to this appeal by Leonid Il'ich.

"The workers and collective farmers, the engineering and technical and scientific employees, and all the workers of Soviet Estonia will, like all the Soviet people, more widely extend the socialist competition for raising the effectiveness of production and the quality of work, welcome the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with new labor successes, and make a worthwhile contribution to the successful accomplishment of the tasks of 1977 and the five year plan in the matter of communist construction.

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# AZERBAYDZHAN GOVERNMENT ACKNOWLEDGES PARTY CRITICISMS ON OIL INDUSTRY

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 13 Feb 77 p 1 LD

[AZERINFORM report: "In the Azerbaydzhan Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A session of the Azerbaydzhan Council of Ministers held on 10 February discussed the results of work by the republic's industry in January and its tasks in fulfilling the targets of the first quarter of 1977.

Leaders of ministries, departments, a number of industrial enterprises and planning organs participated in the discussion.

Azerbaydzhan industry overall, it was noted at the session, fulfilled the January plan for sale of production by 100.1 percent, for the volume of industrial production by 100.3 percent, and for the output of many of the most important types of goods. In comparison with the same period in 1976 the volume of production rose 5 percent and labor productivity 2.3 percent. The majority of ministries, departments and enterprises under union subordination have coped with their principal January targets.

At the same time, it was stressed at the session, Azerbaydzhan industry's activity in January this year was subjected to serious criticism at the republic aktiv meeting. The report of Comrade G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Azerbaydzhan [CPAZ] Central Committee, gave a comprehensive analysis of the results of the republic's national economic development for 1976 and January 1977, revealed the existing shortcomings in the work of individual industrial sectors, and indicated specific paths to eliminate them and unexploited opportunities in that direction.

The state of affairs which has taken shape in oil extraction arouses serious anxiety. The "Kasmorneft" and "Azneft" Associations, which finished with extremely unsatisfactory indicators last year, fell short of their target by 68,300 tons of oil in January. In the first month of the present year the plan for gas extraction was underfulfilled by 76 million cubic meters, and the monthly target for drilling was not fulfilled.

This position has come about because the leaders of these associations have not restructured their activity in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress demands and have not reached properly the decisions of the 29th CPAZ Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPAZ Central Committee. Engineering and technological discipline remains extremely low in the associations, and work is not organized satisfactorily.

The oil-refining industry is not coping with the plan: its leadership has taken no steps to increase deliveries of petroleum to enterprises and has not informed republican organs of the difficulties it is experiencing. Losses of oil and petroleum derivatives are still high in this sector: reduction of these would promote growth of production volume.

Last month the Ministry of Light Industry did not insure fulfillment of its plan; it sold the state short in cotton and woolen fabrics, yarn, outer knitwear, socks and stockings, and footwear.

The Ministries of the Construction Materials Industry and of Procurement and the "Azerryborom" Association finished January with unsatisfactory sales of production; and the "Azerselkhoztekhnika" Association, the Ministry of Local Industry, enterprises of the All-Union Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry and a number of others failed to reach the planned level for the monthly volume of industrial production.

Ministers K. A. Akimov, K. S. Mamedov and A. B. Asadullayev; and A. B. Eldarov, deputy minister of light industry, who participated in the session, acknowledged the correctness of the criticisms of their ministries made at the aktiv meeting. A. M. Kadyrov, deputy chairman of the Gosplan, agreed with criticism of the Republican Gosplan's activity: it failed to insure uniform loading of state targets across individual ministries and departments and industrial enterprises and is not exercising control over the rates at which plans are fulfilled.

A. I. Ibragimov, chairman of the Azerbaydzhan Council of Ministers, and the deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers in their speeches acknowledged the truth of the serious, party-principled and acute criticism to which the Azerbaydzhan Council of Ministers was subjected at the aktiv meeting for not insuring achievement of the industrial growth rates mapped out for January.

The efforts of the Council of Ministers, Gosplan, ministries, departments and enterprises, it was stressed at the session, must be channeled into resolving the main task of the current year in industry-unqualified fulfillment of targets and socialist pledges and insuring a 9-percent production growth rate instead of the 7 percent envisaged by the target. The struggle to enhance sharply the quality of production output must also become a determining factor in work.

A resolution adopted by the Azerbaydzhan Council of Ministers made it incumbent on ministers and on leaders of departments, enterprises and organizations

under union subordination to examine the reasons for nonfulfillment by industry of its January plan and to take prompt steps to insure that this shortfall is made up in February and that the targets for the first quarter are unconditionally fulfilled.

It was decided to reexamine monthly and quarterly targets in each ministry, department and enterprise with the aim, where necessary, of introducing appropriate changes which would permit more correct and uniform distribution of the load, insure that industry can work steadily, and create a guarantee of fulfillment and overfulfillment of targets.

The "Kaspmorneft" and "Azneft" Associations are asked to take specific steps to insure that the full quantity of oil extracted is sent for refining through the administration of Transcaucasian main oil pipelines.

The Azerbaydzhan Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry must draw up and implement measures for the maximum reduction of oil and oil derivative losses. The Ministry of Light Industry is asked to make up in February for deficiencies in its January allocations of raw material and materials to republican industrial enterprises.

Specific instructions were given to a number of republican ministries and departments.

G. N. Seidov, secretary of the CPAZ Central Committee, spoke at the session.

CSO: 1800

AZERBAYDZHAN FIRST SECRETARY ALIYEV ADDRESSES REPUBLIC AKTIV

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 11 Feb 77 pp 1-4

[Report by G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU, 1st secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Azerbaydzhan (CPA), at the republic aktiv meeting held on 9 February 1977 in Baku]

[Text] Comrades:

The second year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan is the jubilee year of our great motherland. The Soviet people, carrying out the historical decisions of the 25th Congress of the Leninist Party, are commemorating the jubilee of October with enormous moral and political enthusiasm and with new patriotic deeds.

The 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, it is stressed in the CPSU CC decree, "is an important landmark in the life of the Soviet people and in the development of the entire world liberation movement. Our country, all progressive mankind welcome this portentous date under the badge of new victories of socialism, the doctrine of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, and the ideas of proletarian internationalism, which are all demonstrating their great revolutionarily transforming force."

This most important ideological and theoretical and political document provides an analysis of the heroic path of struggle and victories traversed and gained by our country under the guidance of the Communist Party over the 60 Soviet years, of the basic changes during the development of entire mankind that have taken place under the impact of the victory of October. The Central Committee has confronted the party and country with important and crucial tasks on preparing for the holiday and has called on communists, Komsomols, and all workers to herald the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with new successes in the struggle for realizing the awe-inspiring plan of communist construction.

The discussion of the Central Committee's decree in labor collectives and the numerous responses arriving at party organs and in the editorial boards of newspapers, television, and radio attest that the working class, collective farm peasantry, and the intelligentsia of the republic are still more closely united around their dear Leninist Party and are fully determined

to welcome the jubilee of our mighty socialist power with new feats in the struggle for the fulfillment of the plans of the 25th CPSU Congress.  
(Applause).

The entire development of Soviet society is now proceeding under the glowing influence of the ideas of the congress. The period that has gone since the 25th Congress has brilliantly and convincingly shown the scientific substantiation and great vital force of its decisions, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report's principles and conclusions, which embodied the collective reason and will of the party, the thought and aspirations of the Soviet people. The congress' principles have found their concrete embodiment in the Tenth Five-Year Plan -- the five-year plan of effectiveness and quality, enormous scale and great potential. The revolutionary creative spirit and the ideas of the 25th Congress live in the daily deeds of our party and our people and in the remarkable victories gained in the first year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

The outstanding successes in developing the country's economy, in strengthening its defensive might, in improving the workers' well-being, and in consolidating the USSR's international authority and influence have become possible thanks to the titantic organizational and political activity of our party, its Central Committee, the Central Committee's Politburo, which have directed communists and all Soviet people to carry out the decisions of the congress.  
(Tempestuous applause).

Of enormous, truly inestimable significance is the fruitful, creative work to guide the party and country by the outstanding political and state figure of contemporaneity, true Marxist-Leninist, indefatigable fighter for the cause of communism and for peace throughout the world, the General Secretary of the CC CPSU, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. (Tempestuous, continuous applause). The celebration of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's 70th birthday turned into an emotional demonstration of the monolithic unity of the party and people and their selfless devotion to the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism. (Applause).

The decisions of the October (1976) Plenum of the CC CPSU and the speech thereat of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev have become a combat action program for the practical realization of the course set by the 25th Congress. The plenum and the speech determined the tactics for the fulfillment of the national economic plans and clearly designated the key problems of the five-year plan that require the maximum concentration of the party's and people's creative efforts.

"The economic rhythm of 1976," Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev said, "ensures the accomplishment of the tasks posed by the party. And this is not only an economic, but also a major political success." The political success of the shock completion of the first year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan is primarily expressed in the unprecedented scale of the growth of our country's economic might, in the further improvement of the people's well-being. It is embodied in the broad scale of socialist competition for raising effectiveness and the quality of work, in the steadfast determination of the Soviet people to carry out all the tasks set forth by the party.

The growth of industrial output was 4.8 percent, as against 4.3 percent envisioned by the plan. Industrial products valued at over 6 billion rubles were sold in excess of the planned level. Industrial labor productivity increased 3.3 percent. The national income used for consumption and accumulation increased 5 percent over the 1975 level. An important labor victory was gained in the struggle for a large amount of grain in the first year of the five-year plan. As to the production of grain, the record level of 1973 was surpassed, and a harvest of 224 million tons was gathered. A good harvest of cotton and other crops was produced.

Measures to further upgrade the material and cultural level of the lives of the people were successfully realized. Real incomes in per capita terms increased, as did social consumption funds, the average monthly wages and salaries of workers and employees, the labor remuneration of collective farmers, retail commodity turnover, and the amount of everyday services rendered the public. Housing with a total area of 108.5 million square meters was commissioned, which has permitted improving the housing conditions of nearly 11 million individuals. New general educational schools with accommodations for 1.5 million students were put into operation, as were preschool institutions with accommodations for 140,000 children and many social-amenity objects.

Our republic's workers also completed the first year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan with good results. Carrying out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 29th CPA Congress and inspired with the successes achieved in the Ninth Five-Year Plan, the republic's workers, collective farmers, and intelligentsia took new heights in economic and cultural construction. As a result of their selfless labor and the great organizational and political work of party, Soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, the socialist obligations of the first year of the five-year plan in the areas of industry and agriculture were not only fulfilled, but also overfulfilled. (Applause).

The republic's industry fulfilled the plan for the sale and production of a majority of the most important articles ahead of schedule, on 27 December. Products valued at 124 million rubles were sold in excess of the planned level. Production increased 8 percent over the 1975 level, as against the 6 percent envisioned by the plan. This being the case, the production of the means of production went up 7 percent, consumer goods 11 percent. Industrial labor productivity increased 5.2 percent despite an assigned level of 2.6 percent. A total of 67.5 percent of the entire increment of industrial output was obtained through a rise in labor productivity.

Agricultural workers achieved record results in the production and procurement of cotton, grain, grapes, vegetables, tobacco, fruit, and all cropping products. The gross output of agriculture in 1976 increased 601 million rubles, or 51 percent, over the level of the first year of the Ninth Five-Year Plan.



Important changes took place in capital construction. Fixed capital having a total value of 1.7 billion rubles was put into operation, which is 24 percent more than that that was commissioned in 1975. There was the commissioning of such national economically important objects as the powerful complex to refine petroleum at the Novo-Bakinskiy Petroleum Refinery imeni Vladimir Il'ich, the Terterchay and Verkhne-Khanbulanchay Water Resources Complexes, 11 new large state industrial enterprises, as well as new shops and works.

Measures to improve the people's well-being were successfully realized. Produced national income increased 6.8 percent over the 1975 level. Real incomes in per capita terms in the republic increased 4.3 percent during the year. The average monthly wages and salaries of workers and employees in the national economy amounted to nearly 133 rubles, compared with the 125.1 rubles in 1975. The labor remuneration of collective farmers went up 11 percent. There was an increase in the payments and benefits obtained by the population from the social consumption funds, retail commodity turnover increased, 29,600 new well-built apartments were commissioned, and so forth.

The results of the first year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan is convincing evidence of the increased potential of the republic's economy. Just recently the results that we have achieved seemed unattainable. Today they are a reality, based on the solid economic foundation created in the Ninth Five-Year Plan and on the experience accumulated by our republic's party, Soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol bodies.

Comrades, we have entered the second year of the five-year plan. The program of the jubilee year is stepped up, but realistic. "So as to create a reliable stock and a good guarantee for the fulfillment of the five-year plan as a whole," Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev said at the October Plenum of the CC CPSU, "in 1977 we must reach greater heights, do everything to exceed the planned outlines. Needless to say this must be done not to the detriment of effectiveness and quality, but primarily on the basis of their improvement."

Directing us at carrying out this task are the decree of the CC CPSU "On the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution," the decree of the CC CPSU, USSR Council of Ministers, All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and the Central Committee of the Young Communist League of the Soviet Union "On the All-Union Socialist Competition for Improving the Effectiveness of Production and the Quality of Work and for Successfully Carrying Out the Assignments of the Tenth Five-Year Plan," and the letter of the Party Central Committee to the workers of agriculture, to all the country's workers. These documents, permeated with the party's limitless fate in the powerful energy and potential of the masses, are determining the concrete tasks of party, Soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic bodies, and of every worker of town and country in battling for the successful accomplishment of the assignments of 1977 and the Tenth Five-Year Plan and for a worthwhile welcome to the 60th anniversary of Great October.

Socialist competition is a powerful lever for economic and social progress, a school for the political, labor, and moral education of the workers. Given contemporary conditions, it has assumed a genuinely all-peoples character and is being constantly enriched by valuable experience, new patriotic initiatives, and new forms and methods for its organization.

The successes of our republic in all sectors of the economy in the Ninth Five-Year Plan and in 1976 constitute vivid evidence of the effective force of socialist competition, of the fruitfulness of the measures to disseminate the experience of advanced workers, and of the moral and material incentives for the victors of competition.

Rich fruits are being produced by the traditional socialist competition of the workers of Georgia, Armenia, Turkmeniya, and Azerbaydzhan. It is an inexhaustible source of labor enthusiasm, genuine school of internationalism, and powerful accelerator of our common successes. In the joint creative constructive labor for the well-being of the land of the Soviets, the centuries-old friendship of our peoples is being cemented, and their labor rivalry is being strengthened and developed. We are glad to welcome the delegations of the workers of the fraternal countries that have arrived to participate in our meeting -- from Georgia, a delegation headed by Comrade Z. A. Cheidze, a secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Georgia (applause); from Armenia, a delegation headed by Comrade G. M. Voskanyan, a secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Armenia (applause); and from Turkmeniya, a delegation headed by Comrade T. Sakhatlijev, a deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers (applause). We are certain that in the second year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan the cooperation and mutual assistance of the workers of Georgia, Armenia, Turkmeniya, and Azerbaydzhan will become even more fruitful, that our peoples will herald the 60th anniversary of the Great October with meaningful labor victories. (Applause).

Comrades, Azerbaydzhan's industry began the Tenth Five-Year Plan in an assured manner. The republic's industry completed the assignments of the first year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan 1 day earlier than envisioned by the socialist obligations. The sales plan was fulfilled 102 percent.

The best results in the fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations were achieved by the Soyuzneftemash, Sumgaitkhimprom, and Nonferrous Metallurgy Associations, the Azglavenergo Administration, enterprises of the electrical engineering and instrument-making industry, the State Committee for Viti-culture and Wine-Making, the Ministries of Food, of Meat and Dairy, and of Local Industry, the Azplodoovoshchprom Association, and others.

Significantly overfulfilled were the annual plans for the production of a majority of the most important types of industrial products, including electric power, gas, mineral fertilizers, aluminum, oil-well and drilling equipment, synthetic rubber, motor vehicle tires, instruments and automation equipment, household air conditioners, refrigerators, silk and woolen fabrics, leather footwear, sewn and rug products, and whole milk and other products.

The annual plan for the sale of products was fulfilled before the time set by socialist obligations, and high growth rates for industrial production

were ensured in Baku, Sumgait, Kirovabad, Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast, and Mingechaur.

The republic's machine builders successfully coped with the fulfillment of socialist obligations, having sold products valued at 21 million rubles in excess of planned levels. They increased output 17.4 percent. High indices were achieved by the collective of the plants imeni Lieutenant Shmidt, imeni B. Sardarov, and imeni Montin, Elektrotsentrolit, the Baku Elektroshtamp Experimental Plant, the Mingechaur Azerelektroizolit Plant, and others. The collective of the Baku Plant for Household Air Conditioners carried out the annual program ahead of schedule and produced 2,000 air conditioners over the planned level.

Significant work was done to reconstruct and technically reequip machine-building enterprises. New capacities were introduced at the following plants: Kishlinskiy Machine-Building, instrument-making imeni Kalinin, machine-building imeni F. Dzerzhinskiy, Baku electrical machine-building, and some others. The replacement of obsolete technologic equipment, the introduction of special unit and automatic machine tools, and the establishment of some mechanized and automated sections all contributed to the growth of labor productivity in machine building. This growth amounted to 1.3-1.5-fold.

As to the Nonferrous Metallurgy Association, it sold in excess of the planned level 3 times as much output as it had promised. The association's labor productivity went up 12 percent over the 1975 level. The assigned labor productivity growth was 9.6 percent. Capacities to produce secondary aluminum were introduced ahead of schedule, and their incorporation was begun. The Sumgait and Kirovabad Aluminum Plants completed the year with high indices.

The successes of the collective of the Sumgaitkhimprom Association constitute a matter for rejoicing. Thanks to the improvement of the organization and technology of production, not only was the long-lasting lag surmounted, but also the annual plan was overfulfilled. The production growth rate was nearly 22 percent, the output in terms of one working individual increased 26.4 percent, and the entire output increment was obtained through a rise in labor productivity.

Much was done to further increase the production of consumer goods. A dilatational yarn factory was put into operation in Sumgait, and the Baku Textile Combine imeni V. I. Lenin, the Kirovabad Carpet and Cloth Combine imeni M. D. Guseynov, and other enterprises were reconstructed. In the light and food sectors of industry, 20 comprehensively mechanized lines were introduced, as were nearly 1,000 units of new highly productive equipment, labor intensive technologic processes were mechanized, and 635 new models and fashions were introduced.

The republic's power workers overfulfilled the assignment on the sale of products and labor productivity. The transport enterprises hauled over 1.7 million tons of national economic freight in excess of planned levels.

The communications enterprises exceeded the annual plan, having increased services 8.8 percent. Over 95 percent of the republic's population was ensured the stable reception of television programs.

It is gratifying that the annual plan for product sales was fulfilled and overfulfilled by all ministries of union republic and republic subordination, an absolute majority of agencies, production associations, and industrial enterprises. Thanks to the heightening of attention on the part of oblast, municipal, and rayon party committees and ministries and agencies and to the widespread dissemination of the initiative of the labor collectives of Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon of the city of Baku, an initiative approved by the CC CPA, the number of enterprises that failed to fulfill annual plans accounted for only 4.5 percent of the total. This is nearly 3 times less than was the case in 1975. The industry of the following territorial administrative units operated without lagging enterprises: The Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast, the cities of Kirovabad and Mingeaur, and Ordzhonikidzevskiy, Leninskiy, Azizbekovskiy, and Oktyabr'skiy Rayons of the city of Baku. The rayon imeni 26 Baku Commissars of the Azerbaydzhan capital also had no lagging enterprises.

The assignment on labor productivity growth in industry was fulfilled 102.7 percent. The average output of goods in terms of one working individual was greatly increased. Over two-thirds of the growth of industrial output was obtained through a rise in labor productivity. At the enterprises of the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the entire increment of industrial output was obtained through a rise in labor productivity, and at the enterprises of the Ministries of Food Industry, of Timber and Woodworking Industry, of the Building Materials Industry, and some other sectors, this indicator exceeded 90 percent. There was a conspicuous improvement in the technical and economic results of the operations of industrial enterprises.

In short, comrades, in 1976 the republic's industry had a good start and ensured a reliable stock for the successful fulfillment of the five-year plan as a whole. (Applause). And a major role in the achievement of the successes was played by the socialist competition for improving the effectiveness of production and the equality of work. The following patriotic initiatives were widely disseminated: "A worker's guarantee for the five-year plan of quality," "our workyear in 8 months," "60 shock weeks for the 60th anniversary of the Great October." These and others were approved by the CC CPA. As a result, tens of thousands of advanced production workers fulfilled annual assignments way ahead of schedule.

During the socialist competition for a worthwhile welcome to the 60th anniversary of the Great October, many collectives and over 50,000 advanced workers assumed the obligation of carrying out the assignments of the first 2 years of the Tenth Five-Year by 7 November 1977. The task of party, Soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol bodies is to propagate to the utmost the initiative and experience of the innovators and see to it that every production worker keeps his word.

Permit me, comrades, from this high form of our meeting to express my profound gratitude to the advanced workers of industrial production, to

our heroic working class, and to all industrial employees for their enormous contribution to the multiplication of the republic's economic potential and for their ardent and patriotic striving to herald the glorious jubilee of the Great October with new labor feats. (Tempestuous applause).

The improvement in the quality of products and the rise in the effectiveness of social production constitute an important result of the expired year. The appeal of the General Secretary of the CC CPSU, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, to make the Tenth Five-Year Plan the five-year plan of effectiveness and quality has become the shibboleth of the practical work of the collectives of the industrial enterprises of the republic, as of the entire country. In carrying out the demands of the 25th CPSU Congress and the decisions of the plenum of the CC CPA in terms of quality, comprehensive quality control systems are being and have been introduced in many enterprises, the standardization and metrology services are being activated, and work for product certification is being completed. The adopted measures have resulted in a situation whereby the products produced with the Quality Emblem have increased over 2-fold over the 1975 level.

A sense of legitimate pride is engendered by the achievements of the collectives of the Azerelektrosvet Plant, which in response to the high assessment made by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the October Plenum of the CC CPSU has already raised the production of the goods of the highest-quality category from 80 to 90.6 percent.

High indices in the production of goods of the highest-quality category have also been achieved by the collectives of the plants for air conditioners, Sumgait aluminum, machine-building imeni P. Montin and imeni Lieutenant Shmidt, Baku tire, Kirovabad Carpet and Cloth Combine imeni M. D. Guseynov, enterprises of the Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, and many others. In all, 230 types of articles were certified during the last year in terms of the highest-quality category. In assuming socialist obligations for 1977, the collectives of many enterprises have assumed the obligation of increasing the proportion of products with the Quality Emblem 2.5- to 3-fold.

This notwithstanding, we feel that the results in improving product quality could have been more significant. It is quite inadmissible that 18 enterprises, or a fifth of all enterprises producing articles of the highest-quality category, failed to cope with plans, having failed to produce products having the Quality Emblem and valued at 17.5 million rubles.

At this time 88 industrial enterprises of the republic, or 12 percent of their total number, produced 320 products having the highest-quality category. Therefore the assumed socialist obligations to increase the number of articles with the Quality Emblem by 200 items in 1977 should be regarded as minimal. And we must take all measures to achieve higher indices.

Some ministries, agencies, and enterprises, as formerly, do not adequately busy themselves with problems connected with raising quality. For instance, in the system of the Ministry of Building Materials Industry, only 1 of 29 enterprises; in the system of the Ministry of Local Industry, 18 of 61 enterprises; in the system of the State Committee for Viticulture and Wine Making, only 6 of 100 enterprises produces goods with the Quality Emblem; and the Azerbaydzhan Pipe-Rolling, 7th State Ball-Bearing, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, and the machine-building imeni V. I. Lenin plants, the Bakelektrobytpribor Association, and some others do not in general produce such products at all. Still low is the proportion of products of the highest-quality category at the enterprises of the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR and the Azizbekovskiy, Karadagskiy, Kirovskiy, and Oktyabr'skiy Rayons of the city of Baku.

The struggle for a sharp rise in quality must determine the direction of the work of all production collectives. It requires the daily concern of party, Soviet, and economic bodies and the active participation of all workers. We must more persistently and purposefully introduce the L'vov system of quality control, approved by the CC CPSU, and aim the entire mechanism of planning and mechanism, the entire system of material and moral incentives, the efforts of engineers and designers, and the craftsmanship of workers at raising product quality, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev put it.

In the first year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, ministries, agencies, and enterprises markedly stepped up the work to introduce the accomplishments of scientific technical progress, to incorporate highly effective technologic processes and new types of industrial products. Plan assignments on the basic directions of technical progress were overfulfilled in the republic as a whole. Compared with 1975, the number of mechanized and automated lines increased 1.9-fold, comprehensively mechanized sections 9.3-fold, and shops 2.5-fold; 2.2 times as many advanced technologic processes were introduced; and there was the incorporation of the production of 446 new types of machines, equipment, gear, instruments, materials, and other articles -- 75 of which were incorporated for the first time in the country. The economic effectiveness from the realization of measures involving scientific technical progress exceeded 20 million rubles. A significant number of workers employed in manual labor was released, and over 1,000 workers were transferred from auxiliary production to its basic counterpart. The further acceleration of scientific technical progress is a most important problem, whose successful solution will permit achieving an even greater improvement in the technical and economic indices of production.

Comrades, the results of the work of the collectives of industrial enterprises in 1976 engender a sense of profound satisfaction. A rise in effectiveness and in qualitative indices was achieved in all directions of industrial production. This creates a good foundation for taking, in the second year of the five-year plan, another assured step along the path of the successful fulfillment of the five-year plan.

At past meetings of labor collectives and rayon and municipal meetings of the party-economic aktiv, industrial workers assumed high socialist

obligations for 1977 and for the five-year plan on the basis of a profound analysis of extant reserves and potential.

The sum of these obligations, which our meeting has to confirm, will permit the assignments of the Tenth Five-Year Plan on the volume of output of industrial goods and on the growth of labor productivity to be fulfilled ahead of schedule -- by 7 November 1980 -- the increment of industrial production to be ensured basically through the growth of labor productivity, and the output of products with the Quality Emblem to be increased 8-fold.

The 1977 plan for the sale and production of a majority of the most important types of industrial products is to be fulfilled on 27 December, according to a decision. By 7 November, in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great October, a large quantity of products of heavy and light industry will have been produced in addition to the planned level.

This year's main task in the sector of industry lies in fulfilling the assumed socialist obligations and in ensuring a production growth rate of 9 percent, instead of the 7 percent envisioned by the plan. It is necessary to put into operation all reserves for the further, even more forced growth of industrial output, having created a reliable guarantee for the prescheduled fulfillment of the five-year plan as a whole. So as to solve this problem, we have to objectively assess what has been achieved, critically analyze shortcomings and omissions, and take measures for the maximum use of the entire potential of every enterprise and every sector. One of the reserves involves surmounting the lag of enterprises that are not fulfilling the plan. Although much was done last year along this line, 32 enterprises failed to cope with plans, having failed to produce 46.8 million rubles' worth of goods. The greatest proportion of such enterprises is found in the systems of the Ministries of the Building Materials Industry, of Light Industry, of Local Industry, and of Procurements and of the Azplodoovoshchprom Association. Over 30 percent of the unsold products is the share of Baku Textile Combine imeni V. I. Lenin and the outer knitwear factory in Sumgait. The task is to remove every republic enterprise not fulfilling the state plan from the lagging as soon as possible.

The state of affairs in petroleum extraction engenders serious alarm against the backdrop of the great successes achieved by the republic's industry. The collectives of the Kasporneft' and Azneft' Associations completed 1976 with extremely unsatisfactory indices, having failed to produce 884,000 tons of petroleum, including 546,000 tons for the former association and 338,000 tons for the latter. Both associations markedly reduced the level of petroleum extraction below the 1975 level.

The petroleum workers have also unsatisfactorily started the second year of the five-year plan. They failed to make the January planned level by 68,300 tons of petroleum and 76 million cubic meters of gas, including 60,000 tons of petroleum and 76 million cubic meters of gas for Kasporneft petroleum and 8,300 tons of petroleum for Azneft'. Six NGDU and four drilling administrations failed to cope with the plan.

Significant shortcomings in the work are primarily the result of the fact that association heads Comrades A. D. Suleymanov and A. D. Amirov and their deputies have not reorganized their activity in light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and have not drawn conclusions from the criticisms addressed to them at the 29th CPA Congress and subsequent CC plenums.

Having worked up the plan indices for 1977 and having submitted them for confirmation, the heads of the Kaspomorfeft' and Azneft' Associations began, after some time, to seek in union and republic bodies a correction of plans in the direction of their reduction, contending that they were unrealistic. Such actions attest at least to ignorance as to the actual state of affairs on the spot and to a lack of a scientifically substantiated forecast in the operation of the association.

Especially intolerable is the behavior of Comrade Suleymanov, who, as has now become known, raised before union bodies the problem of reducing the plan for the extraction of petroleum in 1977 and carefully concealed it from republic organizations. We failed to understand what goal Comrade Suleymanov pursued, and on what he was counting.

Yet the main cause for the decline of petroleum extraction involves the extremely low engineering and technologic discipline and the unsatisfactory organization of labor. Suffice it to say that as to the Azneft' 439 operating wells were withdrawn from the fund just last year.

The flow from the wells of the unique Sangachaly-Duvanny-More Deposits of the Kaspomorfeft' Association has declined sharply because of the most flagrant operational mistakes. A large number of wells have been withdrawn at the Bulla-More Deposits because of the imperfection of designs and violations of the operational regime.

The chronic lag in drilling and the poor organization of geologic prospecting work constitute a basic cause underlying the unsatisfactory operations of the petroleum- and gas-extracting industry in the republic. Even the reduced 1976 assignments on drilling were accomplished only 86.4 percent, which is tantamount to the loss of 30-40 wells, or over 450,000 tons of petroleum. The Azneft' Association has in recent years failed to discover even one new promising deposit.

Serious complaints should be made against the Baku Municipal Party Committee and the party committees of the petroleum areas, which, so far, have not taken the requisite measures to rectify the situation in the petroleum industry and delve poorly into the activity of the petroleum- and gas-extracting administrations and associations. Only this can explain the fact that they did not opportunely know of the evolved difficult situation involving the extraction of petroleum or did not ascribe the requisite attention to those serious shortcomings in the work of the petroleum- and gas-extracting administrations, which have led to the frustration of plans.

Planned for 1977 is the extraction of 17.1 million tons of petroleum and 11.2 billion cubic meters of gas; plans envision the boring of 645,000 meters



of tunnel. The successful realization of these tasks primarily necessitate ensuring the fulfillment of drilling plans, effectively using capital investments in developing new areas, seeing to the unconditional realization of assignments on the growth of industrial reserves of petroleum and gas, and improving all engineering work and labor organization.

The management of the Azneft' and the Kaspomor-neft' Associations must work up and, what is most important, realize a complex of measures directed at eliminating the extant shortcomings, radically reorganize the work of all production links and every labor collective, and be more exacting in relation to engineering and technical personnel.

Municipal and rayon party committees of the petroleum areas and party committees of petroleum- and gas-extracting and drilling administrations should daily monitor the operations of all enterprises, teams, and sections and their fulfillment of plans and obligations, profoundly study all problems connected with their activity, and hold strictly accountable the managers 'frustrating assignments'.

The steadfast growth of labor productivity is a most important means for raising production effectiveness. Therefore it is necessary to direct special attention to the reserves and potential in this field -- and there are many of them. Last year's assignments on labor productivity growth were not accomplished by 126 enterprises, which resulted in the failure to produce goods of 76.8 million rubles. The largest number of enterprises that fail to fulfill the labor productivity plan belongs to the State Committee for Viticulture and Wine Making, the Azplodoovoshchprom Association, and the Ministries of Light Industry and of Local Industry. Twenty-eight enterprises of union subordination, or 21.5 percent of their total number, failed to fulfill the plan in this indicator.

It is intolerable that compared with 1975, there was a decline in the increment of output through raising labor productivity. This took place basically because of a reduction in the effectiveness of the operation of industry of the city of Baku, where the increment of output through raising labor productivity was only 47.8 percent. Matters are even worse at enterprises of the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR and the city of Ali-Baygramly. We must take all measures so that in 1977 no less than 80 percent of the industrial output increment will be obtained through raising labor productivity.

Important reserves for further raising the effectiveness of production are concealed in the strict observance of plan discipline, in the accomplishment of assignments on the entire list. As to this matter, not everything is satisfactory in our republic. Enterprise heads must remember that contemporary industrial production is a multilink conveyor. At times the failure to deliver even one type of product paralyzes the operation of many large enterprises and reflects on the status of entire sectors.

An important condition for raising the effectiveness of social production involves reducing the costs of production. The plan for reducing the

costs of commodity output by industry was fulfilled. Economies of 10.6 million rubles was obtained during 1976. However, enterprises of the Ministries of Light Industry, of the Building Materials Industry, of the Timber and Woodworking Industry, and of Industrial Construction failed to accomplish the set assignments on reducing output costs, which led to the nonfulfillment of plans for profits in these sectors.

The heads of industrial enterprises must do purposeful work to further improve the economic indices of economic activity, achieve a reduction in outlays per ruble of commodity output, and persistently raise the profitability of production.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev posed at the October Plenum of the CC CPSU the task of more rationally and economically using fuel and energy and material resources. What is directed at this is a series of decrees of the CC CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers on measures to economically consume fuel and energy resources.

A certain amount of work has been done in the republic along this line. Saved have been 191 million kilowatt hours of electrical energy, 191,000 Gigacalories of fuel energy, and 76,000 tons of standard fuel. Norms on the consumption of metal and other materials have been worked up and introduced at a majority of enterprises. The collective of the Sumgait Aluminum Plant, having saved 10 million kilowatt hours of electrical energy, has achieved the best indicator of the unit consumption of electric power in the sector.

Of major significance for the national economy is the economical consumption of metal. Major tasks along this line have been posed by the decree of the CC CPSU "On the Organizational and Political Work of the Chelyabinskaya Oblast Party Committee on Economizing Ferrous Metals at Enterprises and Construction Projects of the Enterprises in Light of the Demands of the 25th CPSU Congress."

Norms on the consumption of metal and other materials have been worked up and introduced at a majority of the republic's enterprises. This has resulted in the effectuation of economies of several thousands of tons of metal. This notwithstanding, the heads of many ministries, agencies, enterprises, and construction projects do not manifest the requisite responsibility in realizing the set assignments on reducing the consumption of materials, inadequately mobilize collectives of workers for the maximum use of reserves and the achievements of scientific technical progress in the consistent raising of the effective use of metal in industry and construction.

Major overconsumption of electric power is permitted by the Mingechar Azerkabel' Plant and some drilling enterprises. In 1976 over 40 percent of the industrial enterprises failed to fulfill plans to reduce the metal consumption norms. They include the enterprises of the Bakelektrobytpribor, Azersel'khoztekhnika, and Azerneftemashremont Associations, the state ball bearing and motor vehicle plants of the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry, and the Baku Machinery Plant of the republic Ministry of Local Industry.

The losses of metal at many plants of Soyuzneftemash are great because of the low technical level of production, especially in billet shops. The proportion of castings of heightened precision accounts for only 36 percent, and about 40 percent of the stampings are produced on the basis of obsolete technology.

Nevertheless, the Ministries of Industrial and of Agricultural Construction, the Azmontazhspeystroy Administration, the Azmorneftestroy Trust, and others do not adequately study problems connected with raising the effectiveness of the use of rolled ferrous metals. There is a slow solution to problems connected with the more effective use of material resources by the republic's scientific research and planning and designing organizations.

An important task involves the maximum reduction of worktime losses in industry. Whole-day idlings and a low equipment loading coefficient reduce the effectiveness of production. Moreover, the cause underlying these phenomena is frequently poor labor discipline at enterprises, absenteeism, and tardiness.

It is also impossible to reconcile oneself to the fact that as formerly some enterprises operate unevenly, produce the basic part of output in the second half of the month and do the same thing in the third 10-day period. A last-minute rush and haste are reflected in the quality of products, in the quality of the enterprise's entire operations. Therefore it is necessary to take under strict control the rhythm of production operations and to see to the even output of products by 10-day periods in every enterprise.

At the plenum of the CC CPA, we set forth the task, in drawing up the 1977 plan, of evenly distributing assignments by quarters and by months and shifting the basic load to the beginning of the year, with a view toward providing a good foundation for the successful fulfillment of the annual plan. The Central Committee and party bodies on the spot have kept the formation of the 1977 plan under continuous control. We have managed as a whole to increase somewhat the plan assignments of the first 6 months over the level of last year. Whereas last year 49.6 percent of the entire annual output was realized in the first 6 months, now 50 percent is planned.

And if this is compared with the situation of 5-10 years ago, then very major changes have taken place. For in the past it was considered normal that the basic load was connected with the plans for the fourth quarter, the second 6-month period, and that the assignments of the first and second quarters did not have to be stepped-up. We had to persistently effect a change in the incorrect, vicious approach to planning. Some of our comrades from among the heads of planning and economic bodies, moreover people with many years of service, stubbornly clung to the former methods, which failed to accord with the interests of the development of the republic's economy.

Nevertheless we managed to create a breakthrough in the psychology of these managers, and as a whole a correct trend has now been determined in planning.

This notwithstanding and despite the effective and clear instructions, some ministries, associations, and enterprises have distributed annual production plans unevenly. For instance, the Ministry of Light Industry planned 25.3 and 31.1 percent of the annual volume of sales for the first and fourth quarters respectively, the nonferrous metallurgy association 23.3 and 26.4 percent respectively. In some sectors, plans even by the months within the first quarter are distributed unevenly, with a large part of the load coming in March. The Ministry of Food Industry, for example, planned to sell 33.5 percent of the quarterly output in January, 35.4 percent in March; the corresponding figures for the Sumgaithkhiprom and Kaspmorneft' Associations are 33.6 and 35.3 percent and 32.6 and 35.9 percent. And so it goes.

The leadership of the Council of Ministers should in the next few days once again consider plans by months and quarters for every ministry, agency, enterprise and, wherever this is necessary, introduce the appropriate changes so as to distribute the load more correctly and evenly. This will permit ensuring the stable operations of industry, create a guarantee for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of assignments not only for 1977, but also for subsequent years. I hope that the conclusions drawn from what has been said will be correct and final and we will not have to return again to this matter.

One of the main tasks of Azerbaydzhan's five-year plan is the realization of measures envisioned by the decree adopted on the initiative of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev -- the decree on the development of some of the republic's industrial sectors in the 1976-80 period. During these years it will be necessary to construct 14 large plants of the progressive sectors of machine building, to effect the basic reconstruction and technical re-equipping of a majority of the operating enterprises, which will permit increasing the output of machine building 2-fold during the five-year plan.

The machine builders must in 1977 increase output over 15 percent, accelerate the incorporation of production capacities at the Baku Plant for Household Air Conditioners and at the plants imeni Dzerzhinskiy and Kishlinskiy Machine-Building, complete the reconstruction of the Baku Electrical Machine-Building Plant, and increase the output of goods with the Quality Emblem 3- to 3.5-fold. It is also necessary to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the plan in terms of the entire list, to plan and realize concrete measures to increase the shift coefficient at all machine-building enterprises before year's end by no less than 10 percent, and to see to the evenness of production.

The machine builders must in 1977 accelerate the pace of introducing the accomplishments of scientific technical progress, master the production of over 270 new types of machines and equipment, 200 progressive technologic processes, and special and unit machine tools, and automate and mechanize no less than 60 flow-production lines.

It is also necessary to expand and technically reequip as soon as possible machine building enterprises so that all planned additional capacities will be put into operation ahead of schedule, before year's end, to take measures for the timely provision for planning estimates, of funding, and technologic equipment to objects to be constructed in 1978 and subsequent years.

As to the nonferrous metallurgy association, it is necessary to complete in the first quarter the work to commission at the Kirovabad Aluminum Plant the capacities of the first section of the started complex for the production of alumina from bauxite. At the Sumgait Aluminum Plant, it is necessary to ensure the incorporation of capacities for the production of secondary aluminum.

In the Tenth Five-Year Plan, the petroleum refinery workers will have to complete the radical reconstruction of the sector, commission another powerful complex for the primary refining of petroleum, new units for catalytic reforming, the hydrocleaning of oils, and some others, and hence increase the amount of petroleum refining in 1980.

However, the petroleum-refining industry is not coping with the plan. The basic cause lies in the underdelivery of petroleum. But what is amazing is that the minister, Comrade K. A. Akimov, and his deputies have not sounded the alarm and themselves have taken no measures and have not informed republic bodies about the difficulties being experienced. What has been required has been the intervention of the CC CPA and republic Council of Ministers, which did the appropriate work in the USSR Gosplan and union ministries, and now the problem of increasing petroleum deliveries is being solved. But those that were obliged to do this -- and significantly earlier to boot -- were the heads themselves of the republic's petroleum-refining industry.

Nor are matters satisfactory in the sector with the use of internal reserves. The capacities of some progressive technologic units, introduced during the Ninth Five-Year Plan, have been ineffectively operated for a long time. For instance, the asphalt-removal unit is half loaded, and the unit to remove wax from the oil is used to the extent of 28 percent. Yet the complete loading and effective operation of these capacities would afford opportunities to increase the output of oil 1.5-fold and markedly improve the quality of petroleum products. It is necessary to accelerate the shift of units for catalytic cracking to effective types of catalysts. An increase in the extent of oil refining will permit markedly increasing the proportion of more valuable light petroleum products.

Although recent years have witnessed a decline in petroleum and petroleum product losses in the ministry's system, they are still high and in 1976 totaled 100,000 tons. A reduction in losses would permit markedly increasing output.

Putting only the aforementioned reserves into operation would permit annually increasing the output of products valued at tens of millions of rubles in the ministry's system.

The chemical and petrochemical industry must grow at outstripping rates in 1977. Its output will be increased over 9.3 percent.

Major tasks confront the collective of the Sumgaitkhimprom Association, where output must be increased 2-fold during the five-year plan. This year the chemical workers have to ensure a production growth rate of 13.5 percent, raise labor productivity 15.4 percent, complete the construction and put into operation a detergent-producing works of 60,000-ton capacity, and introduce a comprehensive quality control system in all basic works.

An analysis of the results of the association's operation in 1976 shows that there are many reserves even here. The capacities of some works are not used fully, and the plan for the production of 32 chemical products has not been fulfilled. Putting all reserves into operation will enable the association to fulfill ahead of schedule the socialist obligations of the second year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan and to produce products valued at tens of millions of rubles in excess of the planned level.

Crucial tasks confront the sectors producing consumer goods. This five-year plan, their production must be increased no less than 58.4 percent in the republic, including 10.5 percent in 1977.

The collectives of light and food industry enterprises are in 1977 obligated to produce over 56 million rubles' worth of goods in excess of the planned level. So as to successfully fulfill plans and socialist obligations, the appropriate ministries and agencies must accelerate the construction of new and the reconstruction and expansion of operating enterprises. It is necessary to incorporate on a prescheduled basis the rated capacities of light and food industry enterprises put into operation last year -- the factory for dilatational yarn in Sumgait, the spinning factory of the Baku Textile Combine imeni V. I. Lenin, the second section of the Kirovabad Carpet and Cloth Combine, the tobacco-curing plant in Sheki, four plants for primary wine making, and others.

For the timely and good-quality processing of the annually growing volumes of agricultural raw materials, the enterprises of the light and food sectors must in 1977 ensure the timely preparation of procurement points, cotton-ginning enterprises, their wine-making counterparts, enterprises of the canning industry, and tobacco-curing plants, accelerate the construction and commissioning of primary wine-making plants with a capacity to process 86,000 tons of grapes, a meat-processing plant in Khyrdalan, and other objects.

The Ministry of Light Industry must in 1977 ensure a production growth of 7.4 percent. To this end, it is necessary to introduce over 750 units of new technologic equipment and mechanized flow-production lines, to realize a complex of organizational and technical measures to raise the effectiveness of production.

High production growth rates -- 14.8 percent -- are envisioned for the Ministry of Local Industry. Ministry and agency heads must step up their

attention to the matter of rationally loading the capacities of operating enterprises, to the raising of the equipment shift coefficient, to the further development of this sector in remote areas of the republic, and to the broad use of local raw material resources.

In all the sectors producing consumer goods, a most important task involves the accelerated introduction in production of the accomplishments of scientific technical progress, a substantial expansion of the mix and an improvement in the quality and use properties of these commodities, the incorporation of new types and models, the ensuring of the unconditional fulfillment of plans for the delivery of products in all the planned lists, and the timely consideration and reaction to changes in customer requests.

Much has to be done in 1977 to further raise the effectiveness and eliminate shortcomings in the operation of transport. A most important task of the workers of the Azerbaydzhan Railway involves the steadfast raising of the basic indices of operational work and an improvement in passenger service. In the Caspian Sea Shipping Company, it is necessary to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of plans for cargo turnover and the shipment of cargoes by the tanker and dry-cargo fleets and to reduce the idling of ships.

The Ministry of Motor Transport and the Azerbaydzhan Civil Aviation Administration, having accomplished the assignments for 1976 in all the basic indices, must improve the selection and education of personnel, the style and methods of the staff's work, and the quality of passenger service.

The Bureau of the CC CPA recently discussed the problem of the serious shortcomings in the work of passenger transport in the city of Baku and mapped out concrete measures to eliminate them.

The heads of transport ministries, agencies, and enterprises must take measures to fulfill 1977 plans and obligations and to ensure the effective, uninterrupted operation of all types of transport, and high standards of passenger service.

Basically reconstructed in the Tenth Five-Year Plan must be the communications enterprises to ensure the growth of services by no less than 1.5-fold and to markedly improve the standards of services for the public.

The duty of oblast, municipal, and rayon party committees and ministries and agencies is to maximally support the political and labor enthusiasm engendered by the 25th CPSU Congress, to conduct a continuous creative search for internal reserves of industrial production, to place them at the service of the national economy, and to mobilize labor collectives for the successful solution of the problems of the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

Comrades, the great successes of the agriculture of Azerbaydzhan, as of the entire country, in the Ninth Five-Year Plan and in 1976 have been the result of the consistent realization of the party's sagacious and far-sighted

agrarian policy. The annually increasing growth rates of agricultural production in the republic and the record indices achieved last year constitute the labor response of our farmers, including livestock workers, to the party's and government's continuous concern, which has been brilliantly embodied in the decrees of the CC CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers adopted in 1970 and 1975 and involving the development and further intensification of agricultural production in Azerbaydzhan. (Applause). The first year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan was especially fruitful. The republic fulfilled and overfulfilled its socialist obligations on the production and procurement of all types of agricultural products. For the first time Azerbaydzhan exceeded the 1 million mark in the production of grain. A total of 1.184 million tons of grain was harvested, and nearly 350,000 tons of grain was stored in the motherland's granary. The state was sold 531,800 tons of cotton, 709,000 tons of grapes, 585,000 tons of vegetables, 110,000 tons of fruit, 48,600 tons of tobacco, 14,100 tons of green tea leaves, and 24,000 tons of melon crops. The animal husbandry workers procured 106,000 tons of meat, 259,000 tons of milk, 220.5 million eggs, and 10,600 tons of wool.

Therefore the following greater amounts of products were sold in 1976 than in 1975: 81,000 tons of grain, 81,000 tons of cotton, 130,000 tons of vegetables, 41,000 tons of grapes, 21,000 tons of fruit, and 11,000 tons of milk. Greater amounts of other agricultural products were also sold.

On collective and state farms, the number of cattle and poultry in 1976 exceeded the level in 1975, the productivity of animal husbandry went up, and the proportion of cattle of heightened fatness sold for slaughter increased. The planned assignments for the procurement of coarse fodders were more than covered. More hay, haylage, feed grains, succulent fodders, and grass meal were procured than in previous years.

Gross output as to all categories of farms increased nearly 13 percent over the 1975 level and was valued at 1.771 billion rubles. This is 216 million rubles more than was planned, and exceeds the average annual output in the Ninth Five-Year Plan by 27.5 percent. Labor productivity on the republic's collective and state farms increased 13 percent.

Permit me, comrades, on behalf of the CC CPA, the Presidium of the Azerbaydzhan SSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers to express profound gratitude to all the glorious agricultural workers for their heroic labor, which ensured record results in the first year of the five-year plan, and to wish them new, still greater successes. (Tempestuous applause).

A contribution to the achievement of these successes was made by the consistent specialization and concentration of agricultural production, the stage-by-stage shifting of its sectors onto an industrial footing, the upgrading of the mechanization level of agricultural operations, and the annually increasing scale of land-improvement work and water resources construction.

The high evaluation of the labor of Azerbaydzhan's farmers given in the salutatory greeting of the General Secretary of the CC CPSU, Comrade L. I.



Brezhnev, and the awarding of USSR orders and medals to a large group of rural workers constitute a new manifestation of the attention and concern of the Central Committee of our party, the CC Politburo, and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally about our republic. (Tempestuous applause). This has engendered a new outpouring of creative enthusiasm from Azerbaydzhan's workers, who are striving to herald the 60th anniversary of the Great October with meaningful labor feats. (Applause).

The achievements of the republic's agriculture during the Ninth Five-Year Plan and in the first year of the Tenth convincingly attest to our great reserves for further increasing the production of agricultural products and for raising the effectiveness of collective and state farm production.

As you know, the republic's grain growers achieved remarkable successes last year, having harvested 134,000 tons of grain more than the amount envisioned at the end of the five-year plan. An average of 18.9 quintals of grain was obtained from every hectare, which amount is 4.3 percent greater than the 1975 yield. It is gratifying that all rayons overfulfilled the plans for the sale of grain to the state.

The grain growers of Ismaillinskiy Rayon gathered a good harvest, having obtained a per hectare average of 31 quintals of grain under nonirrigation conditions. High indices were achieved by the collective and state farms of Zhdanovskiy, Sabirabadskiy, Vartashenskiy, Agdamskiy, Agdzhabedinskiy, Dzhallilabadskiy, Shekinskiy, and some other rayons.

Just recently a grain yield of 30 and more quintals a hectare seemed unachievable under Azerbaydzhan conditions. But last year the kolkhoz imeni Tel'man in Agdamskiy Rayon averaged on a per hectare basis 50 quintals of grain, on the kolkhoz imeni Ordzhonikidze 41 quintals, and on the kolkhoz imeni Lenin 38 quintals. The Avrora Kolkhoz in Sabirabadskiy Rayon averaged 41 quintals of cereals a hectare. An average of 30-40 quintals a hectare was harvested on the kolkhoz imeni Shaumyan and on the sovkhozes imeni Lenin, No 5, and Druzhba narodov of Zhdanovskiy Rayon. The kolkhoz imeni Kalinin of Ismaillinskiy Rayon is gladdened by its stable successes, having averaged 44 quintals of grain a hectare on nonirrigated land. There are many such examples; moreover, their number is increasing with every passing year.

It is to be regretted that despite the general good indices, we have rayons and farms that are still unsatisfactorily engaged in the production of grain and obtain low yields. For instance, the collective and state farms of 23 republic rayons obtained a yield below 15 quintals a hectare on a total area of over 100,000 hectares. This is where our reserves are to be found primarily! It is important therefore in the winter and early spring periods to upgrade to a high agro-technical level the entire complex of operations to care for winter crops, with a view to harvesting this year an average of no less than 20 quintals of grain a hectare in the republic.

A major reserve for increasing the production of grain, a reserve that we are still using poorly, involves raising the yield of corn. It is necessary

to take all measures to raise the yield of this crop to 50 quintals a hectare. It is also necessary to more actively busy ourselves with increasing the production of sorghum.

Our glorious cotton growers heralded the start of the Tenth Five-Year Plan with remarkable successes. Under last year's difficult conditions, they produced a rich harvest and markedly exceeded the plan and heightened socialist obligations on the sale of raw cotton to the state, having delivered to the motherland 67,000 tons of "white gold" in excess of set assignments.

It is gratifying that all rayons accomplish the assignments on the sale of raw cotton to the state. An example of genuine labor heroism was shown by the cotton growers of Bardinskiy Rayon, who fulfilled their high obligations with honor, having sold the state a record quantity of cotton -- nearly 56,000 tons. High indices were achieved by the cotton growers of Shamkhorskiy, Kasum-Ismailovski, Mir-Bashirski, Agdamski, Geokchayski, Yevlakhski, Agdzhabedinski, and other rayons. Record indices were achieved through the indefatigable labor of the celebrated collectives of the kolkhozes imeni Lenin of Agdamski Rayon, imeni Tel'man of Pushkinski Rayon, Azerbaydzhan of Bardinski Rayon, imeni Zhdanov of Sabirabadski Rayon, imeni Shaumyan of Zhdanovski Rayon, imeni 50th anniversary of the Azerbaydzhan SSR of Agdzhabedinski, imeni Nizami of Shamkhorski Rayon, imeni 26th Baku Commissars of Dzhebrail'ski Rayon, 1 May of Fizulinski Rayon, Bakinski Rabochiy of Kyurdamirski Rayon, and many others. Moreover, dozens of teams in all cotton-sowing zones averaged 45-60 quintals of raw cotton a hectare.

However, not all rayons and farms fully used the available potential to develop cotton growing. Thirty-seven cotton-sowing farms, or over 10 percent of their total number, failed to fulfill the state plan for the sale of cotton. There are especially many such farms in Akhsuinski, Sabirabadski, Imishlinski, and some other rayons. A total of 143 farms averaged less than 20 quintals of raw cotton a hectare.

The created propitious conditions for the development of cotton growing, the accumulated rich experience, the accomplishments of advanced teams, farms, and rayons -- all these enable us to pose the task of increasing the average yield of cotton to 26-27 quintals this year and of having not a single farm averaging less than 20 quintals of raw cotton a hectare.

Rayon and farm heads and primary party organizations and specialists of cotton-sowing collective and state farms must do everything so that the agrotechnical level achieved on advanced farms becomes the norm for all farms. It is precisely this facet of organizational work that must receive the concentrated attention of rayon committees, rayon executive committees, and agricultural bodies of the cotton-sowing rayons.

Major successes were achieved by the republic's vine growers. They produced 765,000 tons of clusters of grapes in the starting year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, thereby having markedly overfulfilled the plan assignments and socialist obligations. The achievements of the vine growers are all the

more significant, as their struggle to obtain a good harvest proceeded under extremely unfavorable weather conditions. But they did not retreat from the difficulties, having countered the bad weather with a high degree of organization, with enthusiasm, and craftsmanship.

The most important contribution in the victory of the vine growers was made by the workers of Shemakhinskiy Rayon, who sold the state 145,000 tons of grapes while the plan called for 85,000 tons. Especially noteworthy is the fact that under nonirrigation conditions, they averaged over 83 quintals of the clusters a hectare. High indices were achieved by the farms of the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast, which farms sold the state over 90,000 tons of grapes while the plan called for 64,500 tons, Dzhallilabadskiy Rayon, which farms sold over 90,000 tons of the clusters. The vine growers of Shamkhorskiy, Agdamskiy, Khanlarskiy, Fizulinskiy, Ismailinskiy, Apsheronskiy, and other rayons fulfilled their socialist obligations.

Special praise and gratitude are merited by the advance collectives of vine growers who achieved outstanding successes. An average of 217 quintals of grapes a hectare was harvested on the sovkhos imeni 22d Party Congress of Mardakertskiy Rayon, 121 quintals on the sovkhos imeni Azizbekov of Shamkhorskiy Rayon, and the agroindustrial combine of Khanlarskiy Rayon. The sovkhoses imeni Kalinin and imeni Lenin of Shemakhinskiy Rayon and of imeni R. Akhundov of Dzhallilabadskiy Rayon averaged 110 quintals of grapes a hectare on nonirrigated land.

All this attests to the fact that the course taken by the republic party organization leading to the intensive development of viticulture has completely justified itself. The experience of recent years convincingly evidences that even over the next 2 years we will be able to go beyond the target of 1 million tons in the production of grapes. This task is, of course, complex, but accomplishable. (Applause).

First of all it is necessary to surmount the shortcomings and omissions extant in some rayons and on some farms. Last year Kazakhskiy Rayon and 81 specialized farms failed to cope with the procurements plan, and 13 rayons did not fulfill their socialist obligations. The yield of grapes is low in many rayons.

The vine growers are planting more and more every year. Last year they planted 21,000 hectares, and in 1977 it is necessary to plant an additional 25,000 hectares. It is necessary to organize the concerned tending of the young plants and effect the planting of new ones in a good quality way. It is necessary to realize all agrotechnical measures on time and in a high quality manner, to eliminate thinning-out as soon as possible, ensure the 100-percent placement of vines on trellises, and be more daring in introducing such progressive methods as tall stems and the wide-row placement of vines.

A glorious labor victory was gained in the first year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan by the republic's vegetable growers. As early as in the first

half of August, having fulfilled the primary obligations to sell the state 445,000 tons of vegetables and inspired by the letter of the General Secretary of the CC CPSU, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, to the farmers of the Kuban', they planned a more distant target -- that of increasing the procurement of vegetables to 500,000 tons. On the first of September Azerbaydzhan's vegetable growers reported to the motherland on their successful fulfillment of these heightened obligations as well, and at year's end gave the country 585,000 tons of vegetables, up 118,000 tons from the amount envisioned at the end of the five-year plan. A total of 306,000 tons of vegetables was delivered to the all-union reserve, which amount accounts for half of the plan and amounts to 25 percent more than was shipped in 1975.

Virtually all vegetable-growing rayons coped with the plans and socialist obligations to procure vegetables. As in preceding years, the highest results were achieved by the workers of Lenkoranskiy Rayon. They delivered to the workers' tables nearly 160,000 tons of vegetables, having fulfilled the plan 142 percent. Working well were the vegetable growers of Masallinskiy, Astarinskiy, Kubinskiy, and Mir-Bashirskiy Rayons. The success of the vegetable growers of Khachmasskiy Rayon gladdens us, for they had failed to fulfill vegetable procurement plans for a long time. The rayon's sovkhoses last year sold the state 126,000 tons of vegetables while the plan called for 90,000 tons.

The socialist competition of the vegetable growers was headed by the celebrated collective of the sovkhos imeni B. Abbasov of Lenkoranskiy Rayon. Despite a planned level of 14,300 tons, the sovkhos sold 19,500 tons of vegetables, having averaged 400 quintals of products a hectare. High indicators were achieved by the workers of the sovkhoses imeni A. Aslanov and imeni N. Narimanov of Lenkoranskiy Rayon, imeni 26 Baku commissars, imeni 50th anniversary of the Azerbaydzhan SSR, and Shafag of Astarinskiy Rayon, imeni M. F. Akundov and imeni Krupskaya of Masallinskiy Rayon, imeni Il'ich of Kusarskiy Rayon, Put' Il'ich of Khachmasskiy Rayon, and many others.

This notwithstanding, this sector is still characterized by many unused reserves. It is necessary to significantly upgrade the level of mechanization in vegetable growing, especially in the planting of seedlings and in interrow cultivation, organize the centralized growing of healthy and sound seedlings, introduce the cultivation of tomatoes and cucumbers under plastic-enclosed hothouses more widely, and expand secondary sowing. The Azplodoovoshchprom Association, party rayon committees, and rayon executive committees must also keep on actively raising the standards of vegetable growing.

The crucial time has now arrived in vegetable growing. The sowing of seeds in hothouses is now being completed in the southern zone, and the struggle to obtain early, healthy seedlings is unfolding. Simultaneously, it is necessary to step up the tending of early cabbage, with a view toward starting its mass harvesting and shipment at the end of March.

No less important is the timely preparation of packaging materials for the season. Yet, as a checkup has shown, many rayons do not devote the requisite attention to this matter. According to data of the Azplodoovoshchprom Association, supply with packaging material for 1977 amounts to only 78 percent of the total. The requisite monitoring of the work of packaging material enterprises is not being realized on the spot, and cases of thefts and wastage of packaging materials are not always truncated.

The entire complex of problems connected with the further development of vegetable growing must be under the continuous control of party and Soviet bodies, so that they may be solved efficiently and in a skillful way.

The workers of collective and state farm orchards may also be deservedly proud of their successes, for they sold the state 110,000 tons of fruit. Obligations were successfully fulfilled by the collective and state farms of Kubinskiy, Khachmasskiy, Kusarskiy, Zakatal'skiy, Geokchayskiy, Khanlarskiy, and Shekinskiy Rayons.

Taken in the republic has been the line on developing intensive horticulture. One thousand seven hundred hectares of palmetto and (spurovyie) orchards has been planted in Shekinskiy, Kubinskiy, and other rayons. This hectarage will be increased to 10,000 during the Tenth Five-Year Plan. The plan for the repair and thickening of extant orchards has been fulfilled, and the problem of creating a farm's own nursery garden is being solved successfully.

However, the major opportunity for the successful development of horticulture is still being used inadequately. The inadequate tending of fruit-bearing orchards leads to a low yield. Matters are unsatisfactory with the construction of irrigation systems and with the supply of irrigation water to intensive orchards. The heads of some rayons and farms are slow in replacing obsolete, extensively thinned-out fruit orchards.

The experience of advanced farms convincingly attests to the fact that with the correct organization of production and the rational use of all available resources, we may by the end of the five-year plan increase the production of fruit in the republic to 300,000 tons. And we have no doubt that the fruit growers will carry out this difficult task with honor. (Applause).

The growing of tea is being developed successfully in the republic. The year 1976 witnessed the attainment of a record yield -- an average of 28.8 quintals of green tea leaves a hectare. This notwithstanding, we have still not -- far from it -- exhausted the potential for increasing the production and improving the quality of tea. The Azplodoovoshchprom Association and the party, Soviet, and agricultural bodies of the tea-growing rayons must persistently and purposefully realize measures to eliminate sparseness, to correctly trim bushes, to broaden the introduction of mechanization, and to find additional opportunities for the expansion of plantations. This year must witness the planting of new plantations having a total area of no less than 600 hectares, and work to eliminate sparseness has been done on an area of 1,600 hectares.

The republic's tobacco growers this year procured 48,000 tons of tobacco, up 8,000 tons from the planned level. Moreover, what is very important is the fact that the growth of the production of the tobacco leaf has been achieved through raising yield, which exceeds 28 quintals a hectare. But this high yield is not the limit of our potential. We must keep on improving the technology for cultivating tobacco, raise the effectiveness of the sector, and concern ourselves more about raising tobacco quality. It is necessary to be more daring in proceeding with the introduction of comprehensive mechanization for the cultivation and subsequent stages of the processing and storage of tobacco. The Ministries of Agriculture and of Food Industry are required to be more active in solving this problem.

More and better-quality potatoes can be produced in the republic. And it is necessary to achieve this mainly through raising the yield and supplying the farms with their own planting material. The 1977 plan envisions the procurement of 35,000 tons of potatoes, including 4,700 tons of the early variety. To achieve this goal, we must sharply raise the standards of potato growing, introduce strict order in the accounting and consumption of the obtained potatoes, especially seed potatoes.

It is necessary to significantly increase the production of melon crops by improving the agrotechniques for the cultivation, raising, and introduction into production of new high-yield strains. It is necessary to use more broadly and effectively the republic's propitious natural conditions for growing essential oil crops.

The silk cultivators worked well in 1976. The state was sold 4,900 tons of cocoons, which is 604 tons above the planned assignment and 354 tons above the level set for the end of the five-year plan. So that the production of cocoons may be increased in the future, it is necessary to take measures to strengthen the fodder base, using to this end high-yielding strains of mulberry trees, to develop contemporary highly mechanized public silkworm houses, and broaden the introduction of interfarm cooperation.

The republic's animal husbandry workers completed 1976 successfully. The plan for the sale to the state of animal husbandry products was fulfilled with an additional assignment: Meat, 103 percent; milk, 104 percent; eggs, 102 percent; and wool, 112 percent. There was an increase in the number of all types of cattle and poultry. The average annual milk yield in per cow terms on collective and state farms reached 1,354 kilograms, which is nearly twice as much as the yield in 1969. The average rate of one head of cattle sold to the state was increased.

Working well were the animal husbandry workers of Lenkoranskiy, Sal'yanskiy, Vartashenskiy, Khachmasskiy, Khanlarskiy, Apsheronkiy, Ismaillinskiy, Shakhbuzskiy, Mardakertskiy, Shekinskiy, and some other rayons, who ensured not only the fulfillment, but also the overfulfillment of annual plans and socialist obligations.

However, the situation in animal husbandry continues to evoke the serious concern of the CC CPA. It is necessary to say outrightly that the heads of many rayons, collective and state farms, and agricultural ministries and

agencies are still unsatisfactorily studying problems of raising the productivity of cattle and in essence have allowed this matter to proceed by itself. Nor has there been a solution to many problems connected with the establishment of a solid fodder base. Although significantly more fodder was procured in 1976 than in the preceding year, the plans for storing ensilage, for the procurement of root fodder crops, and for the production of vitaminized grass meal have remained unfulfilled. According to zootechnical norms, it is necessary to have 30 quintals of fodder units for every standard head of cattle; in reality, nearly half the collective and state farms procured less than 10 quintals of fodder units.

Last year the production of meat declined in Kazakhskiy, Kasum-Ismailovskiy, Kubinskiy, Lachinskiy, and Yardymlinskiy Rayons; and the production of milk dropped in Akhsuinskiy, Agdashskiy, and some other rayons. The addition of 49 kilograms to the milk yield in the republic is inadequate, and the average delivery weight of one head of horned cattle sold for slaughter was low. One such head weighed only 222 kilograms.

The animal husbandry workers of many rayons and of collective and state farms, having consolidated the successes achieved last year, have organized the wintering of cattle and are getting high productivity right from the initial days of the new year. The animal husbandry workers of Shekinskiy Rayon, the initiators of the republic socialist competition, are daily selling the state 5 tons more milk than in the corresponding period of last year. They have sold the state over 900 head of horned cattle having an average weight of 294 kilograms. The animal husbandry workers of Apsheronskiy, Khachmasskiy, Vartashenskiy, Kubinskiy, Lenkoranskiy, Masallinskiy, and Mir-Bashirskiy Rayons have significantly increased the production and sale of milk to the state.

The Ministry of Agriculture, the State Committee for Viticulture and Wine Making, Azplodoovoshchprom, and party, Soviet, and agricultural bodies of the rayons must take all measures to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the socialist obligations assumed month after month on the sale of animal husbandry products to the state.

What is most important this year is to achieve a sharp rise in cattle productivity. The average milk yield per cow must be increased 150-200 kilograms over last year's level, and the average delivery weight of one head of horned cattle 50-60 kilograms.

We have all the potential to this end. It is necessary to force the shift of animal husbandry onto an industrial footing, to effect the construction of state and interfarm cooperative complexes on a stepped-up basis. It is necessary to radically improve the feeding and keeping of cattle on farms.

Special attention must be devoted to keeping sheep on winter grazing lands. It is necessary to concern ourselves about the breeding of animals and the preservation of all the young ones.

The decisive stage for the wintering of cattle has now arrived. In January the CC CPA held a special conference of rayon heads on this matter and directed to the localities a large group of the republic's managerial employees, who provided practical assistance to the animal husbandry workers. These measures have turned out to be timely and necessary, and the situation has been improved in many rayons and on many farms. But we must take into account the fact that the most difficult period of wintering is in the February-April period, when the fodder stock is reduced. Therefore primary significance is assumed by the rational use of fodder, with a view toward having enough until the future harvest. The zooveterinary service must operate especially effectively, for along with the treatment of animals it is required to prevent the outbreak of these or those diseases. The strict accounting of produced products and the receiving of the animal that has given birth are of great importance.

Comrades, a decisive factor ensuring the further intensive development of agriculture and the raising of its effectiveness involves the widespread introduction of the comprehensive mechanization of production and the highly productive use of agricultural equipment. Thanks to the daily concern of the party and government, the material and technical base of the republic's agriculture is growing year after year. The total value of the material and technical means delivered for the needs of agriculture exceeded 236 million rubles last year. There has been a significant increase in the technical supply of farms, and conditions have been created for the performance of agricultural work in a shorter period and with high quality.

In the highly productive use of equipment, a decisive role belongs to the republic Azersel'khoztekhnika Association. Last year the association's enterprises somewhat improved their activity and overfulfilled plans for the production and sale of industrial products, for the repair of equipment, and for mechanized operations. However, the activity of Azersel'khoztekhnika continues to be characterized by serious shortcomings. Some rayons, associations, and enterprises systematically fail to fulfill plans for the repair of tractors and automotive motors, and the specialized technical maintenance of the machine and tractor pull, various units, and systems of collective and state farms is being introduced slowly. All this has in the final analysis an adverse effect on the status of agricultural equipment. In many rayons and on many farms, the tractor pool is exploited ineffectively, and the shift output of the standard tractor is markedly below the norm. The low productivity of the machine and tractor pool is largely due to the acute shortage of machine operators, which results in the one-shift use of equipment and a part of it is idle altogether.

The training and keeping of machine operators in the countryside requires special attention. According to the 6 April 1976 decree of the CC CPA and Azerbaydzhan SSR Council of Ministers "On Measures to Further Improve the Provision of Collective and State Farms and Other Republic Agricultural Organizations and Enterprises With Specialists and Machine Operators," over 66,000 machine operators and other personnel of the mass occupations must be trained during the Tenth Five-Year Plan in the system of vocational and technical education. Over 16,000 individuals were trained last year.



But this is still not enough. On collective farms there are only 106 tractor operators-machinists for every 100 tractors, and in the system of the State Committee for Viticulture and Wine Making less than 85. It is impossible to reconcile oneself to such a situation. It is necessary to step up the work to train machine operators, and in this matter the industrial enterprises of Baku, Sumgait, Kirovabad, Mingechaur, and other cities must participate actively.

Of no less major significance is the retraining of specialists and personnel of the middle rung. The universal primary education of middle rung personnel has been organized well this year in Bardinskiy Rayon. It is advisable to use this experience in all rayons, so that every rural worker may master contemporary technology for the production of cropping and animal husbandry products.

Comrades, in responding to the letter of the CC CPSU, Azerbaydzhan's rural workers have assumed socialist obligations in the field of agricultural production. They are summarized in the obligations that have been distributed to the meeting participants. Their fulfillment will in 1977 permit selling the state the following greater amounts of products than the average annual levels of the Ninth Five-Year Plan: Grain 14.2 percent, cotton 13.4 percent, grapes 50.5 percent, vegetables 28.3 percent, fruit 21.6 percent, potatoes 29.3 percent, melons 36.6 percent, tobacco 20.3 percent, green tea leaves 19.6 percent, cattle 12.5 percent, milk 15.8 percent, and eggs 22.7 percent.

The obligations are high, but quite realistic. And there is no doubt that they will be not only fulfilled, but also overfulfilled through the selfless labor of collective farmers, state farm workers, and agricultural specialists. (Applause). This will be a good contribution by the agricultural workers to the national competition for a worthwhile welcome to the 60th anniversary of the Great October (applause).

Comrades, in the contemporary stage capital construction is moved to the front burner by the entire developmental course of the national economy. "The construction program of the five-year plan," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the October Plenum of the CC CPSU, "is a stepped-up one. The new capital put into operation will increase year after year. This means that the time factor functions as the basic one, that there is no time to maneuver, that it is necessary to work at full blast as early as the start of the five-year plan."

The time factor is of especially major significance for our republic's construction workers. It is necessary to construct a large number of the important national economic objects envisioned by the decree of the CC CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers on the further intensification of agricultural production in Azerbaydzhan and by the decree of the CC CPSU on the development of the industrial sectors determining scientific technical progress.

Suffice it to say that the amounts of capital investments in the national economy in the Tenth Five-Year will be increased 1.5-fold over the level of the preceding five-year plan. [Original paragraphing not followed]

A special plenum of the Central Committee was held last year to fundamentally discuss the state of affairs in capital construction. The results of the first 10 months were considered in detail at an expanded meeting of the Central Committee Bureau. Republic, minicipal, and rayon commissions have been established for coordinating work and taking effective measures to fulfill plans for capital construction and to commission objects.

Enhanced has been the responsibility of the heads of contract organizations, of customers, the building materials industry, and the construction industry for the mobilization of material and technical resources and for the concentration of resources and funds on the most important started construction projects.

As a result, positive changes have taken place in the republic's capital construction. Nearly 1.297 billion rubles of capital investments was spent in 1976 on the development of Azerbaydzhan's economy, and contract organizations did work valued at over 824 million rubles. The introduction of fixed capital exceeded the amount of capital investments for the first time. And this means that we have been able to stop the growth of incomplete construction and begin to reduce it.

The republic's economy obtained in the first year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan 11 new state industrial enterprises, 40 new shops and capacities at operating enterprises, warehouses for the storage of mineral fertilizers, animal husbandry and poultry-raising complexes, capacities in milling combines, and many other production objects.

A great achievement of the republic's construction workers and installation men is the successful commissioning of a large complex to refine petroleum at the Novo-Bakinskiy Petroleum Refinery imeni Vladimir Il'ich. The work of the participants in the construction of the complex has been highly valued in the salutatory letter of the General Secretary of the CC CPSU, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. (Applause). (The completion of the construction and turnover for operations of the Terterchayskiy and Verkhne-Khanbulanchayskiy republic on the eve of the new year.) And this labor triumph of the construction workers, machine operators, and land improvement specialists has been noted by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's warm and sincere greeting. (Applause).

The high assessment made by the General Secretary of the CC CPSU of the labor of the construction workers and the work of party, Soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations evoked great enthusiasm among all republic workers. They perceived it as a new manifestation of the paternal concern of the Central Committee, its Politburo, and of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally about the development of Azerbaydzhan's productive forces, as an inspiring appeal for new victories in the struggle for the practical realization of the tasks posed by the 25th CPSU Congress. (Tempestuous applause).

In 1976 the construction workers commissioned housing having a total area of nearly 900,000 square meters. Nearly 182,000 republic inhabitants were

resettled into new well-built apartments. The plan for school construction was fulfilled, and some social and cultural and services objects have been put into operation. The construction of the first section of the Baku subway was completed with the commissioning of the Nizami Station.

Coping with the plans for contract work were Glavbakstroy [Main Administration for Construction in Baku], the Ministry of Rural Construction, Azmontazhspetsstroy [Administration for Installation and Heavy and Special Construction in Azerbaydzhan], Azerbaydzhantransstroy [Trust for Transport Construction in Azerbaydzhan], and many other collectives.

The achieved success attests to the improvement of the management of capital construction, to the effectiveness of measures adopted by the Central Committee. It is the results of the tightening of plan, financial, and production discipline, of the widespread introduction of progressive designs, large units, and articles characterized by maximum plant preparedness, the improvement of production and labor organizations, and the increased mastery of personnel.

This notwithstanding, an analysis of the results of work in 1976 show that construction is still characterized by many persistent problems and "bottlenecks." Last year 133.3 million rubles of capital investments was not used, and fixed capital valued at 282 million rubles was not introduced. Some production, residential, and social-amenity objects were not put into operation. The program for contract work was not fulfilled by the Ministry of Industrial Construction, Azenergostroy, Azerbsvyaz'stroy, Sovkhozstroy, and Azsel'khozvodoprovodstroy. Of the 412 primary contract organizations 168, or 41 percent of their total number, failed to fulfill the annual plan.

Not all local party and Soviet bodies are effecting with the requisite persistence an improvement in capital construction matters and monitoring the fulfillment of capital construction plans. There is a significant lag in the introduction of fixed capital and in the use of capital investments in the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR and the cities of Baku, Ali-Bayramly, and Kirovabad, in the commissioning of residential apartments, in the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast and Apsheronskiy, Bardinskiy, Divichinskiy, Kazakhskiy, Kubinskiy, and other rayons.

The republic Ministry of Rural Construction frustrated the commissioning of a large winery on the sovkhos 50th Anniversary of VLKSM of Zhdanovskiy Rayon. Markedly underfulfilled have been the plans of the construction of warehouses for mineral fertilizers, of animal husbandry and poultry-raising complexes, for construction and installation work and the commissioning of capacities for fruit and vegetable storehouses, tobacco warehouses, residential apartments, and children's preschool institutions.

This year we will have to upgrade capital construction to the level of the new heightened tasks. Capital investments will increase 10.4 percent, construction and installation work 12.3 percent, and fixed capital valued at over 1.5 billion rubles will be introduced. The program of the Ministry of Industrial Construction will be increased 12 percent, of the Ministry

of Rural Construction 14.3 percent, of Glavbakstroy 14.4 percent, and of Azmontazhspetsstroy 9 percent.

The severe weather conditions of January have hindered doing construction and installation work. At many of the most important started production construction projects and housing and social-amenity objects, the fulfillment of plans has not been ensured. Nearly 34 million rubles of capital investments has not been used, and construction and installation work valued at over 18 million rubles has not been done.

Therefore contract organizations and enterprises of construction materials and the building industry must now manifest special organization and operate with great strenuousness and maximum yield, solve emergent problems in an effective, timely, and complete manner, and take effective measures contributing to the fulfillment of capital construction plans.

It is also necessary in practice to occupy oneself with the expansion of capacities of both the construction and installation organizations themselves and the production bases, to upgrade the level of the mechanization and industrialization of operations, and to eliminate idlings of machinery, equipment, and workers.

In preparing for a worthwhile welcome to the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the collectives of the republic construction and industrial ministries have come forth with an initiative to extend in 1977 and subsequent years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan the socialist competition for reducing construction time, accelerating the commissioning and incorporation of the production capacities of the enterprises of the light and food sectors of industry, and producing additional high-quality products through this measure.

We are certain that the patriotic initiative of the advanced workers will find complete support in all the collectives of construction workers, installation men, planners, employees of the building materials industry and its construction counterpart, and organizations of material and technical supply and of transport, and will contribute to the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations not only of 1977, but also of the entire five-year plan. (Applause).

An important role in the fulfillment of the Tenth Five-Year Plan and 1977 must be played by the republic's scientists. Academic and sectoral scientific research institutes are doing much work to combine fundamental research with applied scientific technical developments, to strengthen amity with industrial enterprises and collective and state farms. The republic Academy of Sciences last year introduced 147 operations and performed contract work valued at 10.2 million rubles.

The republic's scientists must direct their efforts at further expanding and at extending research into the laws of nature and society, into increasing science's contribution to the solution of exigent national economic problems, at accelerating scientific technical progress and increasing the effectiveness

of production, improving the well-being and culture of the people, and shaping the communist world view.

The great tasks of the Tenth Five-Year Plan demand further improving the work of higher and secondary specialized educational institutions, bettering vocational and technical education. It is also necessary to keep on stepping up the work to improve the quality of the training of future specialists, to equip them with profound scientific and occupational skills, and to instill practical skills into them. It is necessary to organize well the training of specialists for the new, developing industrial sectors. It is important to upgrade to a higher level the scientific research work in higher educational institutions.

Comrades, in solving the main problem of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, the republic's party, Soviet, and economic bodies realized in 1976 a number of measures to further improve the people's well-being and to better the organization of trade and the work of all spheres of services for the public.

The plan for the retail turnover of the republic's state and cooperative trade was fulfilled 102.1 percent in 1976, and its volume was valued at almost 2.849 billion rubles. The public was sold 6.5 percent more commodities than in the preceding year. Commodity turnover in terms of one individual reached 512 rubles and increased 24 rubles during the year. Public catering was developed and improved, and here the plan for commodity turnover was fulfilled 101 percent.

The structure of consumption continued to be improved. The sale of most valuable products from the nutritional standpoint increased at an outstripping pace: These products were meat, milk, animal fat, eggs, confectionery articles, vegetables, and fruit.

The republic's workers have begun to acquire significantly more clothing, underwear, silk and linen fabrics, knitted and hosiery and stocking articles, footwear, as well as social-amenity and household commodities. Carpets, furniture, earthenware, glass dishware, passenger cars, and television sets.

All this attests to the effectiveness of the measures that the party is taking to upgrade the material and cultural level of people's lives and to steadfastly increase the purchasing power of the public.

This notwithstanding, the republic's trade is still characterized by serious shortcomings and omissions. The Ministry of Trade and Azerittifak have not taken decisive measures to reorganize their work in the spirit of contemporary demands and have not drawn the requisite conclusions from the criticism addressed to them at the plenum of the CC CPA held in July 1974.

Problems of further improving trade must be continuously found at the center of attention of party, Soviet, and economic bodies. In 1977 the overall retail commodity turnover of the republic's state and cooperative trade will increase 4.1 percent and have a value of nearly 3 billion rubles.

The growth rates will be faster in the countryside. This will permit ensuring the further drawing together of the consumption levels of the urban and rural population.

An important lever for upgrading the material and cultural level of people's lives and for reorganizing their tenor of life involves the utmost development of everyday services. In 1976 personal services exceeded the 1975 level by 11 percent and were valued at 76.6 million rubles.

This notwithstanding, the development of everyday services in the republic is proceeding slowly, and their status still fails to satisfy the requests of the public. In 1976 the plan for the sale of everyday services was fulfilled 99 percent, including 93 percent for rural localities.

Many municipal and rayon executive committees of the Soviets of Worker Deputies do not realize the requisite guidance and monitoring of the activity of services enterprises, do not require from their managers the fulfillment of plans, the expansion of services, and the raising of service standards. Many executive committees year after year fail to allocate to personal services, structures to house new enterprises. Capital construction plans for personal services are being fulfilled quite unsatisfactorily.

The Ministry of Personal Services for the Public and other ministries and agencies connected with services for the public must basically reorganize their work and bear complete responsibility for the unconditional fulfillment of set plans and assumed socialist obligations, and party and Soviet bodies must establish the continuous monitoring of their activity and provide them with the requisite assistance.

Comrades, given contemporary conditions, major significance is assumed by the problem of preserving the environment. It is to be regretted that in the republic the requisite attention was not devoted to this matter for a long time. In essence, the development of off-shore petroleum extraction, of the chemical and petrochemical industry in Baku and in Sumgait was not accompanied by the appropriate protection measures. Some measures to rectify the situation were realized in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. In particular, 62.7 million rubles were spent to protect the environment. This amount is several-fold greater than the amount for the entire preceding period.

A total of 226.8 million rubles has been allocated in the Tenth Five-Year Plan for measures for nature conservation. This, comrades, is a great amount of money, and we need to use it rationally and with the greatest return.

It is a matter for rejoicing that the adopted measures resulted in markedly increasing the pace of the construction of nature conservation objects in 1976. A total of 33.1 million rubles was used in place of the 31.4 million envisioned by the plan, and the construction of 24 water protection objects has been completed.

Party, Soviet, and economic bodies must continuously monitor the realization of measures to protect the environment and to raise their effectiveness.

Our scientists are in great debt to the republic's workers in this area. However, some of them, obviously trying to be in "fashion," deliver grandiloquent speeches instead of being actively involved in the work to protect the environment, speeches that in essence are useless and produce no benefits for the matter; for they contain no concrete scientific recommendations. The tasks of scientists is to propose effective, realistic measures directed at averting the pollution of the Caspian Sea, of rivers, and other water bodies and air basins above industrial cities and to work up and introduce new, waste-free technology and processes of production.

We deem it advisable to introduce an entire complex of problems connected with environmental protection for consideration at a session of the Azerbaydzhan SSR Supreme Soviet.

Comrades, despite the unfavorable weather conditions, the collectives of a majority of the republic's ministries, agencies, and industrial enterprises heralded January with shock labor and ensured the overfulfillment of the plan for the production and sale of industrial products.

This notwithstanding, the results of the work in January evoke unease. An analysis shows that not all reserves were put into operation. The republic's industry as a whole did not ensure the production growth rate planned for January, and it was 5 instead of 7.8 percent. There was an increase in the number of lagging enterprises, which failed to sell products valued at 13 million rubles. In the foregoing I have already discussed the serious lag of the petroleum industry, which had an adverse effect on January's results. For although the January plan was fulfilled and the growth rate was 5 percent, we cannot be satisfied with the achieved results. It is impossible to reconcile ourselves to a situation whereby, having completed 1976 with an 8-percent growth rate, we increase industrial production in January only 5 percent.

I repeat, of course, that a major share of the fault for this situation belongs to our petroleum-extracting and petroleum-refining industry. But some comrades are inclined to connect the unsatisfactory results of January only with these, externally objective causes, and do not want, do not wish, to delve into the essence. And the essence is that along with the lag in petroleum extraction and petroleum refinement in January, some other sectors of industry operated poorly, sectors that are no less responsible for the lag in the growth of industrial production in the republic.

Operating particularly unsatisfactorily was the Ministry of Light Industry, which failed to produce goods valued at 600,000 rubles. Moreover, here a part of the products that were not produced in other sectors was covered by the cotton-ginning industry. And if the cotton-ginning industry is excluded, an industry that overfulfilled its assignment in January, then what obtains is that the Ministry of Light Industry underfulfilled the plan to the tune of 1.2 million rubles.

Or take the Ministry of Food Industry. In 1976 it operated pretty well; however, in January five enterprises of the sector did not meet the product sales plan to the tune of 444,000 rubles; moreover, just the Yevlakh Tobacco-Curing Plant failed to meet the sales product plan in the amount of 230,000 rubles. There are no justifications for this situation, nor can there be. The Ministry of Local Industry operated poorly, and it failed to produce 1 million rubles' worth of goods. This is a very large amount not only for January, but also for the entire plan of the Ministry of Local Industry for the year. Amazement is evoked by the position of the heads of the ministry, particularly Comrade Asadullayev, whom we once warned; however, we do not sense any serious improvement in the activity of the Ministry of Local Industry.

The Azrybprom Association is operating very poorly. It even failed to fulfill the January production plan, which was corrected in the direction of a reduction. The following bodies incurred certain damages in the fulfillment of the January plan: The Ministry of Rural Construction, Azersel'khoztekhnika, the Ministry of Social Security, the Synthetic Rubber Plant, and others. And it is a pity, for a majority of these enterprises, ministries, and sectors operated well in 1976 and were found among the leading ones. But in January they gave up their positions.

I do not want to hold your attention and engage in a detailed analysis of operations in January; however, I think that my comments suffice for conclusions to be drawn, to wit: That in January Azerbaydzhan's industry as a whole operated below its potential. This in particular has also led to a situation whereby the number of enterprises that have not fulfilled their plans in January increased sharply over the 1976 level. In 1976 we systematically reduced their number until they accounted for only 4.5 percent. But now they exceed 10 percent.

Such a year's start may be qualified as a consequence of complacency on the part of many economic, Soviet, and party employees, as a result of an irresponsible attitude toward the matter by some managers. Moreover, what evokes bewilderment is that a picture for January became known after it ended, following the start of the summarization of results. But why did the republic Gosplan not see, on the basis of the results of the first 10-day period and in line with the data of the average daily output of goods, the trend toward the reduction of production and did not pose this problem before the CC and republic Council of Ministers? These same complaints may be made against the heads of ministries, agencies, and enterprises that could not but know what was taking place and were obligated themselves to take measures to prevent a reduction in the production level and, in necessary cases, to appeal for the appropriate assistance.

I cannot but say that the Council of Ministers and the appropriate CC sections also did not realize the requisite guidance, the requisite monitoring of industrial production in January. And this is also one of the causes for that position in which industry has found itself. I think that a detailed investigation of January's results must become a subject of special discussion



in the Council of Ministers, with all the concrete practical measures stemming therefrom.

Our industry must complete the first quarter with a production growth of no less than 8 percent. To this end, we have all conditions and potential, just as all conditions were present for a large growth in January, despite all objective difficulties.

Comrades, the complex and multi-aspectual tasks of the Tenth Five-Year Plan dictate the necessity for improving the entire political work of party organizations and for effectively using therein the very rich arsenal for ideologically affecting the masses. The problems of elaborating ways and methods for fostering the ideological conviction and political awareness of the Soviet people, for stepping up their public and labor activity, and for every worker's elaborating an active vital position have today been placed on the front burner.

Tens of thousands of propagandists, lecturers, reporters, political information specialists, and agitators are these days doing much multi-faceted mass organizational work in organic connection with the living practice of the masses, with the concrete problems being solved by every labor collective. An over 300,000-strong detachment of fighters on Azerbaydzhan's ideological front is consistently achieving an improvement in the effectiveness of the ideological and educational work of party organizations among the masses, so that every labor collective may function as the bearer of tight socialist labor and organizational discipline. The principle of responsibility to the collective and the responsibility of the collective for its members constitute the foundation of the inculcation of the conscious, conscientious attitude toward labor. It is essential that every worker should clearly picture the new targets and tasks by years of the five-year plan and for the five-year plan as a whole. As Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev noted at the meeting with the party aktiv in Tula, every Soviet person, wherever he may work, must treat and apply himself to labor with doubled and trebled rigor.

The role of the mass information media and of propaganda is extensive in propagating and explaining party and state decisions and mobilizing the workers to carry them out. Newspapers and television, radio and books are required to reveal profoundly and clearly the majesty of our daily affairs, to actively support the initiative, and the creative innovations of the masses, to help reveal and improve the use of reserves, and to decisively surmount shortcomings and difficulties.

Armed with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the press, television, radio, the Azerbaydzhan Information Service, and publishing houses have in the first year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan made a meaningful contribution to the successful accomplishment of the tasks of economic and cultural construction that were confronting the republic. Their organizational role has grown in the development of socialist competition.

The editorial boards of the newspapers KOMMUNIST, BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, KOMMUNIST (in the Armenian language), and VYSHKA, the youth press, and television and radio are doing much for the ideological and political and labor and moral education of the workers, for the battle against negative phenomena. Subjecting to a detailed analysis both the successes and the shortcomings and omissions in work, they aim labor collectives at attaining high heights in socialist competition and at mastering the experience of advanced workers.

However, the illumination of the masses' labor competition in the press, telecasts, and radio broadcasts is sometimes characterized by a lack of consistency, some of their articles and broadcasts do not have purposefulness, and at times there is a deficiency of acuteness and principlemindedness.

The decree of the CC CPSU, USSR Council of Ministers, All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and the CC of the Young Communist League of the Soviet Union on All-Union Socialist Competition stresses the necessity for achieving its high effectiveness, using the enormous potential for improving communist education and developing the socialist way of life. And our ideological personnel and mass information and propaganda media are required to play a major role in realizing this task.

To achieve the development of the socialist way of life means enriching the spiritual aspect of the Soviet person, making him morally staunch and irreconcilable to bourgeois ideology, to the antipodes of communist morality. This means widely introducing new, socialist rites and traditions, raising the general cultural level of the workers, and ensuring exemplary public order in every community.

Our creative union must take an active part in this work. Writers, composers, artists, architects, cinematographists, and actors and actresses are required through their high art to shape and affirm in our people the best features of the person of the society of mature socialism, the ardent patriot and internationalist, and to inspire them to new labor feats.

Comrades, Azerbaydzhan's economy is being stably developed, picking up speed, and outstripping set plans year after year. The sound, businesslike atmosphere created in the republic is contributing to the creative activity of the working masses, to their widespread participation in socialist competition.

The Central Committee of the CPSU, the Politburo of the CC, and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally are manifesting continuous attention to our republic and providing all-round assistance. Yesterday Leonid Il'ich telephoned, for he was interested in the atmosphere in the republic and the course of the fulfillment of national economic plans, provided some advice and instructions, and wished the Azerbaydzhan workers new successes. (Tempestuous, continuous applause).

We reported to Leonid Il'ich on the state of affairs in the republic, on the work of the party organization, and assured him that the plans and socialist obligations of the jubilee year will be fulfilled successfully by the workers. (Applause).

In response to the concern of the Central Committee, the republic's party, Soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations must with even greater energy head and direct the enormous political and labor enthusiasm of the masses into the struggle for the prescheduled fulfillment of the assignments for the 1977 and the entire five-year plan, for high-quality work. It is necessary to do everything so that the planned assignments and socialist obligations may be fulfilled by every labor collective, so that the product put out may be made conscientiously. (Applause).

It is important to support and actively disseminate the patriotic initiatives of the advanced collectives and advanced workers and collective farmers. It is necessary to persistently introduce in production all the best that has been accumulated by our practice and the experience of other republics, to improve the forms and methods of socialist competition. It is always necessary to remember that this is a viable, creative matter that does not tolerate monotony and cliché, fuss and formalism. It is necessary to skillfully channel and coordinate the efforts of those on whom the effectiveness of labor competition depends, to more fully use the enormous potential of competition and the movement for a communist attitude toward labor.

The duty of party organizations is to raise still higher the vanguard role of communists in production. Wherever the communist's working section may be and whatever the communist's position may be, the party member must always and everywhere serve as a model in the struggle for raising the effectiveness of production and for improving the quality of work.

Party organizations must persistently improve work with the personnel of all national economic links, steadfastly enhance their responsibility for the matter entrusted, and instill into them business-mindedness, intolerance toward shortcomings, and persistence in the successful fulfillment of state plans and socialist obligations.

The significance of the concern about improving the worker's working and living conditions, about stepping up their activity, and about tightening their discipline and organization is growing more and more in the activity of party, Soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations. The places where these problems are found at the center of the attention are the places where the production results are always significantly higher, and such collectives are the ones where a sound moral and political climate reigns.

We have to do much organizational and political and ideological and educational work to realize the fulfillment of the CPSU CC decree "On the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution." This work

must be subordinated to the mobilization of the workers' creative energy to carry out the historical decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and to successfully fulfill the Tenth Five-Year Plan. It is necessary, as the CC decree stresses, to reveal profoundly and comprehensively the world historical significance of the October Revolution, the principles and conclusions given in the works of V. I. Lenin, the documents of the CPSU and the international communist movement, and in the reports and speeches of the General Secretary of the CC CPSU, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and other party heads; to widely illuminate the guiding, revolutionarily transforming activity of the party, and clearly show the labor and political activity of the Soviet people in the struggle for realizing the majestic plans of communist construction. (Applause).

The CC CPSU has appealed to all workers of the Soviet Union "to welcome the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with new labor successes and to herald the jubilee of our powerful socialist power with new accomplishments in the development of the economy, science, and culture."

Permit me, comrades, on your behalf and on the behalf of all the republic's communists and workers to assure the Leninist Central Committee, its Politburo, and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally that the working class, collective farm peasantry, and the intelligentsia of Azerbaydzhan will apply all their strength, knowledge, and skills to further develop the economy, science, and culture, welcome the 60th anniversary of the Great October with new labor feats, and fulfill with honor the socialist obligations for 1977 and the entire Tenth Five-Year Plan. (Tempestuous, continuous applause).

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SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GEORGIAN CP ON ECONOMICS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Feb 77 pp 1-4

[Speech by CC CP Georgia First Secretary Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze at the Fifth Plenum of the CC CP Georgia on 29 Jan 1977: "Everything for the Sake of Man, for the Good of Man!"]

[Text] Comrades!

This Plenum of the CC has already been working two days. This is our second day of discussing the problems that are most urgent and vitally important to the republic.

In summarizing the results of the Plenum it is necessary to note that it is somehow fitting that we have gathered together on the very eve of the fifth anniversary of the decree of the CC CPSU "The Organizational and Political Work of the Tbilisi City Committee of the CP Georgia With Regard to Implementing the Decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress," which was adopted on 22 February 1972.

Five years--a time interval which makes it possible to summarize the results of implementing this important party document under whose aegis all the activity of the republic's party organization has been carried out in the last few years. In addition, two more vital decrees of the CC CPSU were adopted during those years dealing with the party organization of Georgia.

A characteristic of the current Plenum is that it is resolving a complex of problems relating to the improvement of trade and public consumer services, accelerated development of livestock raising, and further strengthening party and state discipline. All of these problems have been dealt with in interesting and meaningful reports given by CC CP Georgia Secretaries Comrades Z. A. Chkheidze, G. V. Kolbin, and D. I. Patiashvili. Detailed discussions of these reports have been held.

We have every reason to state that today we are giving answer to the CC CPSU; we are reporting on the work done by Georgia's party organization with regard to implementing the decree of the CC CPSU concerning the

Tbilisi City Committee. For all three issues introduced for examination by the Plenum completely and wholly stem from the fundamental directives of this decree, so historically important to us, infused with concern for strengthening the organizational and political work of Georgia's party organizations, strengthening party and state discipline, and raising the standard of living of the workers--a concern for man.

A concern for man, for the well being of the people, was at the center of focus of the 25th CPSU Congress.

Today the workers of the Georgia, like all Soviet people, like the entire Soviet nation, are experiencing a sense of profound gratitude to the Central Committee of our party, to the Politburo of the CC, and to CC CPSU General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, who spoke so warmly and lovingly in his summary report at the party congress about Soviet man as being the main triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the most important result of the past 60 years. We are all sincerely grateful to Leonid Il'ich for his daily, hourly attention, for his concern for the good of man, for the good of the nation.

Man, his life and deeds, his thoughts and aspirations, run like a bright thread throughout all of the work of the 25th Congress of the CP Georgia.

Brilliant evidence of the constant concern of the CPSU and the Soviet government for enhancing the well being of the nation is the decree adopted at the end of last year by the CC CPSU, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU on raising the minimum wages paid to workers and employees, with simultaneous increases in wage and salary rates paid to medium-level categories of workers engaged in the nonproductive sectors of the national economy, including workers in the trade system, public food services, and public consumer services.

Concern for the man of labor, the builder of a new world, constituted one of the most important aspects of the multi-faceted activity of V. I. Lenin, who spoke of the necessity of "insuring the total well being and free comprehensive development of all members of society."

In the program of the socialist restructuring of life in our country V. I. Lenin assigned a special place to the correct organization of trade, viewing it not only as an economic factor in the building of a new society but also as an enormous political matter requiring the constant attention of all of the party and the Soviet state.

Speaking at the Ninth All-Russian Congress of Soviets with the report of the VTsIK [All-Russian Central Executive Committee] and the SNK [Council of People's Commissars] on 23 December 1921, V. I. Lenin said: "...there is no other way to insure the gradual development of the powerful union of workers and peasants but the way of trade and the gradual boosting of agriculture and industry above their present levels, under the guidance and control of the workers' state--there is no other way..."

In his famous work "On Cooperation," Vladimir Il'ich emphasized that "the whole thing now is to be able to unite that revolutionary scope, that revolutionary enthusiasm which we have already so abundantly manifested over and over and crowned with complete success, to be able to unite it... with the ability to be intelligent and shrewd tradesmen...I mean, the ability to be tradesmen in the sense of the ability to be cultivated tradesmen."

Today all of us can see that the task of uniting revolutionary enthusiasm with the ability of cultivated tradesmen has not lost its urgency and in particular, these days, in our republic.

From all of this we may draw the conclusion: improving trade and public consumer services is one of the key problems in the development of the economy at the present stage, and today this problem is being examined in the light of the tasks which were defined by the 25th Party Congress and the June decree of the CC CPSU in regard to Georgia's party organization.

We have had a business like and principled discussion dealing with all of the problems formulated. The comrades taking part in the discussion of the reports put forth many very important and urgent issues meriting intensive attention and timely, efficient measures of intervention and response.

If we divide all of the issues put forth into groups, then in our opinion there will be four such groups.

The first group of issues relates to the problem of how to trade--this refers to actual problems of organizing trade in the cities and the country, specific problems of consumer service, ways to improve economic ties between industry and agriculture, on the one hand, and trade, on the other. The second problem involves where to trade; it relates to the status of the material-technical base of trading and consumer services and its further development. The third group of problems relates to issues of cadre policy in the sphere of trade and consumer services, the tasks of training and educating cadres in the trade system, workers in consumer services, the organization of their labor, the necessity of strengthening concern for them--that is, this refers to who is engaged in trade and consumer services with the public. And, finally, the fourth group of issues relates to the problem of what is to be traded--the problem of industrial and foodstuff resources.

I repeat, all of these problems have been broadly elucidated in the comrades' speeches. For this reason, permit me to share with you a number of considerations.

We have already been presented with figures which indicate that in the last four years definite positive tendencies have been observed in the sphere of trade and consumer services. The volume of per capita retail trade turnover has risen, the material technical base of trade has been strengthened.

Considerably more food and nonfood goods are now being sold, and in terms of the availability of the most important cultural-amenity and household goods the republic now holds a leading place in the republic. In all over the five-year period trade turnover rose by 39 percent.

Remarkable shifts also took place in the field of public consumer services. The volume of services during the Ninth Five-Year Plan rose by 65 percent, including 89 percent in the villages.

Incidentally, only recently the CC CPSU adopted a decree "The Work of the RSFSR Ministry of Public Consumer Services Aimed at Improving the Quality of Filling of Orders and Upgrading the Culture of Service Provided to Workers," and this constitutes one more brilliant manifestation of the party's and government's constant concern for improving the well-being of the Soviet people.

Much is indicated by the fact that our trade organizations and consumer services have begun to fulfill annual plans and obligations. And plan fulfillment is more than just figures and indicators. It also spells more goods and consumer services for the public.

All of this is good. And none of this came about by itself. Behind these figures stands the enormous, intensive, meticulous day-to-day work of our party, soviet and economic bodies, our Komsomol, trade unions, the entire community of the republic and, finally, the trade and consumer service establishments.

Our successes are unquestionable. And in their achievement a major factor has been the union organs. We consider it our duty today to express our gratitude to the USSR Ministry of Trade, the Board of Directors of Tsentrosoyuz, USSR Gosplan and Gossnab for their concern and specific aid which we are constantly aware of in resolving the most difficult practical problems of improving trade and consumer services for our population.

However, today we do not have grounds for declaring any kind of satisfaction with the state of affairs in trade and consumer services. In these sectors, unfortunately, there are still very many shortcomings. We have also discussed them here. At the same time we must keep in mind that trade and consumer services are spheres by which broad segments of the public largely evaluate all of our activity, the successes of our economic and social policies, and the measures we implement.

You can judge for yourselves that these shortcomings are quite substantial. In our response to these shortcomings we are all in it together, and together we must undertake to eliminate them. But we must not imply that by this we are relieving sector managers and our ministers of their responsibility--Comrades M. A. Megrelishvili, V. A. Sobolev, Tsentrosoyuz Chairman Comrade K. N. Shavishvili, and other comrades for those shortcomings which still prevail in trade and consumer services. We have achieved successes, and for them we give you your due, comrades, but neither you nor any of us must forget that the Georgian SSR still remains near the bottom in the country



with respect to the volume of per capita trade turnover and consumer services to the public. Thus, with respect to the volume of per capita trade turnover to the public in 1975 we lagged 21.4 percent below the average union level. Also considerably below the average indicators for the country and less than the established physiological norms in 1975 was the level of consumption of a number of vital products in per capita terms.

The situation is no better in consumer services. The growth rate of the volume of consumer services during the Ninth Five-Year Plan came to 165 percent, including 189 percent in the villages, as against the five-year plan-stipulated figures of 207.9 and 282 percent, respectively. The republic is very near the bottom in the country with respect to many kinds of mass public services. This has also been discussed here.

Thus, in defining the tasks with regard to this sphere, we must say that now the chief and most vital task is to improve the organization of trade and consumer services, the process itself of sales of goods and services. We must proceed on the basis that public demand for goods and services is rising every year. This is to be expected, and it is fully consistent with the well known Marxist premise that every need which is satisfied gives rise to a new need. At the same time, it is a natural consequence of the improved standard of living of the people, the people's purchasing power. And evidence for the growth of the public's purchasing power in this republic is the fact that the volume of the public's purchasing funds rose by 39.2 percent in the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

However, the increase in the public's purchasing funds leads to positive results only when for every ruble of such funds the corresponding volume of goods and services is available. And yet, with each passing year the public's cash income exceeds cash expenditures. Unrealized cash constitutes money with which the public could potentially buy goods and pay for services but does not realize this potential because of the poor organization of trade and consumer services, because of the poor balance between income and expenditures. Of course, this does not mean that our population is purchasing fewer goods than in other republics. Quite the contrary, in fact. This is indicated, in particular, by a study of family budgets. According to available data, our population was once more obliged to acquire goods outside of the republic, traveling to other regions for the purpose, and thus spending considerable time, money, and physical effort.

All the same, there is an imbalance between the population's income and outgo, and for this reason one of the most vital tasks confronting industrial and agricultural production, our trading and consumer service organizations, is to eliminate the disproportion between the public's purchasing power and the availability of the corresponding volume of goods and services.

For this it is essential to allocate the available goods among the cities and rayons rationally, with account taken of public demand, to increase volumes and improve types and forms of consumer services everywhere--in other words, to learn to correctly allocate them in time and space. This is a complex task, and the ministries of trade and consumer services and the board of Tsentrsoyuz are hardly able to cope with it by themselves. For this reason, they must get constant and effective help from the republic's planning and financial authorities who, unfortunately, are restricting their activity merely to determining the overall volume of demand and on not contributing any constructive proposals aimed at eliminating the disproportion between the population's purchasing funds and stocks of goods. A substantial share of the blame here also rests on the party bodies.

Furthermore, one of the most serious of our shortcomings is the lack of skill in trade services, in the lack of a commercial sense, poor organization of trading and consumer services, the low level of service quality, and the practice of ignoring the scientific principles of planning and administration.

We must not forget, comrades, that in certain spheres of life and work the restructuring is proceeding slowly, step by step, but there are some processes which for a number of reasons are proceeding even too slowly. The people, however, do not react very sharply to this, and sometimes hardly notice. It is quite another thing in the sphere of trade and consumer services, or any other kind of service. Here, everything is the focus of attention, everything is vital: the tempo of the restructuring, and qualitative and quantitative changes. Here the people demand that things be straightened out immediately--not in a year, not in a month, or even tomorrow--but today, right now.

Speaking of the special necessity of improving the organization of trade and upgrading the culture of trade, special attention must be focused on the problem of eliminating the discrepancy between supply and demand. The trade organizations are committing gross oversights in determining the people's requirements, frequently supplying to the retail trade products for which there are no customers and which lie unsold for years in the warehouses and on store shelves.

In addition, goods produced by industrial enterprises frequently do not meet imposed standards with respect to qualitative consumer characteristics. As a result, unsold surplus goods accumulate. The amount of above-normative stocks as of October 1976 in this republic almost equaled the above-normative surpluses on hand throughout the entire RSFSR. At the same time, public demand for a number of goods is by no means being fully met.

Evidently we will have to delve deeper into the causes of the accumulation of above-normative surpluses. For this purpose it is essential to set up a special commission assigned to deeply and in detail study all of the aspects of this problem and submit proposals to the CC and the Council of Ministers, and then we can adopt the appropriate decree.

The more advanced forms of trade must come into more widespread use. We will have to be bolder and more energetic in adopting the principle of self-service and at least attain the average-union level with regard to these indicators. Unfortunately, the situation is not very good here in this regard. A crucial condition on the adoption and development of self-service is the availability of packaged and boxed goods in the retail network. Despite some success in this field, the overall level of packaging of foodstuffs here still cannot be considered satisfactory.

Thus, above all it is very important to correctly organize and more broadly extend the more advanced forms of trading.

As for the material-technical base of trade and consumer services, its current situation is in critical need of decisive steps to be taken to further expand the network of trade and consumer service facilities and outfit them with modern technical equipment. Naturally, we cannot be satisfied with the fact that the trading area per 1,000 inhabitants in this republic is almost ten percent below the established normative and that the indicator is even worse in some types of trade.

We have a program for strengthening the material-technical base of trade and consumer services to the population over the next few years; the whole thing now is to see that the plan is fulfilled.

Members of the bureau have asked me to say that in addition we obviously will have to work out a very specific plan of sponsorship by our largest enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses over trade and consumer service facilities. And if we have such a program, approved and ratified by the CC CP Georgia and the republic's government, then we will undoubtedly be able to do a great deal.

Comrades!

Success in the sphere of trade and consumer services, as in any other area of our activity, as always is decided by people, by cadres. For this reason, of all four problems named at the beginning, the most important is the problem of cadre policy, the problem of who is engaged in trade and services to the public.

And if we are able today to speak of some success achieved recently in a number of cities and rayons in the organization of trade and the sphere of services, they have to a considerable extent become possible as a result of the strengthening of crucial sectors of this sphere by resourceful, energetic, and capable cadres, thanks to their improved competence, the improved style and methods of party work, the strengthening of party and state discipline, the strengthening of control.

We have to a considerable extent been able to renovate the management of this sphere, to which considerable party and Soviet workers and experienced economic managers have been assigned.

As in many things, so in this regard the pace is set by the capital city's party organization, and the workers of Tbilisi can really sense the results of the efforts exerted by the city committee and the rayon party committees to improve trade and consumer services to the public.

Work being done by the Kutaisi city committee to improve trade and consumer services merits approval; the committee regularly examines problems of the work of these spheres in the bureau and meetings of the party active membership; they have also been discussed in Plenum.

Of course, much remains to be done with regard to problems of cadre work in the sphere of trade and consumer services, and by no means all of the problems have been solved. In this regard we must proceed on the basis of our overall strategy and tactics in cadre policy, in which trust and respect for people are combined with principled demands imposed on them, with increased personal responsibility for their assigned task, with management competence. And whereas to a considerable extent we have managed to do this in social-political life, in industry and agriculture, where people have learned their jobs better and have more responsible attitudes toward them, we cannot say as much with respect to trade and consumer services. Some of our workers have developed a kind of psychological barrier; they are firmly convinced that anyone can work in the sphere of trade and consumer services, that it does not require any skill or special knowledge and that there is no necessity of undertaking special efforts to deal with the training, education, and placement of cadres.

In this connection I should like to remind you of the significance which V. I. Lenin ascribed to the correct selection of cadres for work in the trade. In a letter to People's Finance Commissar G. L. Sokol'nikov, Vladimir Il'ich remarked that it is necessary "to seek out one by one those who are capable traders..."

It seems to me that this statement of Lenin's has also retained its timeliness in our days, in particular with regard to our republic.

You are well aware, comrades, that we have had to dismiss some trade and consumer service workers who were not only incapable of trading but also incapable of living honestly. In replacing them we attempted to seek out people who combined a knowledge of their job with crystal honesty. It must be admitted that we were not always successful in this, although in such conditions we assigned primacy to honesty. I believe that the time has come to strengthen our trading agencies with professionally strengthened cadres who are impeccable with regard to honesty.

In regard to problems of cadre policy, just as in all organizational and political work by party organizations of enterprises engaged in trade, public food services, and consumer services, we must be guided by the well known decree of the CC CPSU "The Contact of Party-Political and Educational Work in the Collectives of Enterprises Engaged in Trade and Consumer Services in Kirovskaya Oblast."

The qualitative changes that have taken place in recent years with regard to the cadre policy of party organizations in the republic constantly require that the oblast, city, and rayon party committees be more diligent in the selection, placement, and education of worker cadres in the sphere of trade and consumer services. In addition to the ministries of trade and consumer services and the board of Tsentrosoyuz, very active participation in the practical resolution of these tasks is assigned to the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the State Committee for Trade-Technical Education, the State Committee on Labor, and the appropriate higher and secondary specialized educational institutions.

Our cadre policy in this sphere, as in all the others, must be specific and concrete; it must embrace all categories of workers. And since today, as always, the focus of our attention is again man, and concern for man--this is the main concern of our party, in our plenum we must, we are simply obliged to state the necessity of strengthening our attention toward workers in the sphere of trade and consumer services.

As is well known, a store is as good as its sales people. For this reason, let us discuss the salesperson.

The work of the salesperson, tailor, waiter, or consumer service worker is not an easy job. In addition, by the very nature and specifics of his activity he must every day, every hour, every minute come into contact with people, deal with them, serve them. It is his ability to work, his competence which largely determines the quality of public trade and consumer services. Politeness and courtesy, a smile and willingness to perform better--these constitute the professional code of those who are concerned with people. It is such practices in the long run which enhance the prestige of the sphere of services, its authority among the population.

We were interested in finding out whether the system for the training and retraining of cadres in the trade services called for a study of the most important problems of the labor psychology of sales people. It turned out that training plans and programs still do not focus adequate attention on problems relating to trade psychology, the psychological aspects of the interaction between trade workers and customers in the process of selling goods, the specifics of serving customers in self-service stores. And yet it is so important that our young people be trained in skills of dealing with customers, polite speaking, the ability to use work time efficiently.

We decided to talk about the difficult job of the salesperson so that customers will have greater respect for the everyday work of those who labor in the sphere of trade and consumer services, who stand on the other side of the counter.

At our request, the Georgian SSR Ministry of Health Care Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases brought out some very important data. In the days preceding our Plenum observations were made in a number of departments of the Tbilisi Department Store, the shops and restaurants; the findings indicate how intensive the working conditions are for sales people and waiters. Our scientists and health care specialists must probe more deeply into problems of working conditions for workers in the sphere of trade and consumer services in order to introduce scientific organization of their work and to make their activities easier and more helpful.

A concern for cadres is at the same time a concern for their morale and material incentive.

Let us once again examine how we are providing incentive to the workers in the system of trade and consumer services; let us once more analyze what tendencies have been observed here in the wage policy, how well advanced forms of work and wages are being introduced.

First of all I should like to remark that the mismanagement and negligence which prevailed in the republic for quite a long time, as is well known, penetrated especially deeply into the sphere of trade and consumer services. This, of course, brought it about that wages--the basic mechanism of distribution according to labor--became transformed in these sectors from the main lever of incentive into a mere boost to the unearned income of a certain portion of the workers.

Even now, in many organizations of trade and consumer services, the role and significance of wages and material incentives is undervalued. Evidently this is due to the fact that the average annual total wages, including payments from incentive funds, are considerably lower here than in most of the union republics.

If the management of the Ministry of Trade would show more concern for its workers, then we too could find considerable reserves for improving wages paid to them. After all, Tsentrosoyuz found ways to improve the form of wages and the system of bonuses paid to trade workers.

A study of the problem leads to the conclusion that at present the system of organization of work and wages to workers in trade and consumer services does not always promote increased effectiveness in their labor activity, it does not promote improved quality in the trade and consumer services to the public.

The bonus system is being utilized quite inadequately in the Ministry of Trade System, especially for material incentives to salespeople, cashiers, kitchen workers, waiters, and snack bar workers--that is, the very category of workers on which the level and quality of services largely depends.

The facts indicate that in 1975 throughout the republic's Ministry of Trade System 3.716 million rubles were paid out of the material incentive fund for paying bonuses and lump-sum awards. Out of this total, the above-mentioned categories of workers were paid only 322,000 rubles--that is, less than 10 percent of the sum allocated. And if we consider the public food service system of this ministry separately, an even more insidious practice developed there. Of the total amount of bonuses and lump sum awards, amounting to 674,000 rubles, low-level workers in public food services were paid only 12,000 rubles--that is, 4.4 percent, while throughout the Soviet Union as a whole kitchen workers, waiters, and snack bar workers received 62.9 percent of all awards during the same year.

All of these facts indicate that in the Ministry of Trade system the importance of the factor of material incentives to low-level workers is reduced practically to nothing. And let all trade workers be aware of how this most vital sphere of our activity is being managed. This must not go on!

We are reacting so sharply to these facts because the CC of the party, the bureau of the CC, the Council of Ministers, and other of our administrative authorities have frequently discussed the fact that all of these vital issues require serious and careful examination, it is essential to impose order once and for all in this matter. Unfortunately, so far this has not come to pass. Moreover, some managers attempt to explain the shortcomings in the organization of the trade system as being due to the low wages paid to sales people, waiters, cashiers, and other low-level workers in the system, while they themselves, in essence, are not taking any steps to introduce progressive forms of trade and thereby to promote higher wages for workers in trade, to eliminate serious violations in the bonus system.

It seems to me, comrades, that this problem is so serious that it must be examined on the party level. It should be taken up by the CC CP Georgia party commission, which should get to the bottom of the problem and submit its findings to the CC CP Georgia.

To all of the above I must add that within the republic's trade system there are frequent instances of sales people and kitchen workers being deprived of their legally-stipulated additional payments for actually combining trades, carrying out loading and unloading operations, transport, and other auxiliary work. Frequently, substantial amounts are withheld illegally from the workers for losses and spoilage of goods and commodities, although in the overwhelming majority of the cases such losses are not the fault of the workers themselves. One asks, is this the way and are these the methods by which we are to impose effective state order in the trade system?

The minister of trade, the board of Tsentrsoyuz, the republic's administrative organs, and local and Soviet agencies are not making effective efforts to combat such an anti-social phenomenon as the various kickbacks taken from sales people and other store workers for laundering uniforms, repairing trade equipment and other work and services. And instances of outright extortion from workers in retail trade and public food services in exchange for supplying allocated capital and making timely deliveries of goods to the network are still widespread.

Much remains to be done by party organizations and the appropriate ministries and departments in regard to introducing principles of material and morale incentive: insuring strict compliance with norms governing the work time and leisure time of workers in all enterprises engaged in trade, public food services, and consumer services; formulating and adopting shift schedules and working conditions everywhere aimed at insuring worker maneuverability in order to maximally correlate the interests of the public and the interests of the workers and employees engaged in trade and consumer services; imposing order in the setting of wages and certification of workers; converting all enterprises engaged in trade and consumer services to more progressive, advanced forms and systems of wages; strengthening morale incentives for winners in socialist competition.

Comrades!

At the Plenum of the CC, in the report given by Comrade G. V. Kolbin concerning the activity of the bureau and the secretariat of the CC since the 25th CPSU Congress and the 25th Georgia CP Congress, it is no accident that such major attention was focused on problems of strengthening party and state discipline.

It must be said that this problem, these questions have become key issues in all of the work of our Plenum, just as they are, incidentally, among the most basic issues in all our activity. And this is just because the comprehensive strengthening of party, state, production, labor, financial, planning, and technological discipline, effectiveness and quality discipline on all levels and in all segments--these constitute our priority task; they constitute the problem of problems.

Today we may state with satisfaction that the campaign to strengthen discipline has acquired a qualitatively new character. This is expressed primarily in the fact that the initiative aimed at strengthening discipline is coming increasingly from below, from the working collectives, from the very thick of the people. A brilliant manifestation of this is the patriotic movement instituted by the metallurgists of Rustavi, which is becoming increasingly widespread in the republic.

In examining the problems of strengthening discipline, I should like to remind you that the decrees of the CC CP Georgia dealing with the problems of the work of the ministries of trade and consumer services and consumer



cooperatives focused special attention on the necessity of stepping up the campaign against embezzlement and squandering of socialist property, extortion, speculation, and cheating of consumers. This, of course, is no accident. It was the necessity of such a campaign which was the focus of attention in the decree of the CC CPSU regarding the Tbilisi City Committee.

It should be mentioned that in recent years we have sensed some positive tendencies in the campaign against negative phenomena in all spheres of our republic's life, including in trade and consumer services, and it would be unfair not to mention them. The people are aware of this, the people sense it, and it was completely and precisely laid down in the June 1976 decree of the CC CPSU dealing with Georgia's party organization.

At the same time, it is necessary to speak about something else. There are some comrades who are inclined to exaggerate somewhat that which has been achieved and who say that in this republic we have restored nearly revolutionary order. Yet there is another category of people who are inclined to be narrow minded, who are not able to or do not wish to see the positive processes, who believe that some things have changed during that time, to be sure, but these changes are insignificant and insubstantial, and that the fervor of the campaign will gradually die down and everything will return quickly to what it was.

It seems to me that extremes here, as in any other matter, are undesirable.

Unquestionably, during this time much has changed in our republic, and this must be stated. After our plenums, especially after the 14th Plenum of the CC CP Georgia, when the tasks of the campaign against negative phenomena were sharply, openly, and with all frankness laid out, changes took place primarily in the atmosphere itself, which now not only does not hinder but, on the contrary, promotes the development, toughening, and concretization of the campaign against all negative tendencies.

This obviously is the psychological and political climate which everywhere evokes considerable interest, although for a long time to come the very worst deviations in many spheres of life will lie like a blot on the conscience and the good name of our generation--deviations such as, for example, the open selling of college entrance placements, graduate student appointments, and lectureships, the trade in examination scores, dissertation defenses, and so on. The farther we are removed in time from these events the stronger grow the pangs of our communist conscience for having witnessed these disgraceful events with our own eyes. Thus we must all the more diligently and selflessly work for the sake of the full and final triumph of justice.

Today we may state that honesty and justice are coming to triumph more and more with each passing day in the republic, and the very content of the concept of honesty is becoming broader. In our days, the passive form of honesty is no longer acceptable, in which a person might say to

himself, "I am not violating moral or legal norms, therefore my conscience is clear." Now, comrades, today the concept "honesty" has been expanded with the sense which is becoming increasingly an expression of highest citizenship: it includes social-political commitment, action according to principle, an aggressive refusal to compromise in the battle against evil, the ability to experience other people's sorrow and joy as one's own--that is, to live and think, to be in all things great and small, personal and social, the person one ought to be as a genuine Leninist communist and a real, honest citizen.

No doubt you agree with me that this is no small accomplishment. It testifies to the fact that qualitative changes have taken place both in the content of moral norms themselves in the internal moral-psychological inclination of people to comply with them.

In recent years much has been done to impose order in the republic, city, and rayon organs of administration. In enterprises, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and in institutions an atmosphere has been created which to a large extent helps to rule out gross machinations, organized abuses, and other phenomena. This is a very important issue.

You comrades remember the scale on which organized wheeling and dealing once operated, when hardened machinators, to put it in their words, "got in on" enterprises of light, food, and local industry, in trade, consumer services, and even machine building, in essence acquiring personal ownership there.

We can confidently say that now, basically, an end has been put to the climate of unlawfulness, the widespread extortion and corruption in many spheres; especially in higher and secondary educational institutions, and throughout education as a whole.

No instruments can measure; for example, what the working man gained when order was restored, for instance in the field of housing allocation. Unquestionably, much has been done to combat negative phenomena in medical, community, trade, and consumer services--in all spheres relating to the improvement of the well-being of workers. The diligence of party, Soviet, economic, and administrative agencies, the entire community, has grown stronger in the battle against embezzlers, wheeler-dealers, and schemers in the sphere of services.

At the same time we can hardly fail to be disturbed by the fact that the losses incurred due to criminal elements over the last five years in this sphere amount to one half of the total losses incurred by the entire national economy due to embezzlement.

Above all, in the campaign against negative phenomena, we must increase the responsibility of the ministries of trade and consumer service systems themselves, the board of the Tsentrsoyuz. The CC has repeatedly emphasized the necessity of enhancing their organizing role in this matter.

Unfortunately, we do not sense as yet the proper militant attitude; not yet have we established a climate of intolerance and fierce battle against all kinds of negative phenomena. Today in this Plenum we must frankly state: the ministries and departments involved in the sphere of services, also administrative and control agencies, have not yet mounted a unified front against violations in this field. In this, much depends on the managers of ministries and departments, for it is they who must set an example of intolerance and militancy in this battle.

Moreover, we must keep in mind that tendencies toward private ownership and other negative phenomena are more firmly entrenched in the sphere of services, more persistent, than in other spheres. To a large extent this is due to the fact that in this sphere principles of material incentive for consumer service workers and advanced forms of wages have been almost entirely ignored; new, up-to-date methods of trade and consumer services have not been diligently introduced; a discrepancy has developed between supply and demand, as was mentioned above.

Thus, it is essential to take a comprehensive approach to the problem of imposing exemplary order in this sphere, above all to create the objective conditions which will eliminate the possibility of any abuses, to conduct an all-front campaign against negative phenomena, to strengthen the activity of all organizations responsible for keeping track of the situation in the sphere of trade and consumer services, exercising control in close combination with the organization of the campaign itself.

Enhancing the organizational functions of the controlling agencies as a whole is a serious problem, because it is wrong to reduce their functions, as is unfortunately sometimes done, to merely detecting some violation or other, fixing blame, and reporting to proper authorities. The real task is for these services both to check on and help to eliminate shortcomings. The problems should be formulated this way: in all cases where workers of all services and types of control become involved, they must not leave until complete order is restored there.

But we must do more than just improve the work of our control agencies. The main thing is to establish community-wide, thoroughgoing control. It is essential that everyone strive to impose proper order in trade, in the sphere of services. For everyone is vitally interested in seeing to it that these sectors operate correctly, and everyone should sense himself to be responsible for this to the same extent. The problem must be formulated this way: the degree of motivated interest of each person must be on par with, equivalent to the degree of his responsibility. And let everyone be firmly aware that it is not merely his right to demand exemplary service--it is his duty!

When we say that the degree of motivated interest must be equivalent to the degree of responsibility, above all we mean that a person must be responsible primarily for himself. This brings up again the topic that we discussed in our party congress: the necessity of educating not only

the sales person but also the customer. And this educational work of party organizations with customers--and all of them are members of labor collectives, and among them are party members--must be channeled into the campaign against the still-persisting lordly manners of some people who refuse to check their bill, take change, and so on. Where do such manners come from? They are a disgrace to our society! After all, every kopek comes from labor. Tossing kopeks around is the same as failure to respect the labor of the collective in which you work, the labor of members of your family, finally, the fruits of your own personal labor.

In recent years we have channeled all of our educational work into the campaign against apathy, philistinism, and inertia in life. And yet, with respect to problems involved in imposing the necessary order in trade and consumer services we ourselves sometimes manifest an incomprehensible inertia. And yet in the battle against schemers, embezzlers, extortioners, and speculators of all stripes it is in the sphere of services that we must take special care to elevate public opinion, to mobilize all the people. This task must involve the press, television, and radio. To shape public opinion and direct it against negative phenomena is one of the most important tasks of party and social organizations.

The task of imposing order in the sphere of trade and consumer services to the public is a complex one, a difficult one, but completely feasible. And we must manage it. All of us, comrades, have resolved more difficult tasks. And we have done so successfully. The targets of the Ninth Five-Year Plan were on the verge of failure, but we not only managed to come from behind--we even managed to turn out almost 227 million rubles worth of above-plan goods in 1975. Many important spheres of our life were shot through with wheeling and dealing, extortion, and string pulling. We managed to mobilize all of the people in the campaign against monstrous deviations from Leninist norms of party life, of economic and cultural development, and our success is there for all to see! Even the caprices of nature--frosts, bad weather, drought, and poor harvests--did not break our people down.

But the greatest, the most difficult and therefore the most honorable victory achieved in recent years was the victory we won in the difficult battle for our highest purpose and the highest value in our society--for Man, because to restore justice, to restore moral criteria, in other words to restore the health of the moral and psychological climate is to win victory in the name of man and for man!

Today the working man has come to believe in his power, has realized the strength of our ranks.

And we are appealing to our glorious working class, to our kolkhoz peasantry, to our working intelligentsia to put an end to apathy, to a stance of uninvolvedness in all issues relating to imposing exemplary order in trade

and consumer services. We are appealing today to party members and Kom-somol members: in the campaign against negative phenomena there can be no bystanders! Everyone must participate actively in this campaign, not in words but in deeds, making his contribution toward the achievement of the final goal--that of transforming the sphere of services into a sphere of exemplary benefit to the working man, a sphere of true concern for meeting his needs and demands to the fullest extent. With this kind of motivation of the part of everyone, with this kind of commitment, solidarity, and the channeling of all our efforts this goal will unquestionably be achieved!

And here, comrades, I should like to bring up another subject. While manifesting constant concern for the maximum satisfaction of the public's demand for foodstuffs and consumer goods, at the same time we must not ignore certain evidence of the fact that a consumer psychology has penetrated into our environment.

The consumerist spirit is a disease of bourgeois society. In that world of private ownership and accumulation it is things which above all give a man his social prestige, which serve as an index of his success and his role and place in society.

It is quite different with us, with our socialist structure, where the highest value is man himself, and where it is not things but rather man's faithfulness to communist ideals, to principles of the Soviet way of life, his selfless service to the interests of the people which determine his significance and his prestige. As for the consumerist psychology, which some of us have not yet managed to get rid of, it is nothing more than the result of some people's exaggerated evaluation of the place of things in a man's life, the persistence of relics of the past, in other words--serious oversights in our educational work.

Hence the conclusion that the consumerist psychology is not generated by material things in and of themselves, which are of very little significance in the well-being of man, but by the character of the social-political structure which determines man's attitude toward things.

The task confronting us, therefore, is to see to it that the increased level of production and consumption of material goods per capita does not lead to the impoverishment and diminution of man's soul, to see to it that man does not become overwhelmed by the world of things, and that this world of things does not overshadow the world of ideas.

It was this that we were warned against in the 25th CPSU Congress by L. I. Brezhnev when he spoke of the necessity of seeing to it that the growth of material capabilities be constantly accompanied by enhancement of the ideological-moral and cultural level of the people. "Otherwise," said Leonid Il'ich, "we may get a relapse of vulgar, petit bourgeois psychology."

The higher our society rises in its development, as was mentioned at the 25th Party Congress, the more intolerable are the still-encountered deviations from socialist norms of morality. Money-grubbing, tendencies of private ownership, and apathy toward man contradict the very essence of our structure. And the campaign against the consumerist psychology must become one of the main component parts of all our educational work, because consumerism is a malignant tumor in the healthy organism of society; it is a blight which gnaws at the human soul; it is a narcotic which poisons people's consciousness.

For it is perfectly clear that a man who is inspired by high ideals, who lives for the sake of a great and brilliant purpose will never sink into the swamp of consumerism, will never get locked into the narrow bourgeois world, will never become a mediocre philistine whose interests are limited to the cult of things. And it is no accident, of course, that the carriers of the consumerist psychology are basically every kind of wheeler-dealer, bribe-taker, money-grubber, speculator, and scrounger. As a rule, these are the category of people in which the corrosion of the soul has reached the most dangerous stage and whose consciousness is almost completely ravaged by egotism and egocentrism. It is inordinate self-love, putting one's personal interests before the interests of others, individualism taken to extreme, when a man begins to sense himself to be the center of the universe, which pushes such people into consumerism.

Yet we--this must be stated frankly--very timidly, very indecisively campaign against egotistic manifestations in the field of consumption and the rational allocation of the good things of life. We do this instead of decisively attacking every and all kinds of bourgeois attitudes, instead of patiently and diligently educating workers to have rational needs, to treat the nation's wealth lovingly and carefully.

In educating people to have a correct attitude toward needs, we are thereby educating man himself. And since to some extent needs direct man, we must channel our educational work into shaping the kinds of needs which distinguish Soviet man--the builder of communism--from the bourgeois man, man the consumer, remote from the social-political problems of the age, detached from the battle for the sake of the vital interests of the people.

But in speaking about inculcating a sense of rational needs, the party is not advocating an ascetic ideal, is not advocating the infamous doctrine of "egalitarian socialism" with its preachment of a beggarly standard of living according to the principle "Let five men eat food for three men," or "In production we must strive for high indicators, in life we must keep to a low level." Such concepts are not for us. The founders of Marxism established the principle that the ideal of poverty is alien to the working class. The working class does not need equality in poverty but rather an equality in which its material and spiritual needs are most completely met.

At the same time, it is essential that the battle against consumerism, philistinism, and money-grubbing be stepped up even more; it must not be selective or in the nature of a brief campaign, as sometimes still happens here, but most decisive and merciless, if we wish to fully realize the task of restoring this republic's healthy moral and psychological climate.

At the same time, in our campaign against economic acquisition, ego-tistical, philistine-bourgeois, private-property strivings, the exaggeration of the role of things in man's life, we must at the same time instill a rational attitude toward objects of consumption, clearly and convincingly show people what labor it takes to create consumer goods, teach all who require it to treat things, to treat all national resources, carefully.

It would be naive to assume that the communist society will be a society of such abundance that the land runs with milk and honey. This was eloquently and excellently stated by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. It is for this reason that man must know the value of every kopek, every gram, every centimeter of goods produced, the value of every thing.

This must be discussed here because it is now that we must learn to build communism, prepare to live under communism. People must be aware that without the rational and economical utilization of goods that have already been created, without massive labor enthusiasm and high labor productivity it is impossible to build the material-technical base of communism. It is from this high moral stance that every citizen must evaluate his actions, his deeds, guided by the development in himself not of just any needs but only rational needs which do not conflict with but rather serve the interests of mankind, his progress and happiness.

We are raising all these issues, comrades, not in order to deflect people's attention away from vitally important issues, as some of our ill-wishers and opponents may claim. Problems involved in raising our prosperity, including man's material well being, have been and always will be at the focus of our attention, just as it is for our whole Leninist party.

Speaking frankly, it is the resolution of just such issues which begins and ends every or almost every working day in the CC CP Georgia, the Council of Ministers, the republic's Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and all our party and Soviet organs. And we are doing this because the party teaches us to examine the problem of man in integrated fashion, to correctly orient our cadres so that they are enabled, assisted, and helped to increase the contribution made by every person toward the creation of material and spiritual values in society, keeping in mind that correctly shaped needs, in turn, stimulate the integrated development of society itself. In order to educate such an individual, it is essential also to establish the appropriate moral-psychological climate in the republic. This is what we have been striving for in all recent years.

And since we are focusing such attention on problems of strengthening discipline and conscientiousness, allow me to say a few words about time discipline, about saving on time, about the ability to use it wisely and thriftily. This issue was also raised recently at an assembly of our party-economic active membership. Here I should like to emphasize several other aspects of it.

At our congress we quoted the words of K. Marx to the effect that "the time which a worker spends to buy life's necessities constitutes lost time for him." Today we are discussing problems in trade, and this issue is especially timely.

Here I should like to quote another statement by K. Marx.

"The less time society spends on the production of wheat, livestock, and so on," wrote K. Marx, "the more time it gains for other production, material or spiritual. As for the private individual, so for society its comprehensive development, its consumption, and its activity depend on saving time. Every economy in the long run boils down to economy in time. Society must rationally allocate its time so as to achieve production which will match its aggregate requirements, the same way that the individual person must correctly allocate his time so as to acquire knowledge in the proper proportions or to satisfy the various demands imposed on his activity."

These words say a great deal, and I have quoted them so that we can teach ourselves to value the factor of time. And yet we frequently handle it scandalously, we spend it barbarically.

And here I should like to return to the problem of consumer psychology, because between the problem of time discipline and the problem of inculcating rational needs we observe an internal logical connection. After all, a philistine prosperity most attracts a man who is pure in spirit; and he attempts to make up for his lack of spiritual needs by means of philistine needs, which are the very ones which lead to deprecation of the time factor.

It is no accident that we have raised the issue of time discipline, because it involves very serious social problems. At first glance people who do not value the factor of time are not hurting anyone, are not doing harm to anyone, as the saying goes, they are not creating problems. But the thing is, it is the people who do not have high spiritual demands, that is, those who do not value the factor of time, who create serious social problems for our society.

Unfortunately, we have a category of people who do not have serious cultural aspirations, who very rarely get the desire to go to a theater, to see a good film, to listen to music, to sit down with a good book, to learn about scientific discoveries, to take up sports, to take greater care of their physical and moral well being. It is just such people who



do not know how to pass the time, who are the carriers of the consumer psychology, who propagate the consumerist attitude toward life.

You have to agree that a certain contradiction arises here: on the one hand, following the advice of Marx, we are striving in every way to save on the time workers spend to acquire goods; we are doing everything to reduce it, considering it as lost, in order to release time for man's spiritual development, his active socially-useful pursuits; and yet on the other hand we find people who are squandering whole hours and days of this time. And there are also people who have not worked for years and are creating nothing.

It is high time that we carefully look to the utilization of work time in our party and Soviet apparatuses, in the enterprises and on the kolkhozes, in the ministries and departments, in the scientific-research institutes, in the medical institutions, schools, publishing houses, museums, and other organizations. The facts indicate that work time is not being used efficiently enough here.

Let the campaign to strengthen labor discipline also subsume a careful attitude toward each working minute. And let each one become well aware that this minute is necessary not only to oneself and one's family but also the whole of society, because during each minute of work time a man must create values--material or spiritual.

Comrades!

We have specially focused the attention of the Plenum on problems of strengthening discipline, including time discipline because this largely determines the success of our work, and therefore the work of the party organizations, in improving the management of the national economy, including the sphere of trade and consumer services.

And here, speaking of the steady rise in the material and cultural well-being of the people as being the main task of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, and now the Tenth Five-Year Plan, at the same time we must proceed on the basis that the task of improving the well-being of the workers is becoming an increasingly insistent requirement of economic development itself, one of the important economic prerequisites of the rapid growth of the production.

Thus, as the party teaches us, there is a complex dialectical interconnection between the standard of living and the development of productive forces. How is this interconnection expressed? Since it results from the development of productive forces and the appropriate system of productive relationships, the people's standard of living, in turn, emerges as a factor of the development of production. And here is how that factor works. The social program of the party, as was emphasized at the 25th Congress, is based on the fact that fulfillment of it will promote an increased labor commitment on the part of workers, kolkhoz

members, and the intelligentsia, will serve as a new stimulus for better work; it is based on the fact that improving the life of the people will create conditions which promote the comprehensive development of the capabilities and creative activities of the Soviet people and all workers.

In other words, it is a matter of developing the main productive force of society. Because it is the standard of living--how well man's material and spiritual needs can be met--that to a considerable extent determines his special skills, his high professional training, his overall culture. And the further it goes, the more all of these components are transformed into an obligatory condition of the successful labor of the ever-expanding segments of workers called upon to develop and perfect production by means of modern technology and complicated machinery.

All of this leads to the following conclusion: the most complete possible satisfaction of the steadily-rising requirements of workers emerges as an objective necessity, as an indispensable condition for the development of productive forces, as the goal and means of social development.

It is for this reason that we speak of the steady rise in the material and cultural well being of the people as the highest purpose of the economic policy of the CPSU, as the goal of our current and future plans and at the same time as a vital prerequisite for further increased production and effectiveness.

But here we must emphasize that in order to successfully carry out the tasks we face it is essential to strive to improve the mechanism of economic ties between trade and those economic sectors which produce consumer goods, primarily between trade and industry.

Defects in this mechanism play a substantial role in the fact that frequently the trade network is given large quantities of goods which do not meet the higher standards, tastes, and needs of the public. This is the main reason for the fact that the public's consumer funds remain unspent from year to year. It follows from this that our industry, in particular the sectors of group B, is not yet fully producing the goods which the people demand, which the public requires, and it does not always take account of demand and market conditions.

At the same time, the trade organizations themselves frequently fail to substantiate their orders and requisitions; they do not see to it that the industrial enterprises produce and ship goods in the assortment that was ordered and comply with contractual terms. To this we must add that the trade enterprises are not making adequate use of the mechanism of price formation, in particular, the right to discount goods that are not in popular demand. It is necessary to further improve efforts to substantiate local retail prices on consumer goods.

It is essential to strengthen and comprehensively improve economic ties between industry, agriculture, and trade, proceeding on the basis that trade orders must be the basis for determining plans of the volume of production and assortment of consumer goods. Moreover it is necessary to increase the responsibility of industrial, agricultural, and trade enterprises and organizations for the fulfillment of contractual terms.

The task, therefore, is to further improve the mechanism of ties between trade and industry, on the one hand, and increase the reliability and conscientiousness of the trading organizations with respect to industrial enterprises, on the other. Only in this way can we see to it that the trade system is not flooded with low-quality goods which are doomed to pile up in warehouses and on store shelves.

Here, comrades, we have come to the problem of what to trade--that is, the problem of accumulating the necessary stocks of industrial goods and foodstuffs. This problem is of extreme importance, because the basis for increased consumption is a rise in social production for it is well known that it is only possible to distribute and consume that which has been produced.

The proportion of consumer goods in the overall volume of production comes to 37.7 percent in the republic. During the Tenth Five-Year Plan the output of such goods is to be increased by 43 percent; thus, the growth rate is substantially higher than the growth in the overall volume of production, specified within 41 percent. As a result, the proportion of consumer goods by the end of the five-year plan will have increased from 37.7 to 38.8 percent. This indicates that during the Tenth Five-Year Plan we have mapped out a rather broad program for increasing the production of such goods. Nevertheless, there are serious shortcomings in this sphere.

In light industry, especially the production of clothing and footwear, the renovation of the assortment is going extremely slowly; the system of controlling this process has not been perfected. For this reason, very often we continue to turn out goods that the customers do not want, knowing full well that these goods will not sell.

Recently the CC CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR passed a special decree dealing with this problem, mapping out steps to substantially increase the production of consumer goods during the Tenth Five-Year Plan. In the resolution of these tasks a vital role is assigned to enterprises of our republic.

But there is a range of problems which have to be solved locally. For example, the rational organization, on a cooperative basis, of locally produced heating units for individual homes, making use of local coal. It is possible and necessary on principles of cooperation to organize the production of good-quality furniture and other goods.

We have set up a special commission under the direction of Comrade G. V. Kolbin and Comrade Z. A. Chkheidze along with other responsible and competent comrades to map out an extensive program in this regard. We are also expecting good proposals on improving the quality of goods. In this connection I should like to comment on the necessity of reactivating the work of the commission headed by Comrade Sh. D. Kiknadze. Evidently, in summarizing the results of the work in the field of industry, agriculture, transport, and construction in the first month of the second year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan it is essential to analyze the situation that has developed with respect to the quality of goods produced here. I should like to obtain full, objective, concrete information in response to the serious criticism addressed during the Plenum to the comrades who have not yet focused adequate attention on this vital problem.

Today it is worthwhile to recall to the members of the CC the words of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, who said that we have by no means yet managed to definitively overcome the attitude that the production of consumer goods is of some kind of second-priority, by-product status. We have not yet grasped that this is a matter of enormous political and economic significance, directly relating to the fulfillment of the programmed stipulations of the party. We must proceed on this basis in all of our work along these lines.

Comrades!

The problem of what to trade, naturally, applies not only to industrial goods but also foodstuffs, the source of which is our own agriculture. In this connection, we may say with satisfaction that whereas in 1972 the republic produced 325,000 tons of vegetables and about 210,000 tons of potatoes, in four years, in 1976, production volumes of these valuable foodstuffs rose by 44.9 and 24 percent, respectively. In other words, the increase amounts to 146,000 tons of vegetables and 50,000 tons of potatoes. In actuality the increase was greater, when you consider that in 1972 there were widespread instances of falsified records, eyewash, and illegal transactions.

There was a corresponding increase in the volume of sales of these goods to the population.

The production of vegetables and providing them to the public are by no means second-priority issues. The CC CP Georgia has found it necessary to make special, extremely detailed decisions with regard to supplying the urban population with onions, garlic, beets, carrots, lettuce, and cabbage. As a result of the steps taken, in Tbilisi, Rustavi, and certain other main industrial centers of the republic there are practically no interruptions in the supply of these goods.

However, comrades, the workers' need for vegetables, in full assortment, is constantly growing, and we must not ignore this natural tendency. For this reason, party and Soviet organizations, the managers of agricultural agencies in vegetable-raising and all other rayons, are faced with the large task of further boosting the production and procurement of vegetable produce, including onions and garlic, chiefly through increased specialization and concentration of the sector.

In this connection, special mention should be made of the Ministry of Agriculture's Agroindustrial Trade Association. The very fact that this association was set up and the results of its activity demonstrate that this type of sector administration on the whole meets the requirements of the party's agrarian policy at the present stage. At the same time, it dictates the necessity of further improving the structure of the association itself, of expanding its functions and sphere of action.

It is also necessary to seriously undertake the raising of other crops, for example beans. Let the comrades not be surprised that we are discussing the problem of raising beans from the speaker's stand of the Plenum. This is a very important problem. It has been discussed many times before, but nevertheless we have not yet managed to resolve the problem of sharply increasing bean production. And yet beans, which are distinguished by excellent nutritional qualities, constitute a traditional foodstuff here.

We have achieved substantial success in the production and sale of tomatoes. Last year we produced 38,000 tons more tomatoes than in 1972, and the overall procurement volume exceeded 108,000 tons. Nevertheless, this level of tomatoe production does not yet make it possible for us to completely meet workers' needs.

As for the production of eggplants, in which our success has been less substantial, procurements of this very valuable product must be raised to 7,000 tons.

Special attention should be focused on the problem of year-round supplies of vegetables to the population, including early vegetables on the basis of the utilization of thermal water. Reserves of thermal water, as you know, are substantial in this republic. Explored reserves alone can supply heat for between 600 and 800 hectares of hothouses. With this amount of hothouses we can count on producing at least 120,000 to 160,000 tons of early tomatoes and cucumbers. Such an amount of vegetables available during the winter would be a great contribution to supplying the population not only of Georgia but also the other republics, and the economic benefit to our farms would also be substantial. Such proposals are now being worked out in the CC CP Georgia and the republic's government, and they will be submitted to union authorities.

Of course, the construction of hothouses using thermal water requires substantial capital investments and construction materials in short supply. But this must not stop us. The managers of large industrial enterprises and the executive committees of city Soviets of Workers' Deputies must now take thought to the possibility of allocating funds for the construction of hothouses using natural heating in order as soon as possible to arrange for the production of tomatoes, cucumbers, and other vegetables during the winter.

Every kolkhoz and sovkhoz, every city has the possibility of increasing vegetable production by several times. Vegetables are our reserves, and we must always keep this in mind.

Incidentally, it is essential to improve the propagandizing of medical knowledge to explain to the workers how important it is to keep to a proper diet, the necessity of eating vegetable and dairy products that are nutritionally valuable. This is also an important issue.

It is essential that every one of our party and Soviet workers be constantly involved in seeking additional resources for increasing foodstuffs. We have assigned this task to every rayon party committee, to every sovkhoz director and kolkhoz chairman. But in fact what happens is that managers on the rayon or city level begin to sound the alarm only when interruptions occur in food supplies. Our task is to forestall and prevent interruptions in supplies to the population.

Comrades!

One of the main directions in the work of our party organization is concern for accelerating the development of livestock raising, successfully implementing the program formulated by the 18th Plenum of the CC CP Georgia.

It is now perfectly clear that the party's Central Committee and the whole party organization acted correctly when they decided to examine the problems of development of livestock raising in the republic at the plenum of the CC. And today we can state with satisfaction that the 18th Plenum examined all of these problems in a profound and principled manner. That was one of our best plenums in recent years, in the sense of the timeliness of the problems formulated, the competence, and the benefits we have gained from the decisions that were made. And it must be said that benefits were considerable. The practical measures proved to be extraordinarily viable and absolutely realistic. All of these positive tendencies were well analyzed in the report given by CC Secretary Comrade D. I. Patiashvili.

Recently, party, Soviet, and agricultural agencies have implemented a number of steps aimed at improving pedigree work, the creation of a reliable feed base, improved livestock veterinary service, and improved organizational forms of livestock raising.

Without in any way dismissing the acuteness of the problem facing our livestock raisers, it is essential to emphasize that in the first year of the five-year plan, farm workers set a pretty good pace in increasing the volume of purchases of livestock products. Purchases of meat, milk, and eggs last year rose substantially here. Thus, we emerged in first place among all the union republics with respect to the increase in the volume of purchases of livestock and poultry, fifth place with respect to milk, and second place with respect to eggs. This is gratifying, comrades.

Now our livestock raisers face the task of strengthening the results achieved while in no way slackening tempo, of wintering the livestock successfully so that they will assure a steady increase in the volumes of purchases of meat, milk, eggs, and wool. An accelerated tempo must be maintained through all the years of the five-year plan.

It is praiseworthy that all of the rayons have vigorously undertaken to boost livestock raising. Local comrades have themselves become convinced of the feasibility of the assigned task--that of converting Georgia into a republic of advanced, highly developed livestock raising. And the results have not been slow in coming, as we may be convinced on the example of individual rayons.

The livestock farmers of Abashskiy Rayon have scored impressive victories. This has been stated more than once, and the comrades know about it. Lets just compare a few basic indicators which testify to the accelerated tempo of development of livestock raising in that rayon. Whereas meat production in the last three years increased by 29 percent throughout the republic--not a bad indicator--it increased by 47 percent in Abashskiy Rayon. The gross milk yield in the republic rose by 16 percent; farmers of Abashskiy Rayon doubled this pace and produced a 32 percent increase.

These are the rates that can be achieved when the rayon party committee, the rayon executive committee, the agricultural administration, and the entire active membership diligently channel their organizational and political efforts into seeking out reserves and making the fullest possible use of them.

Attention is drawn to the achievements of the farmers of Gurdzhaani, the workers of Khobskiy Rayon. I will not dwell on these successes, because they were discussed very interestingly by Comrade Sh. M. Etsdashvili. But the following fact merits attention. The proportion of livestock raising in the gross agricultural output in Gurdzhaanskiy Rayon has already reached 40 percent.

We also consider it a sign of the times that in the development of livestock raising and the accumulation of feeds an ever-increasing role is assigned to the Komsomol members of the republic, our young people. This comes as no surprise. Last year alone, the ranks of farm machinery operators were expanded by the addition of more than 10,000 young workers;

About 2,500 young men and women went to the livestock farms. Our young people, the rural Komsomol, are pledging this jubilee year to procure more than one million tons of various feeds, and we are firmly convinced that our Komsomol, as always, will honorably keep their word.

Comrades!

At the recent assembly of the party-economic active membership we spoke in detail on the beginning of the current economic year in industry and construction. Now it is necessary to talk about what the first weeks of operation have shown in the second year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan in the field of livestock raising. It is satisfying to remark that a number of rayons in the republic have delivered more basic livestock products since the start of the year than during the same period last year.

The best results were achieved by the livestock farmers of the Tskhaltubo Zone and Zugdidskiy Rayon. In the Tskhaltubo Zone, for example--Comrade D. A. Kiknadze is the secretary of the party city committee--work procurements were increased by 41 percent, egg procurements by 46 percent. Livestock purchases are continuing successfully there. This is gratifying to note because formerly things were not going very well in Tskhaltubo Zone.

Unfortunately, we confront an entirely different picture in Mayakovskiy Rayon. The comrades checked out this rayon several days ago. As of 16 January the socially-funded farms of the rayon were 442 quintals of milk short compared with deliveries during the same period last year, and the plan of the first quarter was fulfilled by only 8 percent. These are much lower than the average indicators throughout the republic. Unfortunately, we have a few other rayons in the same situation as Mayakovskiy.

In today's terms, on the basis of the requirements now formulated by the party, what has been achieved is clearly inadequate. Our task is to see to it that in this five-year plan, during this specific period of time, the sector which was in the past extremely depressed becomes elevated to the level of the leading sectors of agricultural production. Let us speak frankly--the task is not an easy one, and we will be able to accomplish it only when every kolkhoz, every sovkhov, all rayons, the oblasts, and the autonomous republics achieve accelerated development of livestock raising, seeking out and finding the necessary reserves in each section of production.

In this connection I should like to draw your attention to several problems. Once more concerning the feeds base. It is high time, finally, for all of this, from the First Secretary of the CC CP Georgia down to the ordinary milk maid, to seriously and profoundly, systematically, and purposively tackle the problem of strengthening the feeds base, since it is the basis for further boosting livestock raising.



Comrade D. I. Patiashvili commented properly on the necessity of seriously setting as the first order of the day the problem of producing two crops per year from the same area. At long last it is time to draw up the system which was discussed at the 18th Plenum of the CC CP Georgia.

A vital factor in the successful implementation of the decisions of the 18th Plenum of the CC CP Georgia is the role played by the Kizlyar winter pastures, on which considerable work has been done in recent years on the construction of an irrigation system, the watering of hay fields, and improved cultural and living conditions for sheep raisers. Today this very interesting topic was discussed in the plenum by the chief of the Association for the Administration of the Kizlyar winter pastures Comrade G. D. Oniani. I should like to take this opportunity to sincerely thank our comrades from Dagestan, North Osetia, Chechen-Ingushetia, and Krasnodarskiy Kray, also the party committees and soviet authorities from these regions for their fraternal help and support in providing all the necessary conditions for normal sheep raising operations.

A few words concerning the socially-owned livestock population. It is true that in recent years we have not allowed the livestock population to decline and, it must be said, have honorably coped with serious difficulties. However, the problem of increasing the livestock population remains a very serious one, and all of us must tackle it directly. To increase the livestock population and boost its productivity is to provide the republic's people with more meat and dairy products. This is our urgent task, and we must accomplish it and keep on accomplishing it no matter what happens!

With this goal in mind we must make more complete use of such a vital reserve for increased meat production as increasing the average delivery weight of the livestock. When the operational results are totaled up for January we will invite several secretaries of rayon committees, kolkhoz chairmen, sovkhoz directors, and village soviet chairmen, and then discussion about this will be more specific.

A vital component of the protein nutrition of the population comprises fish and fish products. In our republic, however, consumption of them lags considerably behind the average union level as well as physiological norms. Recently in the Central Committee we discussed in detail all problems relating to the further development of fish management. And we can draw only one conclusion from the situation that has developed in this sector: we are by no means utilizing all of our available capabilities. And yet the Gruzrybprom [Georgian Fish Industry] system alone could procure at least 5,000 tons of fish annually. The Central Committee of the party is preparing a special decree on this issue.

Livestock raising complexes require that more insistent attention be paid to them. However, serious errors and oversights are being committed in the construction and further operation of the complexes, and this is costing the state money amounting to hundreds of thousands of rubles.

An example of irresponsible attitudes and mismanagement with respect to this matter is the operation of the Giorgitsminda hog raising complex. Put into operation in 1973 with substantial construction still uncompleted, this enormous complex, designed for 24,000 hogs, had not reached projected capacity even in 1976. As a result of the low qualifications of the personnel and the lack of a proper party and economic attitude to the matter, in 1974 and 1975 the state sustained losses in the amount of more than 750,000 rubles and losses last year, according to preliminary data, come to more than one million rubles.

Yet another example of mismanagement. It is well known that outlays invested in the construction of complexes cannot be recovered in just one or two years. This is natural. But what possible excuse can there be for the fact that the Ochamchiri Poultry Plant, which has been in operation for three years now, is not yet producing the output specified by the plan? This is very likely happening because the comrades have essentially failed to get to the bottom of the problems of this large enterprise.

It is time, finally, for the managers of these enterprises to grasp their personal responsibility for seeing to it that all of the stipulated livestock are acquired on time and that production capacities are achieved in the minimum possible time. After all, every idle square meter of production area in meat, dairy, and egg factories spells considerable losses.

One of the most serious shortcomings in the development of livestock raising is that it is not on a large enough scale.

We ascribe great importance to this, and it is essential that the rayon committee secretaries focus serious attention on it. It is the matter of the necessity of comprehensively resolving the major tasks which will yield appreciable results, which will be felt throughout the republic. A slow pace and small scale cannot satisfy us, especially when it is a matter of problems affecting the entire republic. Now what good does it do, for example--and there are many such rayons--where farms are producing, for example, 800 liters of milk per cow, and pledging to deliver between 820 and 830 liters the following year. Or some rayons which have 1,100 cows and decide to increase the herd by 10 to 15 head. Can you imagine such things still happening here. It is hardly necessary to comment that this is in no way a sound practice. For this reason, I repeat, when we are determining the tasks in the field of further boosting livestock raising, we must approach it with high aims, with a genuine sense of scale, as is required of us by the Central Committee of the party and the Politburo of the CC.

As you can see, comrades, during the time since the 18th Plenum of the CC CP Georgia, our tasks have not become lesser--on the contrary, they have become more problematical and risen to a new qualitative level. Our concerns have not diminished.

The course of action mapped out by the 18th Plenum requires unconditional implementation and further refining of the adopted decisions in the light of current tasks and future problems. We must understand that the successes we have achieved are still insignificant--they are not the limit! We are capable of overcoming difficulties and achieving new successes in this sphere.

Comrades!

We have already discussed the economic mechanism which regulates ties between trade and industry. The same ties can be traced between agriculture, industry, and trade. And this mechanism of economic ties also needs to be improved, and we have decided to do it. This applies primarily to the field of purchases of surplus farm goods from the people.

Our comrades know that we have prepared a draft decree of the CC CP Georgia and the republic's Council of Ministers "Measures to Increase the Production of Agricultural Goods on the Household Plots of Kolkhoz Members and Sovkhoz Workers and Employees and Regulate Purchases of Surplus Farm Goods From the People." In this regard our republic occupies a special position. It is true that there have been definite positive tendencies in changing the ratio between social and personal farming. Social farming is occupying an increasing share in the overall volume of farm production, and at the same time the absolute production of farm products in the individual sector is not declining. Thus, in 1972 the social sector accounted for 52.8 percent of the gross agricultural output, while the private sector accounted for 47.2 percent. Last year the respective figures were 57.8 and 42.2 percent. This process will continue in the future. Especially impressive changes should take place by 1980, when the share of the social sector in the gross agricultural output will have risen by almost 11 percent compared with 1972, amounting to 63.5 percent.

Thus, the course of action we have taken is the correct one, although we are not allowing any exaggerations, underestimations, or overestimations. Our approach to all of these issues has been the party approach, the scientific approach, and we can talk about it today without any false modesty.

However, plenty of problems have accumulated in this regard. The main problem is the fact that the process of the production of farm goods on household plots is still an unregulated process, it develops without control. We have thought a good deal about how the mechanism to regulate these processes should work, how to see to it that the production of farm goods so necessary to the population does not decline but is stimulated, and how, correspondingly, to stimulate purchases of farm goods from the population. We have conferred at length with many party and soviet management workers and a large group of kolkhoz members and specialists. We have listened to a wide variety of opinions and come collectively to the general decision, the general conclusion, that the production of farm goods on household plots can and must be regulated by means of a well-organized system of procurements, that production and procurements can and must be stimulated.

Members of the CC are well aware that at present Tsentrosoyuz is responsible for procurements. In our opinion, the Tsentrosoyuz should retain the rayon link, the functions of storage and shipping of produce to the all-union inventories, deliveries to industry, trade, and so on. Below the rayon link the functions of procurement, as a rule, should be transferred to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. For this, naturally, it will be necessary to set up a special apparatus, to open up a special account. In places where the kolkhozes are not prepared for this it will not be necessary to hasten this reorganization. In this case it will be necessary to make the optimum decision in a matter of fact way. Local procurement workers will have to be chosen very carefully, very thoroughly and scrupulously; their candidacy will have to be discussed specially in general meetings of kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers and the entire village population. Things must be done so that only honest and respected people work in this sphere, as everywhere else, people who are trusted by the community. After all, purchases constitute an enormous amount; in the space of a year we buy up 500 million rubles worth of goods from the population. This constitutes enormous amounts of cash, enormous funds, and we can only entrust them to honest and upstanding people.

Obviously the proper thing is for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses to separately establish plans stipulating the social sector and to determine control figures and the structure of the production and procurement of farm produce and the amount of purchases of these goods from the population. It is necessary to work out a precise system of material and morale incentive, to motivate the kolkhozes and sovkhoses to increase the output produced on the household plots. The indicator of the production of farm produce on household plots must be included in the conditions governing socialist competition among kolkhozes, sovkhoses, rayons, and so on. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses will have to take care to provide the population with fertilizers, chemicals, machinery, pastureland, as much feed as possible, young pedigree livestock, and so on. At the same time the kolkhozes and sovkhoses will have the possibility of rewarding the production of agricultural goods by farm workers, of stimulating them, and at the same time bringing pressure to bear on those who work poorly, who engage in speculation with farm goods, who enrich themselves with unearned income.

Interrelationships between the kolkhoz, sovkhos, and the population are structured on the principles of good will, mutual benefit, and mutual aid; and in order to solidify these interrelationships it is essential to introduce the practice of concluding agreements on mutual obligations. Formerly this was known as contracting.

The kolkhozes and sovkhoses must see to it that the village community makes maximum use of every square inch of household land, has highly-productive livestock, that most of the village inhabitants, if not all, have a cow, pigs, a poultry, that the household plots are used to raise vegetables, feed crops, and subtropical and industrial crops.

Such a reorganization will unquestionably constitute a major political and economic advance in the villages, will make it possible to expand and strengthen democratic principles in the management of agricultural production. The proposed system will make it possible to eliminate certain conflicting elements and the mutual lack of concern between social, kolkhoz, and state farming, on the one hand, and individual private plot farming, on the other. Such a system will stimulate production not only in the social but also the private sector, and this is very important for us. Our main task is to introduce the beginnings of planning into this matter, and to make of it, I repeat, a regulated sector. This will unquestionably enhance the role and prestige of the kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and farm managers. In essence, a unified, well-ordered mechanism will be created in the village. And planned procurements will constitute the main lever of this mechanism.

If we turn over these functions to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, it will permit many of them especially those located in mountain regions--to undertake the procurement of wild berries and fruits or to increase these procurements and to create inter-farm processing enterprises, to boost the economically backward kolkhozes and other farms.

The proposals of the CC and the republic's government with regard to this have been distributed to members of the CC. If the Plenum approves of them, the Central Committee, the oblast committees, city committees, and rayon committees will have to systematically implement the proposed system, to make efforts to successfully complete the prescribed measures.

Some comrades may be apprehensive lest such a concentration of social and private farming lead to certain abuses. Other issues arise as well. What can be said about this? You have to agree that at present, under the existing system procurements, conditions for abuses are even more favorable. At present, as a rule, the procurement worker, whose selection and training is the serious responsibility of practically no one, has direct liaison with each kolkhoz household, he himself determines the quality and the quantity of the products, the procurement times, and the terms of delivery. In essence, the procurement worker operates without control. We are all perfectly aware of the reputation which some of them enjoy among the peasants. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses are another matter.

We, comrades, completely trust our kolkhoz chairmen, sovkhos directors, and village soviet executive committee chairmen. Everywhere we have strong village party and Komsomol organizations; trade union cells are being set up on kolkhozes, there are posts of people's control, and there are widespread forms of mass control in the form of general assemblies of kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers. With the proper selection and placement of people, with such a system of comprehensive control, it is possible in practice to eliminate all abuses.

We are appealing today to party members and Komsomol members of the village, to deputies and activists, to all the rural community, to tackle the matter seriously, and to impose exemplary state order in the procurement system.

We have said that the Tsentrosoyuz will retain its procurement functions on the rayon level, and we are confident that Tsentrosoyuz workers, who have accumulated considerable experience in procurement activity, will help promote the successful reorganization and improvement of the procurement system. We should also like to express the same confidence with respect to the meat and dairy and food industry ministries. We anticipate the success of the new undertaking primarily in increasing the responsibility of the managers who are called upon to head up the practical work with respect to implementing the proposed measures.

This is the substance, comrades, of the new system of procurements of agricultural goods, which, we suggest, should make for a radical breakthrough in the matter of further increasing the production of farm products on the household plots of the village community.

As you can see, problems of the practical organization of procurements also confirm the interconnectedness between the problems of further developing trade and comprehensively boosting farm production.

Comrades!

The work of our Plenum is coming to an end. I think that I am expressing the general opinion if I say that our work has been very fruitful. We have formulated many interesting and vital problems, urgent issues which merit the most profound and serious study. Especially worthy of attention is the competence, the detailed approach to the matter, the efficiency which prevails in our Plenum, and the main thing--the profound internal motivation, the party and civic commitment of every speaker, every participant in the Plenum with respect to those issues which have been raised these two days by the members of the Central Committee of the party, issues which are immediately, directly involved in everything which relates to the life of the working man.

It seems to me that we should make special mention of this Plenum. We speak with profound satisfaction about the 18th Plenum of the CC CP Georgia, the plenum after which positive progress was made in the status of live-stock raising in the republic as a result of the systematic, goal-directed, integrated implementation of the decisions that were made. Today we have every reason to express confidence that this present Plenum will occupy a special place in all our activity, keeping in mind the great organizational and mass work which was done during the period of its preparation and during the course of it.

In preparing the Plenum of the CC CP Georgia we were given considerable aid by the CC CPSU, the Central Committee's Division of Trade and Consumer Services, division manager Comrade Ya. I. Kabkov, and other comrades. On the advice of the division and with its help a group of our party and soviet workers, trade and consumer service workers, and personnel managers of this sphere traveled to various republics of the country to study advanced experience in the field. The comrades gained a great deal from a trip to Moscow, Leningrad, the Ukraine, Belomussia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and our neighboring republics Azerbaydzhan and Armenia. And we are deeply grateful to all for their aid and help, for their desire to share with us all their valuable and useful initiatives.

Members of the CC were given materials prepared for the Plenum--a detailed elaborated plan of cadre training for the sphere of trade and consumer services to the public for 1976 through 1980; a two-year plan for the development of the network of trade and consumer services, worked out for the republic's cities and rayons; and a plan, approved by decree of the CC CP Georgia, the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, and the Georgian Council of Trade Unions, for the development of a network of public food services in industrial enterprises for 1976 through 1980. I should like to comment on the extensive and fruitful work done by our trade unions and many other ministries and departments in the formulation of these plans and measures.

In addition, recently the CC CP Georgia together with the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers has adopted a number of other decrees: on the further development and improvement of cooperative trading; on the year-round supplying of vegetables to state budget-supported organizations and enterprises involved in public food services for 1977 through 1980; and on the expansion of construction of hot house facilities and increased production of vegetables under greenhouse conditions in 1976 through 1980. At the beginning of this year the republic's Council of Ministers adopted a decree aimed at increasing the production of foodstuffs turned out in small factory packaging.

Thus, we have a whole cycle of measures aimed at sharply boosting the material well-being of the people. It is greatly satisfying to note that there is literally not a single member of the CC CP Georgia, candidate for membership in the CC, member of the Audit Commission of the CP Georgia, who has not contributed to the Plenum at least one specific practical proposal aimed at achieving overall improvements in the work of the sphere of trading and consumer services, also other problems relating to the increased well being of the workers. You have had the opportunity to study all these proposals, and the most valuable ones will be adopted for practical implementation.

Thus, both the preparations for the Plenum and the work of the Plenum itself are the fruits of the collective labor of the whole party organization, all party members.

Today we may state confidently that we have been preparing for this Plenum over the course of many years, beginning with the landmark Ninth Plenum of the CC CP Georgia, which signaled the beginning of the active campaign of the republic's party members to implement in practice the decrees of the CC CPSU with respect to the Tbilisi city committee of the CP Georgia.

Our work became even more goal-directed after the 25th CPSU Congress and the 25th Georgia CP Congress. The necessity of working out additional measures to eliminate shortcomings still taking place in trade and consumer services to the public also drew our attention after the famous decree of the CC CPSU with respect to the Georgian party organization dated 22 June 1976.

Prior to the Plenum of the CC CP Georgia, plenums of party committees, sessions of the Soviets of Workers' Deputies, and meetings of the party-economic active membership were held in the republic's cities and rayons to deal with these issues.

A rally was held for young workers in trade and consumer services, which became a brilliant demonstration of the readiness of our Komsomol members, our young people, to put their endeavors to the service of winning people's good will, to make of it a sphere of young people. For us this is very important, very significant.

Numerous commissions and working groups consisting not only of specialists but also representatives of the community at large--leading workers and kolkhoz members, deputies, veterans and heroes of labor, and the intelligentsia--have been studying the state of affairs in trade and consumer services and have been drawing up recommendations and proposals which have helped the CC CP Georgia a good deal in working out the complex of specific measures submitted today for examination by the Plenum of the CC.

In preparations for the Plenum, active participation was taken by a large group of scientists--economists, philosophers, sociologists, psychologists, cyberneticists, and representatives of the other scientists. Special mention should be made of materials compiled by scientists of the Tbilisi State University, our economic institutes--the republic Gosplan Institute of Economics and Planning of the National Economy, the Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics and Law, also the CC CP Georgia Institute of Party History, and the Georgia SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Philosophy. Considerable work was done by the CC CP Georgia Council of Public Opinion.

The press and television noticeably stepped up their activities. Profound and meaningful materials were published in KOMUNISTI, ZARYA VOSTOKA, SOVETAKAN VRASTAN, SOVET GYURDZHUSTANY, SOPLIS TSKHOVREBA, AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI, MOLODEZH' GRUZII, TBILISI, VECHERNIY TBILISI, and in our oblast, city, and rayon newspapers and journals.



Here I should like to express a wish to the workers of the mass information and propaganda media. Please publicize the experience of leading workers better, comrades. See what fine people we have! Just yesterday we listened to a talk by saleswoman Comrade Ye. M. Bibilashvili of the Medzhvris Khevi Rural Cooperative Society of Goriyskiy Rayon, also speeches by sewing shop seamstress Comrade L. S. Tsartsidze, store director Comrade N. Sh. Sharashenidze, and many other remarkable workers. These are all genuine workers; they have difficult and busy work; their labor is honored, and they should always have the feeling that the republic's working people, our entire community, respect them greatly. It is for this reason that we believe that our press, radio, and television must focus on them more frequently and more clearly, give more interesting and detailed reports on their difficult work which is so essential to our people.

During the period of preparation for the Plenum, a vast flood of letters from workers came into the CC CP Georgia, the oblast committees, city committees, and rayon party committees. Letters came from metallurgists and machine builders, tea farmers and vineyard workers, sheep herders and poultry farmers. Letters and proposals came in from scientists and students, physicians and engineers. In other words, truly nationwide preparations led up to our Plenum.

Permit me on behalf of the CC CP Georgia to warmly thank all the comrades who took so close to heart the urgent problems of the development of trade and consumer services in our republic, and assure them that all the proposals and desires submitted to the CC of the party will be carefully examined and considered in our subsequent work to deal with the management of these sectors.

The work done in preparing for our Plenum makes it possible to conclude that within Georgia's party organization solid measures are being implemented to increase the participation of party members and members of the CC, to develop initiative, broad creative activity, to increase the responsibility of every party member. And as we stated recently, this responsibility is coming to be increasingly collective, but when it comes down to brass tacks, everyone must be personally accountable!

The same principle as this time was at the basis of preparations for the 18th Plenum of the CP Georgia. The Plenum formulated and adopted a precise program for the concentration and specialization of agricultural production on the basis of inter-farm cooperation and agroindustrial integration.

It is very indicative--I dare say even symbolic--that the Plenum heard a special report by the CC CP Georgia Second Secretary Comrade G. V. Kolbin concerning the activity of the bureau and secretariat of the CC.

In our opinion, the report precisely outlined two factors, and they call for special comment. First, the principles of collective leadership and committee management, on which all of the work of the CC bureau, the CC secretariat, and the whole Central Committee is structured; second, the responsibility of the bureau to the Plenum of the CC and the responsibility of the Plenum of the CC for the activity of the bureau, for the activity of the CC secretariat.

It is no accident that we have dwelt on this issue in such detail. The method and style of preparing and conducting plenums of the CC are of cardinal importance for us. Here's why.

There are some comrades who attempt to take everything upon themselves, who strive to resolve everything themselves, who frequently impose their will on members of the bureau and members of the party committees, who dictate their directives, and these directives are not always correct ones. But there is yet another category of workers who prefer to perform in the role of bystanders and adopt a comfortable position of wait-and-see.

We advocate another position. In offering to the comrades and all party members unlimited scope for initiative and self-motivation, creating an atmosphere in which party committees have the possibility of entering all spheres of political, economic, and social life, at the same time we require that not a single issue be lost sight of, even if the issue at first glance appears petty and secondary.

Here I should like to cite two facts, two examples, which convincingly demonstrate how important it is to get to the bottom of all issues relating to the life and work of man, also the fact that with regard to such issues there are no petty or secondary matters.

The first fact has to do with the following. Many comrades will recall that in June 1973 the CC CP Georgia adopted a decree "The Status and Measures to Improve Housing and Amenity Conditions and Protection of Labor for Workers and Employees of the Zestafoni Ferroalloy Plant." The situation there was so bad that we had to take extreme measures--the plant's director, secretary of the party committee, and the chairman of the plant trade union committee were dismissed from the posts.

Since that time a great deal has been done at the plant. The new management of the enterprises has vigorously and diligently undertaken to impose order in the enterprise. Two apartment buildings have already been put into operation for the plant's workers, and construction is underway on three more buildings; the dormitory has been repaired. A new dining facility has been built, also a sports facility and a shoe repair shop; a subsidiary facility has been organized and a post office and a savings bank office have been opened up; wardrobe and shower facilities have been completely overhauled. Clinical and preventive medicine services have been substantially improved. Much has been done to improve labor protection.

Another example. The comrades will no doubt also recall that in March of last year at a meeting of the party active membership rather sharp criticism was directed at the Telavskiy Rayon party committee for serious shortcomings in the sanitation-hygienic and cultural-amenity conditions for the workers in Telavi enterprises--the reinforced concrete products plant, the mechanical repair plant, and the silk winding and spinning mill.

Recently these enterprises were again visited by a group of comrades headed by the CP Georgia Audit Commission Chairman Comrade I. G. Khazaradze, a group which had gone specially to visit the plant after the meeting of the active membership.

The group informed us that a considerable amount of work has been done in Telavi. The production buildings have been completely overhauled and partially rebuilt, problems of heating and ventilation have been solved, also problems of water and electricity supply; sanitation and washroom facilities and the workers' dining facilities have been repaired and put back in good order; the supply and quality of prepared food has been considerably improved; and the grounds of the enterprise have been landscaped.

The silk winding and spinning mill, where the overwhelming majority of the workers and employees are women, has opened up a food store and a semifinished goods store, a dry cleaning reception center, a hair dressing shop, a sewing shop, and a savings office. Medical service has been substantially improved. The club and other facilities have been repaired. All of this has had an immediate effect on the production successes of the mill's collective. Labor and production discipline have been strengthened.

The comrades talked with the workers, and now because of the changes that have taken place there everyone unanimously expresses deep satisfaction. Credit must be given to the Telavskiy Rayon party committee and its First Secretary Comrade A. V. Kobaidze, who tackled the job very energetically and in a short time managed to do a great deal. Important measures were implemented there following the suggestions of the Georgian Council of Trade Unions, the Ministry of Light Industry, and the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources.

We have dwelled in such detail on these two examples in order to emphasize once more: when party organizations deeply and specifically and objectively get to the bottom of things and make the proper decisions and exercise practical supervision, the results are there for all to see.

Consider, again, the plant imeni Dimitrov. It has been mentioned frequently in the Plenum these last few days. It is truly an exemplary enterprise; exemplary on all possible counts. The plant constitutes a model of the concern that must be shown for workers, for meeting their needs and requirements.

The plant has its own exemplary, simply remarkable subsidiary operations, its own farm sections; they are largely satisfying the requirements of the plant's collective for basic foodstuffs--meat, milk, vegetables, and even, the comrades tell us, fish.

And now yesterday we listened to Comrade V. N. Pliyev, a worker in the Kvaisi Mine Administration. He spoke well and correctly. How well the people are working in the mines. And yet, their needs are not being well taken care of. Members of the bureau have visited there; we know that Dzhavskiy Rayon has enormous potential, it has unutilized lands, and hothouses could be built. All it takes is the desire, more concern for people; it takes a love for man, for one's job, an attitude of greater responsibility for it.

We have also visited other rayons--Onskiy, Ambrolaurskiy. Mines are operating there also, but not a hectare of subsidiary farm operation. The workers' food service situation is also bad. You go into the dining room and all you get is canned goods.

During that same time, before the Plenum itself, when the comrades were visiting the plant imeni Dimitrov, they also studied the situation at the Tbilisi Tobacco Factory. They saw quite another picture there. Workers on the second shift get absolutely no hot food. Little attention is being paid to the dining facility operation by the board of directors, the party organization, or the enterprise's local committee. Evidently they have a poor grasp of their own tasks and obligations.

The comrades visited kindergartens, nurseries, and hospitals in Tbilisi. The situation there is not very encouraging either, and this despite the fact that the CC Bureau adopted a special decree on improving the supply of vegetables and fruits to hospitals and other health care facilities. No progress has been made since that time, for example, in the Republic Central Clinical Hospital--in the course of a year tens of tons of potatoes and vegetables went unused there, so that these products appear only rarely in the patients' diet. It is unbelievable: we say one thing, we agree with everything, but in fact things turn out otherwise. Obviously, neither the chief physician, nor the party organization of the hospital, nor, finally, the Ministry of Health itself are ascribing proper significance to all of these important problems.

These examples show that we have, unfortunately, a number of rayon and city party organizations--and consequently the management of these organizations--who have not definitively grasped the importance which the party ascribes to problems of improving the standard of living of the workers. Today at the Plenum we have had a number of examples confirming this.

And here are some more examples which indicate what can result from ignoring certain problems which would at first glance appear to be petty ones, of little significance, of secondary importance. Yesterday

Comrade K. Ye. Ketiladze spoke convincingly about these facts; it is true that he said little about the responsibility of the police in regard to these matters.

The fact is that the party committees of Abkhazia, Adzharia, the cities of Kutaisi and Zugdidi, Samtredskiy, Makharadzevskiy, Gurdzhaanskiy, Telavskiy, and Tskhakayevskiy rayons have not properly and quickly enough evaluated individual implications of private property tendencies, when in the pursuit of prestigious goods some persons who have unearned income have begun to buy up passenger cars on a large scale outside of the republic, at speculative prices.

Because these party committees lack the necessary information, self-seekers and money-grubbers have with increasing boldness and openness begun to acquire these cars, paying enormous sums for them.

And who is it that is paying fabulous sums for these cars? We find among them low-salaried workers in trade and consumer services. We find a khinkali counterman, a dining facility manager, a trade warehouse commodities handler, a salesman, a consumer service administration technician, a wallpaper hanger, an automotive service shop mechanic, and others. And there are dozens of people who do not work anywhere.

The question naturally arises: where are these people getting so much money? We find the answer in the results of raids carried out recently in trade and public food service facilities in the city Zugdidi by authorities of the republic's internal affairs. Unfortunately, these things are going on not only in Zugdidi but also in other cities and rayons of the republic. Alarming cases of shortchanging the customer were found. It is obvious how these individual dishonest people are managing to live beyond their means.

And this, comrades, is how some city and rayon party committees are taking care of the campaign against negative phenomena! We have heard repeated assurances by our esteemed comrades, the party managers of Abkhazia, Adzharia, Kutaisi, Smatredskiy, Makharadzevskiy, Gurdzhaanskiy, Telavskiy, and Tskhayevskiy rayons about measures taken by them to implement the decisions of the 14th Plenum of the CC CP Georgia. Assurances are one thing, but matters are not being straightened out fast enough. I repeat: these are our militant party organizations, our constant support in all of the measures we are carrying out, and the managers of these organizations are faithful, tested comrades, and this even more compels us to demand explanations from them: how could all of this happen at a time when Georgia's party organization is carrying out such an uncompromising campaign against all negative phenomena?

We have repeatedly emphasized in the plenums of the CC and at the 25th Georgian CP Congress how important it is not to slacken political vigilance. Unfortunately, as we see, not all of the party committees have drawn the necessary conclusions from the bitter lessons of the past.

It must also be kept in mind that the acquisition of these passenger cars outside of Georgia creates other problems in addition to those mentioned--unanticipated difficulties and complications.

Let us refer to statistics. Last year a total of 14,300 passenger cars were allocated to the republic for sale to the population. On this basis the necessary amount of fuel and lubrication materials and spare parts were stipulated by the plan. On this basis plans were laid down for expanding the network of automotive service stations, washing facilities, highways, parking facilities, and so on. But the question arises: can this planning be realistic or close to realistic if, in addition to the indicated number of passenger cars for private use, several thousand more passenger cars of all brands are brought in every year from outside the republic? Several thousands cars not provided for in a single plan of material-technical or other support--that, comrades, is a lot! Hence the shortage of gasoline, long waiting lines, and dissatisfaction. Hence the abuses in the gasoline stations. Hence the further worsening of the shortage of spare parts, bad enough anyway, and many other undesirable phenomena.

Thus, the problem of the acquiring and importing of cars from outside the republic is transformed from a narrow but unquestionably important factor in the campaign against negative phenomena, as you can see, into a complicated problem of great social gravity.

This is what can happen when we ignore certain factors, when the party committees do not get to the bottom of things, when they are not completely masters of the situation, when they do not possess adequate information, when they do not keep watch over developing tendencies.

It must be clear to the comrades that we are not dividing party committees into those which can be criticized in all our forums and those which are immune to such criticism. I believe that this is a just and proper approach. We do not have privileged versus unprivileged party committees. They cannot be and they must not be. If there are grounds for criticism, we will criticize everyone--even in cases where they manifest positive tendencies and even substantial successes in regard to other things.

Today we have mentioned such leading organizations as those in Abkhazia, Adzharia, Kutaisi, Zigdidi, Telavi, and Samtredskiy, Makharadzevskiy, Gurdzhaanskiy, and Tskhakayevskiy rayons. I should like to emphasize once more that these are our militant organs and party committees, who have initiated so many interesting innovations and are implementing considerable organizational and political work. However, as we have seen clearly, we may come face to face with serious complications when

managers of party committees lose sight of certain problems which at first glance are of secondary significance.

To look carefully into everything--this is our categorical responsibility, a responsibility stemming from the basic premises of the decree of the CC CPSU with respect to the Georgian party organization. And therefore we will hold every manager, every party committee accountable for unconditional fulfillment of these requirements.

In party work there are no petty items and there cannot be. This is an ancient truth. And one of the most important principles of this work, a distinguishing feature of the style and method of party management, is the close combining of the broad scope of the initiative of party members and the ability to personally look into all issues, all details.

We are saying all this because some business executives, including those involved in trade, have manifested a singular tendency which affects the cardinal problem of interrelationships between party and economic authorities, vital factors of party supervision as a whole.

Some comrades say: "Party authorities and party workers should not be involved in economic problems; they have the right to make demands in the case of failure and to bestow awards in the case of success." This tendency indicates that certain people, formulating their own kind of "theoretical base" on this point of view, are attempting to squirm out from under party control, and other comrades are attempting to escape responsibility in this way.

Is this correct? Does this stance have anything in common with Marxism-Leninism, with the theory and practice of the building of communism?

Let us, as is customary among party members, appeal for advice to Lenin. Vladimir Il'ich was always against the petty supervision of business executives; he was a passionate advocate of advancing talented organizers of socialist production, offering them broad scope for activity, incentives, creating all the necessary conditions for showing initiative and proposing innovations.

"We will follow our own road" said V. I. Lenin in his work 'Ocherednyye zadachi sovetskoy vlasti' [The Next Tasks of Soviet Rule], "striving as much as possible to carefully and patiently test and recognize genuine organizers, people with sharp minds and practical gumption, people who combine a dedication to socialism with an ability to quietly (and despite turmoil and noise) insure the firm and harmonious cooperative work of a large number of people within the framework of Soviet organization."

At the same time, Vladimir Il'ich Lenin was always against mere generalized party supervision, without specific, profound, and competent intervention in national economy problems requiring solution. V. I. Lenin emphasized that "the political manager is responsible not only for what he does but also what those under his supervision..."

The party organ, the party worker cannot manage and exercise control without being competent in the field of specific involvement. In his speech to the Third All-Russian Congress of Workers in Water Transport Vladimir Il'ich said: "... anyone who looks into practical realities and has experience in living knows that in order to exercise control it is necessary to be competent, it is necessary to completely and accurately know all of the conditions of production, to know the technology of the production on the modern level..."

Vladimir Il'ich Lenin himself set an excellent example of the proper combination of offering the broadest possible initiative to economic workers and the highest competence of specific party and political supervision over the building of a socialist society, the creation of a socialist economy.

At the 25th CPSU Congress it was emphasized that under conditions of the gradual transition from socialism to communism, during the period of the construction of the material-technical base of communism, the role of leadership of the Communist Party in all spheres of economic and cultural development is expanding immeasurably.

Presently, superlative examples of profound competence in the party and political direction of the country's economic life are being set by the Leninist CC CPSU, the CC Politburo, and CC CPSU General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally. Brilliant proof of this is the enormous theoretical and practical contribution of Leonid Il'ich in the building of communism, in particular his speeches to party congresses, CC CPSU plenums, talks, and articles. In his speech at Tula, L. I. Brezhnev presented a profoundly competent analysis of the economic problems during the period of developed socialism; he mapped out the concrete ways to find more optimum solutions to the tasks of the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

And surely, the experience of party management in our republic in recent years, our CC plenums including the present plenum, and the 25th Georgian CP Congress demonstrate the beneficial effects of the improved party management and its increased competence on the state of affairs in the national economy. Not to acknowledge this is to go against the facts, against reality.

Comrades!



These days we have had one more extensive and serious discussion about man.

To be concerned about man is not only to consider man the highest value but also to be aware of what man is and what man must be. This requires a clear, scientifically substantiated idea about the nature and essence of man, man's role and significance, the purpose of man's life, man's ideals.

Our concern for man, like all our work in other spheres, has rested and must rest on Marxist-Leninist science concerning man, on our philosophy of man, on our revolutionary humanism, on our understanding of man's ideals.

As was mentioned at the very beginning of my speech, the plenum has examined three vital problems. The reports, speeches, and commitment of the plenum participants indicate that we have learned to do more than merely utter good and correct words, to advance scientifically approved slogans, standards, and tasks. It may be that this is not the most important thing.

The most important thing is that we have learned to work, we have learned, if you will, to fight hard to implement our plans, to achieve unity between word and deed.

Permit me to express confidence that all of the practical activity of CP Georgia will be a firm and reliable guarantee that the successes achieved in the sphere of services, in the sphere of strengthened discipline, in the matter of development of livestock raising, will be further strengthened, will become more widespread and entrenched.

I believe it will be proper for us to mention something special in conclusion: let our people believe, and let our people themselves be convinced that the present plenum of the CC constitutes an important milestone in the activity of the republic's party organization, especially in the future powerful, accelerated development of livestock raising, in the decisive strengthening of party and state discipline, in the boosting of the material and cultural well-being of the life of the people and especially, I emphasize, in the comprehensive improvement of trade and consumer services to our people, the entire sphere of services.

This, comrades, is not a task for tomorrow but rather for today. Our people expect it of us not tomorrow, but today--I repeat, today.

All of us, comrades, are now in the 60th year of the Great October Socialist Revolution, a banner year of our life, an unfading year in the immortal annals of the Communist Party, the history of our great socialist homeland, our mighty Soviet nation.

The Soviet people are heading to meet the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Great October, rallying around the party of great Lenin, infused with a firm resolve to mark the glorious anniversary with new successes, new victories in the building of communism.

Magnificent are the deeds of Soviet man, man the worker, man the warrior, man the builder of communism. And for the sake of the well being and the happiness of Soviet man, for the sake of his bright present and even brighter future we are ready to devote all of our powers, all of our energy.

Let us today assure the CC CPSU, the CC Politburo, and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally that the party members of Georgia will do everything to insure that the life of the Soviet people and the people of this republic, the life of every citizen, every family, every worker, our children, our mothers and fathers becomes more fruitful, meaningful, and prosperous.

And today we once again declare the program slogan of the party--**EVERYTHING FOR THE SAKE OF MAN, FOR THE GOOD OF MAN!**

6854

CSO: 1800

## EXPERIMENT IN INTER-FARM COOPERATIVES

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 77 p 3

[Article by N. Dandybayev, director of the supporting station of the Kazakhskiy Scientific-Research Institute of Economics and Agricultural Organization; V. Kigay, senior agronomist: "Criteria: Mutual Advantages"]

[Text] Inter-farm production cooperation on an industrial basis is the general direction for the development of agriculture during the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

Now in Kazakhstan real conditions have been created to proceed in this area. Already at the given level of improvements in production relations, great importance is being attached to the orderly introduction of self-financing and mutually-expedient principles in inter-farm cooperation and in the interrelationship between inter-farm industrial complexes and shareholder-farms.

Specialization and concentration secures profitable production on a large scale. This is attested to by the work experience of inter-farm complexes for fattening sheep that are in operation in a number of Kazakhstan oblasts.

The initiators in this area were the farms of Alma-Atinskaya Oblast. Inter-farm enterprises were created here voluntarily according to the territorial-branch principle, but on various organizational levels. In one case the farms (without inter-farm structures) specialize in raising and fattening young sheep. In another they are the breeders and suppliers of young animals. Fattening farms are created on the basis of regular production kolkhozes and sovkhoses which already have experience in fattening animals. They have large land areas and a corresponding feed base and are supplied with the fixed production means. One example is the Amangel'dinskiy Inter-Farm Industrial Complex for Fattening Sheep.

Another form of cooperation is the voluntary unification of sovkhoses and kolkhozes for the joint creation of enterprises (from zero cycle) for the production of sheep products on an industrial basis. Two examples are the Emgek and Talgarskiy inter-farm industrial complexes for fattening sheep of Uyurskiy and Talgarskiy rayons respectively in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast.

In both cases the inter-farm enterprise realizes its production activities on the basis of self-financing. It has its own account, balance and special accounts in Gosbank.

Interrelations between the inter-farm enterprise and the cooperative members, like the specialized fattening enterprise with its suppliers, are based on economic agreements and are regulated by regulations worked out in conjunction with the model Regulation Concerning the Socialist State Enterprise and with general laws.

In the production-economic interrelations of participants in inter-enterprise cooperation, the most important aspect is the correct methodological approach to keeping cooperative accounts with shareholder enterprises. The accounts deal with the delivery of livestock, feed supplied for fattening, with a view to quantity and nutritional value, mutual services and the distribution of final products (weight gain, wool) and profits.

A most important question that should be dealt with immediately is the economically-based distribution of the final results of labor between cooperative participants. This is the focal point of all the interests of cooperative participants. However, as present-day practices show, at times the levelling principle of profit distribution is tolerated.

The more acceptable, in our opinion, methodological decisions for distributing the results of cooperative production can be suggested according to the results of an analysis of the activities of a specific inter-enterprise cooperative. Let us look at the Emgek fattening complex.

First, let us say a few words about how the size of the membership fees is determined for the cooperative. We must take into account the degree of participation by a farm in the distribution of final products and profits. If the cooperative members wish to participate equally, then in our opinion it is most fair to establish a single, equal membership fee. The total sum of fees should be sufficient to build up the fixed production base and to form fixed and working capital for the entire inter-enterprise cooperative. Here long-term credit given by Gosbank should also be kept in mind. It is possible to have varying fees during the first stage of cooperative organization while keeping in mind that subsequently the fees will be equal. The members of inter-enterprise cooperatives can include material valuables in their fees in addition to monetary resources. Examples of these would be transportation means and agricultural machinery.

Now we will discuss the principles of distributing the final products and profits. For 1975, the Emgek inter-enterprise industrial complex had to distribute among cooperative members a weight gain of 3,457 quintals, 867.3 quintals of wool and profits equalling 462,300 rubles. According to the rules, the complex kept 20 percent of net profits, equalling 92,700 rubles, to expand the production base and to create the corresponding funds for economic stimulation. The remainder of the profits -- 369,600 rubles --

were distributed among the cooperative members. The profits left to the complex for the reproduction of the enterprise does not always have to be a fixed figure. The cooperative council must decrease this portion of the profits and correspondingly increase their distributive role according to the degree of achievement of the optimal level of fixed-capital supplies.

In distributing profits and finished products among cooperative members all indices reflecting the contribution of each member and of anyone who affected the results of cooperative production must be considered. This includes the size of the fee, the weight delivered and plumpness of one head of cattle expressed in cost price, the number of feed deliveries per head of cattle as well as on the basis of feed unit and the number of days the livestock is fattened. A main criterion is the number of head of livestock delivered by a farm and the number of days one head is fattened -- feed-days. Then adjustments must be made for all the other indices with the aid of adjustment coefficients.

In introducing adjustment coefficients per unit, we use the average quantity for each index. The total coefficients for each farm are determined by adding all of the obtained results. The actual number of feed-days is corrected according to the corresponding adjustment coefficient and the result is the total number of standard feed-days.

At the Emgek complex the total of all standard feed-days equalled 20,157,800. For each one, 1.83 kopecks were spent. By multiplying this total by the number of standard feed-days for each farm, we calculate the size of the profits that belong to the farms.

The distribution of wool and weight gain among cooperative members is done in the same manner.

In the final analysis, the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin, for example, received 13.98 rubles per one sheep and 13.1 kilograms of weight gain. The Emgek Kolkhoz received 13.16 and 14.2 respectively. At the same time, the Krasnoye Znamya Kolkhoz received only 6.9 rubles profits and 6.5 kilograms of weight gain. These indices are only slightly larger at the Kolkhoz imeni 23d Parts'yezd. These farms provided the complex with much less feed than the others. Thus they received correspondingly fewer profits and less weight gain.

This principle of distributing the final results must interest cooperative members to the same degree. However, other variants can be employed. For example, if the inter-farm industrial complex has been built using state funds without the participation of shareholders, the adjustment coefficient for membership fees can be ignored. If the inter-farm enterprise is supplied with feed that it produces itself or that it receives from government sources, it is not necessary that member farms provide it as well. Consequently, the adjustment coefficient for feed is eliminated.

The council of inter-farm industrial complexes can include some other factor that affects the end-result of work when it is distributing completed products. But the principle of utilizing the adjustment coefficient must be maintained.

In addition to the sheep-farming inter-farm industrial complexes, large inter-farm enterprises are being created in the republic for fattening cattle and hogs. We think that the suggested method of distributing end-products of production can be utilized for these inter-farm complexes as well.

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## TRADE UNION REPORT OUTLINES TASKS OF CULTURAL WORKERS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 1 Feb 77 p 3

[Report on Ninth Cultural Worker Trade Union Congress: "Service of the People--the Highest Purpose"]

[Excerpts] The Ninth Cultural Worker Trade Union Congress was held 28-29 January in Moscow in the "Oktyabr" Movie Theater and Concert Hall.

A report on the work of the Cultural Worker Trade Union Central Committee was delivered by M. V. Pashkov, chairman of the trade union Central Committee, and the report of the Auditing Commission was delivered by its chairman A. Ya. Yakovleva.

The trade union Central Committee report and the speeches of the delegates observed that culture and art had developed successfully in our country in the 5 years that had elapsed since the eighth congress. The last five-year plan and 1976 were marked by the creation of a large number of significant works of art which raise important problems of our country's heroic history and of contemporaneity realistically, from party standpoints, and in a spirit of high ideological conviction and artistic principle.

In implementation of the 25th party congress's decisions with respect to a further enhancement in the role of culture and art in the ideological-political, labor, moral, and aesthetic upbringing of Soviet people and the molding and satisfaction of their spiritual requirements capital investments amounting to 3,216,000,000 rubles have been allocated for the strengthening of culture's material-technical base in the 10th Five-Year Plan. Some 36 new theaters, 11 circuses, and more than 300 parks of culture and rest will be built and organized. The network of mass state libraries will grow by 6,000. The number of club establishments will increase by 5,700, including 5,200 in the countryside. The country's film studios will put out 1,570 full-length films, including 752 artistic films, and 7,000 short films.

The rapporteur observed that the principal direction of the trade union organizations' activity was their direct participation in the production

life of the industrial and creative collectives of branches of culture. There are many achievements here, but there are also serious shortcomings.

Many theater, concert organization, and film studio local committees are still only feebly probing the production life of their collectives and are reconciled to performances, motion pictures, and concert programs whose standard does not correspond to contemporary requirements.

The motion picture network workers of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Latvia failed to handle their pledges in 1976. It is obvious that it is not everywhere that the trade union committees are displaying proper concern for the introduction of the experience of the best collectives and workers and for observance of equipment-operation rules. The rural localities are failing to devote proper attention to the status of club premises.

The trade union organizations of rayon culture sections and of cultural-educational, tourist, and sports establishments must devote more attention to active and mass forms of the organization of leisure--public celebrations, open-air festivals, and amateur artistic activity--and conduct a search for the effective portrayal of Soviet reality in museum exhibitions, at expositions, and in visual agitation.

The trade union organizations have a great role in the improvement of work quality. In the creative organizations the struggle for quality presupposes the creation of an atmosphere of high exactingness and consolidation of the Leninist principles of the party- and popular-mindedness of art and of the high ideological-artistic level of the works being created. The trade union committees' adept organizing work is essential here. Effectiveness of the influence on people's consciousness and their familiarization with the highest achievements of culture and art--these are the main criteria of the activity of any cultural organization. Service of the people is their highest purpose.

The L'vov system of quality control, craftsmanship contests, and product exhibitions demands more extensive dissemination at industrial enterprises of the sector.

An important direction of the trade union organizations' work is the struggle for the utilization of production reserves and saving fuel and electrical and thermal energy. The all-Union public reviews of the saving of fuel-power resources and metal announced by the AUCCTU, Komsomol Central Committee, and Gossnab are intended to be of great significance in this plane. The practice of many collectives' participation in the previous review of production reserves and of the regime of thrift conducted by the AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee testifies to the growth of the activeness of the workers, engineering-technical personnel, and science workers. Approximately 60,000 proposals have been received concerning the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade and State



Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting system alone and approximately 46,000 of them have been introduced into production, yielding a saving of more than 3 million rubles.

We have to mention the success of the Chekhovskiy Polygraphic Combine collective. Having displayed an initiative which was approved by the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade and the trade union Central Committee, in 1976 the Chekhov workers saved over 1 million kilowatt-hours of electric power and 592 tons of paper. This means that not only the country's but also Europe's biggest polygraphic enterprise worked for 2 days on saved raw material. In 1977 the Chekhov workers have resolved to cut down on power consumption by 5.5 percent and on paper consumption by 650 tons.

At the same time there are many examples of trade union committees overlooking instances of extravagance in material and monetary assets. Serious shortcomings of such a kind were revealed by people's control organs in the Artistic Collection system. There are instances of plunder of valuables in certain of the country's museums. Dishonest people are taking advantage of the opportunity for personal enrichment at the expense of state and public assets.

The Cultural Worker Trade Union unites the collectives of 3,900 enterprises operating under the conditions of the new economic reform. In conjunction with the state cultural organs, the trade union Central Committee has participated in the work of interdepartmental commissions under the USSR and RSFSR Gosplans and analyzed the practice of the work of polygraphy and book trade enterprises and radio and television centers under the new work conditions. In conjunction with the economic organs, the trade union organizations have to make a more in-depth analysis of the practice of the use of economic incentive funds. Proceeding from the 25th CPSU Congress demands concerning the development of public forms of self-administration, it is essential to considerably enhance the role and significance of production conferences. The production conference is intended to probe virtually all aspects of the production life of the collective. For example, in the theater this is the organization of the entire labor process: preparation for the performance, servicing the audience, the activity of the engineering services, preparations for performances on the road, and so forth. The leaders of the collectives should regard the conferences as a most important instrument for improving production activity and enhancing the quality of creative work.

The trade union organizations must institute systematic supervision of the work of the standing production conferences and more actively study and disseminate foremost experience.

The life of the production collectives is determined to a considerable extent by the content and fulfillment of collective agreements. And yet there is still a formal attitude toward them on the part of many trade union committees and the administration. It is necessary to check on the fulfillment

of agreements not only with internal forces but also reciprocally--by special groups of representatives of the trade union, administration, and community of two homogeneous collectives.

Socialist competition is the most effective method of trade unions' influence of collectives' production activity.

The further development of socialist competition is also designed to serve in the creation of a healthy moral climate in the collectives. It is essential to raise the demands made on the conferment and confirmation of the insignia of a collective and shock workers of communist labor. We cannot be reconciled to the fact that certain collectives and workers frivolously adopt new pledges while organizing work surrounding pledges that have already been adopted and responsibility for their fulfillment is virtually absent. Particular significance is attached to work on counterplans. The trade union organizations should be the heart of this patriotic movement and actively contribute to its success.

The organization of competition among those in contiguous spheres is a comparatively new form of competition which has only been assimilated to a small extent. Its development presupposes the participation of an entire number of branches in the single process of the creation of the social product; for example: paper production-polygraphy-publishing-the book trade; and movie production-film production-motion picture equipment and film lending service.

It is essential that the trade union committees more actively introduce valuable initiatives and foremost experience and improve the practice of the distribution of prizes and forms of encouraging the winners. It is necessary to make more effective use of the Books of Labor Glory founded by the trade union Central Committee in conjunction with the ministries and departments.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU decree on raising the minimum wages of workers and employees with a simultaneous increment in wage and salary rates in the nonproduction sectors and the increase as of this January in the salaries of artists and a number of other categories of the workers of children's drama and musical drama theaters and puppet theaters is a new manifestation of the Communist Party and Soviet state's concern for the further development of Soviet theatrical art.

In conjunction with the state culture organs, it is essential that the trade union organizations insure the full and timely implementation of this important enactment. There is no doubt that the creative collectives and library, palace and house of culture, club, museum, and park of culture and rest workers will respond to these vitally important measures of the party and government with an upsurge of artistic-creative activity, an improvement in the quality of servicing the population, and a broadening of mass-political and cultural-educational work.

Improvement of the collectives' and workers' production activity is connected with an improvement in the organization of labor. The trade union committees of the creative collectives are participating in the organization of the production process, wage-rate setting for the workers, and analysis of their creative load. The USSR Ministry of Culture and the trade union Central Committee are conducting an experiment on a new system of the formation of a creative collective.

In conjunction with business managers, industrial enterprise committees have introduced standardized job-organization plans and foremost ways and methods of labor. In conjunction with the departments, the Central Committee has prepared and submitted to the directive organs and also elaborated independently sectorial normative documents on work conditions, certification of engineering-technical personnel and employees, and on the formulation of official instructions and specifications.

But the Central Committee and the majority of trade union committees are still making a poor job of studying questions of the organization of labor and, even more, of its scientific organization. Questions of norming are not enjoying the proper attention. The small services of scientific organization of labor which exist in certain branches are performing this work narrowly and insufficiently effectively and are failing to broadly enlist the workers and the aktiv.

The trade union Central Committee is devoting much attention to the collaboration of the creative and worker collectives, regarding this movement as a powerful factor for bringing artists closer to the life of the people. The experience of the creative collaboration of the collectives of the Malyy Theater of the USSR and of the Moscow "Serp i molot" Metallurgical Plant, of the Moscow Academic Art Theater of the USSR imeni M. Gor'kiy and the "Krasnyy proletariy" Plant, and of the Magnitogorsk Drama Theater imeni A.S. Pushkin and the Metallurgical Combine V.I. Lenin has been generalized and disseminated. However, individual patronage by the professional art workers of rural amateur collectives is as yet developing only slowly, and the creative youth is being enlisted insufficiently in this movement.

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# TBILISI PAPER REPORTS TRIAL OF THEATER ARSONISTS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Feb 77 p 4 LD

[Gruzinform report: "They Did Not Escape Retribution"]

[Text] The penal chambers of Tbilisi city court comprising Chairman Sh. Makharadze and people's assessors R. Tsigtsagi and A. Gagua and with the participation of attorneys-at-law I. Zhizhikin, Ye. Kharatishvili, I. Nanukashvili, E. Chkhikvadze and E. Surguladze has examined the criminal case charging G. Tatishvili, G. Khetsuriani, G. Geker, A. Elisabedashvili, A. Taburchinskiy and V. Korchits, former personnel of Tbilisi's Z. Paliashvili State Academy opera and ballet theater, and T. Rukhadze, former chief of the Georgian State Philharmonic Great Concert Hall production section, with setting fire to the opera and ballet theater for mercenary purposes.

Tbilisi city prosecutor V. Razmadze was prosecuting on behalf of the state.

In the course of the legal proceedings which lasted nearly 2 months it was established that the named persons, united in a criminal group, had elaborated a plan for setting fire to the auditorium of the Tbilisi Academy opera and ballet theater and implemented their criminal scheme on 9 May 1973.

As a result of the conflagration which arose through the fault of the malefactors, the auditorium and stage were totally burned down and a number of the theater's official premises were damaged. Priceless manuscripts of Georgian musical and theatrical classics and the main theater curtain, which was of great artistic value, perished in the fire, and other irreparable losses were suffered.

The fire caused a material loss to the state of R1,408,000.

The examination further established that the act of arson was planned and implemented from mercenary considerations and other criminal motives.

The examination also revealed that intimidation and blackmail took place when the organizers of the act of arson were recruiting certain persons for

their criminal group. In particular, defendant Khetsuriani blackmailed defendant Korchits, threatening to denounce him for giving bribes to obtain an apartment out of turn, and defendant Taburchinskiy, threatening to make public his illegal registration of the sale of a dacha belonging to his mother.

The penal chambers established that defendants Tatishvili and Khetsuriani were the organizers of the criminal group which set itself the goal of burning down the auditorium of the opera and ballet theater, that Korchits and Taburchinskiy were the immediate executors of the criminal plan and that Geker, Elisabedashvili and Rukhadze were accessories.

Back during the preliminary investigation almost all the accused had totally confessed their guilt, telling in detail of the methods by which they committed the crime.

However, at the open legal proceedings they are repudiated the testimony which they had given at the preliminary investigation and, without adducing any proof, denied their participation in the arson of the theater. And here the defendants attempted to defame the investigating organs.

However, this fairytale was totally and conclusively refuted by showing at the trial of a video recording of the interrogations, confrontations and other operations in the investigation. The showing graphically proved that the evidence at the preliminary investigation was given by the accused voluntarily, in a calm atmosphere for an investigation and in the presence of the prosecutor.

It is characteristic that, as the preliminary investigation stated, defendant Khetsuriani gave 32 voluntary testimonies regarding his participation in the preparation and implementation of the fire during the period of the investigation and that the accused Tatishvili gave 17, Geker 22, Taburchinskiy 54 and Korchits 42 voluntary testimonies.

Moreover, the guilt of the defendants was totally proved by the testimony of witnesses, exhibits and other materials of the examination.

The court's judgment notes that the change in the defendants' testimony at the open legal proceedings can be explained not only by their desire to evade just punishment for the damage which they caused to one of Tbilisi's wonderful buildings out of mercenary and other base motives, but also by an attempt to avoid nationwide contempt and anger.

The Tbilisi city court penal chambers found the defendants guilty and sentenced T. Rukhadze to 5 years imprisonment, A. Elisabedashvili and G. Geker to 6 years, A. Taburchinskiy and V. Korchits to 7 years and G. Tatishvili and G. Khetsuriani to 8 years imprisonment.

Some of the defendants were amnestied in accordance with the law.

CONFERENCE IN TALLIN ON PREPARATION OF HISTORY OF BALTIC PEOPLES

Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 26 Jan 77 p 1

[Article: "Researchers of Baltic History Have Conference"]

[Text] On 25 January in Tallin a meeting began of the main editorial council and the editorial board of Volumes 1-4 of the "History of the Baltic Republics of the USSR from Ancient Times to the Present."

It was opened by the Director of the Institute of History of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences and doctor of historical sciences K. Siyliyask. E. Grechkina, head of the science and academic departments of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party greeted conference participants on behalf of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party. V. Maamyagi, vice-president of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences expressed a greeting from the Academy of Sciences of the Estonian SSR.

Reports on how work on the history of Soviet Baltic countries is coming along were given by director of the Institute of USSR History of the USSR Academy of Sciences academician. A. Narochitskiy and deputy to the main editor of the publication and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences V. Pashuta.

Academician A. Narochitskiy said, "Preparing the multi-volumed regional histories of the peoples of the USSR, including the Soviet Baltic republics, is very significant not only for developing our historical science, but also for perfecting the ideological work of party organizations. These fundamental works are created on the basis of the scientifically based Marxist concept of the historical development of Soviet nationalities. Their meaning is even more significant since bourgeois falsifiers of history are trying to misconstrue the past and present of our nation's people on the basis of nationalistic and racial theories.

The project for creating the four volume history of the Soviet Baltic people is included in the scientific-research works plan of the USSR Academy of Sciences for 1976-1980. The meeting in Tallin is an important stage in preparing this fundamental work.

Participants in the conference work are CC CPSU sector heads doctor of historical sciences S. Khromov, Hero of Socialist Labor academician I. Mints, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Yu. Polyakov, other prominent scholars and historians of Moscow, Belorussia, Lithuania and Latvia, as well as the president of the Estonian SSR Academy of Science, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences K. Rebane, the main scientist and secretary of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences Presidium A. Kyeyerna, and academician and secretary of the department of social sciences of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences Yu. Kakhkh.

The conference will complete its work on 26 January.

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## NEW BOOK ON HISTORY OF COLLECTIVIZATION IN MOLDAVIA

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 13 Jan 77 p 3

[Review by B. Vizer, doctor of historical sciences and P. Boyko, candidate of historical sciences of the book "Kollektivizatsiya sel'skogo khozyaystva i formirovaniye klassa kolkhoznogo krest'yanstva v Moldavii" by M. K. Sytnik, Kishinev, Izdatel'stvo Shtiintsa, 1976]

[Text] The thorough study of the processes of reforming the social class structure of the Soviet society, including the peasantry during the construction of socialism and communism, the analysis of definite ways to eliminate distinctions between classes, social levels and groups within the framework of the entire Soviet nation and in individual fraternal republics, revealing what is general and specific in the realization of this process is one of the most urgent scientific problems of Soviet historiography. The political and practical importance of this problem is underscored in the decree of the CC CPSU "On Measures for the Further Development of Social Sciences and Improving Their Role in the Building of Communism" and in other party documents on ideological subjects. The results of studying and solving these problems once again conclusively show the correctness and the scientific basis of the CPSU social policy.

It is exactly this which determines the topicality of M.K. Sytnik's work, which treats the history of reforming the working peasantry of Soviet Moldavia from a class of small owners into a class of kolkhoz farmers.

The problem of socialist reform in the Moldavian villages was broadly treated in scientific literature. However, the new monograph is different from previous studies because the author examines the implementation of Lenin's cooperative plan in the Moldavian village primarily through a prism of social class changes among the working peasantry all along this historical process.

The topicality of studying the problem of collectivization and reforming the working individual peasant farm in Moldavia into a socialist class is also conditioned by the fact that in recent years this process has become the target of malicious falsification by many "Sovietologists" and "Moldavian experts" abroad. The adulterators are trying not only to distort



the process of collectivization, disclaiming its objective conformity with law, but also they slander the Moldavian peasantry's way of life. "The main politically ideological situation," as M. K. Sytnik rightly notes, "which promotes the diploma'd servants of imperialist reaction to blacken the experience of solving the agrarian peasant problem in our country including Soviet Moldavia, consists of the fact that this experience is quite attractive for many nations of Western Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America where the agrarian peasant problem comprises a pressing social problem."

On the basis of the analysis, the author of the monograph reveals the degree of the study on the basic aspects of the problem, clearly chooses a number of problems in the socio-economic plan which were not the subject of special research. Proceeding from the fact that solving the agrarian problem and changes within the Moldavian peasantry have their own specific character due to the fact that from 1918 to 1940 the right-bank areas of the republic were under the boyar-Romanian occupation, the author basically studies two ways of socio-economic development of the Moldavian peasantry 1917-1940. On one hand he treats the revolutionary solution of the problem and the first changes of the social class structure which took place on the left-bank of Moldavia in the twenties and thirties, changing the small owner peasantry into a socialist class while on the other hand he discusses the social processes on Moldavia's right-bank during the years of the boyar-Romanian occupation.

In the study the author devotes a great deal of time to the process of agrarian reforms in the forties, comprehensively exposing its essence and significance. Studying the social class processes in the pre-kolkhoz right-bank countryside after the first revolutionary reforms, the author underscores the objective necessity for a rapid pace in production cooperation.

Examining the problems of rural production cooperation and the socialist reform of the individual peasantry of Moldavia's right bank, the author points out the specific features of this process conditioned by characteristics of the historical, national, political, socio-economic, and cultural conditions as well as by movements for socialism on the left and right banks of the republic taking place at different times. At the end of the forties and beginning of the fifties through the victory of the kolkhoz ranks and socialist production relations and the rural right bank and through the victory of the cultural revolution, the process of reforming the entire Moldavian peasantry from a non-socialist, petty bourgeois class into a socialist one was completed. The book shows the kolkhoz peasantry as a socialist class and its fundamental distinction from the small rural owners class. It was underscored that the formation of a kolkhoz peasantry class was a most important result in building socialism in the Moldavian countryside: the peasantry became one of the basic classes of the socialist society, it became its active creative force. The union of the working class and the peasantry was strengthened on a general socialist socio-economic basis and in the area of fundamental interests.

Examining the question of consolidating the kolkhoz ranks and uniting the socialist peasant class in the republic during the period of completing the building of socialism, the author shows the essential structural changes within the peasantry, in its social aspect and in its entire way of life.

In the book, the processes going on at the final stage of the building of communism are convincingly separated from the processes in the transitory period from capitalism to socialism in the right bank areas of the republic. If during the transition period from capitalism to socialism, the particular class changes in the peasantry came to the forefront, then in the fifties all the changes in the peasantry lost their previous class character and preserved their deep social content. The socio-professional structure of the kolkhoz workers equalized and a consolidation and rapprochement of the peasantry with the working class and the intelligentsia occurred. Its political activity increased, their well being improved immeasurably, and the cultural level rose.

In the monograph it is convincingly shown that such immense progress during a short period of time became possible due to the comprehensive assistance of fraternal Soviet republics, the Leninist national CPSU policy, directed at equalizing the levels of development of all USSR nationalities in economic, cultural, and social areas.

M. K. Sytnik's work is based on rich original sources. Relying upon existing publications on the subject, the author also studied and summarized much data from various archives and periodic publications. However, in the monograph there also are, unfortunately, a number of omissions: not all problems are equally treated. Overloading some sections with numerical material is one of the inadequacies.

One of the most important specific features of this study are the problems and system of the exposition. Each of the four chapters presents a definite important part of the overall subject. Moreover, each one logically fits in with the previous one, thus creating a single argued thorough study of reforming the working Moldavian peasantry from a petty bourgeois class into a socialist one.

The virtue of the work is also its polemics. It is well known that until now in Moldavian historic literature devoted to socialist reforms in the countryside, there is no single opinion along basic questions. In different ways, historians approach the problem of the beginning of a mass kolkhoz movement in MASSR. On the basis of an analysis of a number of new archives, other materials and party documents, the author establishes that the beginning of a mass kolkhoz movement was in the autumn of 1929. On the basis of studied materials the author discusses in a well argued and new manner a number of fundamental problems on the process of collectivization in Pravoberezh during the second half of the forties. Moreover, he gives his predecessors their proper due. In our opinion, a positive evaluation of the work should be attributed to the dialectics and detail of a scientific instrument.

Undoubtedly, M. K. Sytnik's work will be a great help not only for academic employees, history instructors, teachers, and students, but also for the broad range of propaganda workers, agitators, and political informants.

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