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# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

(FOUO 1/82)



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USSR REPORT  
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INTERNATIONAL

BOOK CRITIQUES CHINA'S POLICY TOWARD ASIA, AFRICA, LATIN AMERICA

Moscow GEGEMONISTSKAYA POLITIKA KITAYA--UGROZA NARODAM AZII, AFRIKI I LATINSKOY AMERIKI in Russian 1981(signed to press 31 March 81)pp 1-2, 287-288

[Table of contents and brief description of book edited by M.I. Sladkovskiy]

[Excerpts] Title Page:

Title: GEGEMONISTSKAYA POLITIKA KITAYA--UGROZA NARODAM AZII, AFRIKI I LATINSKOY AMERIKI (China's Hegemonist Policies--a Threat to the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America) Publisher: Isdatel'stvo politicheskoy literatury. Place and year of publication: Moscow, 1981

Signed to Press Date: 31 March 1981

Number of Copies Published: 42,000

Number of Pages: 288

Brief Description:

This book sheds light on China's current strategy and tactics in Asia, Africa and Latin America; it exposes the alliance of imperialism and Beijing's hegemonism in the world arena against the forces of peace and socialism and the national-liberation movement. The book is based on materials of the all-union scientific-theoretical conference on the theme of "China's Policy with Respect to Developing Countries," which was held on 25-27 March, 1980 by the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of the Far East together with institutes of oriental studies, Africa and Latin America of the USSR Academy of Sciences, with the participation of scientists from a number of brotherly countries.

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INTERNATIONAL

BOOK ON DETENTE AND IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE OF IDEAS

Moscow RAZRYADKA MEZHDUNARODNOY NAPRYAZHENNOSTI I IDEOLOGICHESKAYA BOR'BA in Russian 1981 (signed to press 2 May 81) pp 1-2, 389-392

[Table of contents and brief description of book edited by V. I. Gantman and published under the auspices of the Scientific Council for Researching Problems of Peace and Disarmament"]

[Excerpts] Title Page:

Title: RAZRYADKA MEZHDUNARODNOY NAPRYAZHENNOSTI I IDEOLOGICHESKAYA BOR'BA (The Relaxation of International Tension and the Ideological Struggle)

Publisher: "Nauka"

Place and year of publication: Moscow, 1981

Signed to Press Date: 2 May 1981

Number of Copies Published: 7,500

Number of Pages: 392

Brief Description:

The present monograph is devoted to the investigation of features of the ideological struggle in the conditions of relaxing international tension. On concrete, historical material, it analyzes ideological aspects of the most urgent problems of contemporary international relations, which are inseparably linked with the process of relaxing international tension.

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REGIONAL

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY IN AZERBAIJAN

Moscow VOPROSY EKONOMIKI in Russian No 10, Oct 81, pp 135-140

[Article by M. Allakhverdiyev and S. Gabuzova: "An Improvement of the Structure of Azerbaijan's Industrial Production"]

[Text] An improvement of the structure of industrial production--the leading branch of social production in the national economic and regional plans--has a special place in the solution of the problems posed by the 26th CPSU Congress of the overall proportional development of the economies of the economic regions.

An improvement of the branch structure of the industry of a region is based on the overall development of its branches. An increase in the productivity of social labor is the chief criterion in the choice of any economic decision. The concept of overall nature should be understood not only as the many-sided and proportional development in any territorial subdivision of those branches of the economy for which there are favorable natural and economic conditions, but also as the fullest use of the raw material, production, and labor resources of a region on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology. The overall development of an economy based on the best combination of branches and production, the comprehensive use of resources, and the development of progressive forms of the organization of social production leads to the economic blending of its heterogeneous parts and to the development of rational relations within a region. On the basis of the overall nature of the economy of a region and, above all, of its industry, an equalization of the levels of economic development of the country's regions is achieved not only for the indicators of material well-being, but also for the conditions of production.

Overall development and the degree of the social division of labor in an economic region depend to the greatest extent upon the degree to which the level of development of the basic group of branches of production specialization is coordinated with the level of development of the branches that supplement the former into forming an economic-production complex, and also upon the development level of the branches which meet the production needs of the enterprises of the former and latter groups. Branches which satisfy the material and spiritual needs of the population are also an essential component of a region's production potential.

In the end, an improvement of the siting of productive forces makes it possible to increase national economic efficiency and, at the same time, to speed up the accomplishment of economic tasks in a concrete region.

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At the present time around one-half of fixed productive capital and more than 19 percent of the people employed in the economy are concentrated in Azerbaijan's industry. In 1979 its share in the structure of the republic's gross social product came to 65.7 percent, compared to 62.2 percent in 1970, and, correspondingly, its share of national income was 48.3 and 44.8 percent. These indicators are very close to the all-union ones: in 1978 industry's share in the USSR's gross social product came to 66.8 percent, and 51.7 percent in national income.

In the 1960's and early 1970's the average annual development rates of the social production of the Azerbaijan SSR were behind the corresponding average union ones. The proportion of the branches which determine scientific and technological progress was on the whole quite low. For example, the proportion of machine building came to only 11 percent of gross output and seven percent of the fixed productive capital of industry. After the October (1976) Plenum of the CCCP of Azerbaijan measures were taken to accelerate the development of the republic's industry and to improve its structure. At the present time the conditions have been created in Azerbaijan for the development of a highly industrial structure for industrial production.

The branches of the fuel (petroleum, gas), chemical and petrochemical, and light and food industries occupy a leading place in the structure of Azerbaijan's industry. In these branches there has been a substantial increase in final output and a rise in the level of production intensification on the basis of a more efficient processing of initial raw materials. Thus, by the end of 1980 the proportion of output in the republic with the Token of Quality exceeded the average union level. In 1975 209 types of output were produced with the Token of Quality, and in 1980--1,343. There are high output quality indicators in such very important branches as the electrical engineering industry, nonferrous metallurgy, machine building for the light and food industries, petroleum machine building, the chemical and petroleum refining industries and others. The number of products in the highest quality category that are being produced has increased, and the range and geography of enterprises have expanded. The improved quality of the output which is being produced in the republic is also testified to by exports which in 1980 increased compared to 1970 by almost 1.5 times.

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Proportion of Output of Individual Branches in Total  
Industrial Output, of Fixed Productive Capital, of  
Number of Industrial Production Personnel in 1970-1980  
(In Percentage of Total)

	Gross Output			Fixed Productive Capital			Number of Industrial Production Personnel		
	1970	1975	1980	1970	1975	1980	1970	1975	1980
Total Industry.....	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Including:									
Electrical Engin- eering.....	4,4	3,8	2,8	13,1	13,7	12,6	3,6	4,0	4,0
Fuel Industry.....	20,5	14,8	10,2	45,1	40,9	40,6	11,9	8,9	7,0
Ferrous Metallurgy..		2,4	1,8	3,6	3,1	2,8	3,1	2,6	2,4
Nonferrous Metal- lurgy.....		1,6	2,2	2,6	2,7	2,9	1,9	1,6	2,1
Chemical and Petro- chemical Indus- try.....	7,2	8,2	8,3	9,6	9,2	9,1	7,4	7,1	7,2
Machine Building and Metal Working....	11,0	12,7	17,0	7,0	9,8	10,7	22,7	24,9	27,9
Timber, Woodworking, and Cellulose and Paper Industry...	1,7	1,8	1,5	1,0	1,0	1,2	3,5	3,9	3,4
Construction Mater- ials Industry....	3,6	3,3	2,7	4,3	4,0	3,9	6,3	6,0	6,2
Light Industry.....	22,2	22,2	25,9	3,6	3,8	4,4	25,5	25,6	25,1
Food Industry.....	24,0	27,5	25,3	5,3	7,0	7,5	10,7	11,4	10,9

The petroleum and gas industry is one of the leading branches of the republic's economy. During the 10th Five-Year Plan two billion rubles were invested in this branch, which is 1.4 times more than during the Ninth Five-Year Plan, 17 petroleum and gas deposits were opened, and a substantial increase in the industrial stocks of hydrocarbon raw materials was achieved. The five-year assignment for gas extraction was fulfilled with its volume increasing by 1.4 times. The country received a large amount of high quality Azerbaijan petroleum. Progressive well exploitation technologies were introduced more widely and more than 80 percent of the petroleum fields have been automated.

A great deal has been done for the re-equipping of offshore petroleum and gas extraction. Petroleum workers have obtained new highly efficient equipment for the performance of work at a sea depth of more than 80 meters. In 1980 the average daily level of petroleum extraction in offshore fields increased. However, the assignments of the five-year plan for petroleum extraction in the sea were not fulfilled.

During the 11th Five-Year Plan the importance of the petroleum and gas industry as a supplier of raw materials for the petroleum refining, petrochemical, and chemical

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industries will become even greater. For this reason, the task consists not only in stabilizing the production of petroleum, but also in increasing it on the basis of a wider introduction of progressive methods for the intensification of extraction and of the development of new deposits on land and at sea. A fundamental improvement has to be achieved in drilling and geological surveying and prospecting work has to be strengthened in the central and western regions of the republic and in the deep waters of the Caspian Sea. The technical base of offshore petroleum and gas extraction has to be thoroughly strengthened, work on the construction of stationary platforms and hydroengineering installations has to be speeded up, and there has to be a wider introduction of secondary and tertiary methods of producing petroleum on land. Petroleum refining is one of the oldest branches of the republic's industry. Since 1971 overall programs have been carried out for the reconstruction and modernization of the petroleum refining industry which are aimed at increasing production and improving output quality, increasing labor productivity, solving a number of social problems, and strengthening environmental protection. During the 10th Five-Year Plan twice as much capital investments were used as during the Ninth Five-Year Plan for the reconstruction of Baku petroleum refining enterprises. All of this makes it possible to improve production processes, deepen the refining of the petroleum, and to increase the production of high octane gasolines by almost 1.5 times and of high quality lubricating oils by 7.5 times.

However, the petroleum refining industry did not fulfill its assignments of the 10th Five-Year Plan. Of 27 items in its basic products list, the plan was fulfilled for only 15. The basic reason is in the breakdown of raw materials deliveries for this branch. It is also essential to achieve more efficient processing of the raw materials that come in, including a sharp decrease in the loss of petroleum. Reconstruction has to continue there and all petroleum refining has to be concentrated basically at two plants--the Novo-Baku Petroleum Refining Plant imeni V.I. Lenin for the production of high octane gasolines and fuel, and the Baku Petroleum Refining Plant imeni the 22nd CPSU Congress for the production of high quality lubricating oils.

Under present-day conditions a change is occurring in the republic in the relationships between groups "A" and "B" of industry in favor of the latter, which is in complete correspondence with the course adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress which is aimed at achieving a substantial improvement of public well-being.

One of the factors which is promoting an improvement of the structure of the republic's industry is the availability of labor resources. In the Azerbaijan SSR there is a favorable tendency toward an increase in labor resources. In this connection, it is essential to develop industrial production even more intensively in medium and small cities and in rural areas. Here, the path has to be taken both of creating in them a wide network of branches of operating enterprises in the non-metal-intensive branches and of the construction of new productions, especially branches which produce consumer goods and process agricultural output. Calculations show that there are real opportunities in the republic for doubling the production of output in these regions during the forthcoming decade. This, in particular, will make it possible to change the correlation between the raw material and processing branches of industry. At the present time the republic's raw material branches produce 13-14 percent of the output of industry compared to 7.6 per-

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cent in the USSR. An increase in the processing level of initial raw materials, first of all in the chemical, petrochemical, light, and food industries, will make it possible to increase the proportion of final output which goes directly for production and non-production consumption.

In the future the republic will see high development rates for the wine-making industry which will become the country's largest area for the production and processing of grapes. In order to realize this goal it is necessary, in particular, to create a national economic grape growing complex which will include not only the production and processing of grapes and its by products, but also the construction of enterprises which produce machinery and equipment for these branches.

There are large reserves in the republic for increasing and improving output in other branches of group "B." Light industry enterprises are producing an insufficient amount of goods which meet the requirements of contemporary fashion. The proportion of output which is produced from local raw materials comes to only three percent of the production of local industry. Incomplete use is being made of the opportunities for expanding the assortment of table wines and of the conditions for developing fishing in fresh waters.

On the whole, the light and food industries produce 50.5 percent of the republic's total industrial output. However, the share of the production of consumer goods is only 28 percent. This is connected with the fact that a substantial part of light industry's output is made up of technical products. Heavy industry enterprises do not produce enough consumer goods. For example, at many machine building and metallurgical plants this output comes to only 1.5-5 percent of total production. The accelerated development of the branches of group "B" is a task of paramount economic and political importance. As a result, during the 11th Five-Year Plan it is planned to increase the production growth rates of group "B" by 35.2 percent compared to 29.3 percent for group "A."

The machine building of the Azerbaijan SSR is constantly increasing the production of the machinery and mechanisms needed for the overall development of the economy of the republic and of the other economic regions of our country. During the years 1970-1979 the share of the republic's machine building and metal working increased from 11 to 16.9 percent. Its output increased by 3.1 times compared to two times in industry as a whole. In addition, during four years of the Ninth Five-Year Plan alone machine building production increased by 1.8 times, including instrument making--by almost two times, and machine building for the light and food industries--by seven times. The high development rates for machine building have been accompanied by the creation of a multi-branch and progressive structure for this branch.

Investment policy in the republic has been directed toward the development of electrical engineering, instrument making, radio engineering, and others whose growth rates have outstripped not only the corresponding rates in the country's branches, but also the average branch rates of the republic and of the country as a whole. Thus, from 1970 through 1979 machine building output increased by 3.5 times, electrical engineering output by 2.2 times, and instrument making output by 2.9 times.

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At the same time, calculations performed on the basis of the materials of an inter-branch balance show that in 1977 approximately 56 percent of the republic's need for implements of labor was covered by other economic regions of the country whose proportion in the total amount of imported industrial output in Azerbaijan came to 24.2 percent, and 13.4 percent of the exported output. The volume of finished output production in the production of the means of production in the republic is still insufficient. A change in the structure of social production on the basis of an accelerated development of machine building will promote a rise in the level of the overall nature of the region's economic development.

A large role is being assigned in the 11th Five-Year Plan to the development of the republic's machine building and metal working whose growth rates are planned to be two times greater than in industry as a whole. This will promote a rise in the level of specialization and a further improvement of branch structure of Azerbaijan's industry. By the end of the five-year plan the proportion of machine building and metal working output in the total amount of the republic's industrial production will come to around 20 percent, compared to 16.9 percent in 1980. In the future this branch will become one of the leading ones which will determine the specialization of the Azerbaijan SSR in the all-union division of labor.

It is planned to expand, reconstruct, and reequip the "Azerelectromash," "Azerelectroterm," and "Azerelectrosvet" associations.

It is planned to carry out a complex of measures to increase the efficiency of the use of capacities and the shift coefficient of equipment, to bring about an extensive introduction of the automation and mechanization of labor intensive processes, to reduce the metal intensiveness of output, and to improve the technical level and the reliability and service life of output.

Ferrous metallurgy whose production volume will increase by 1.5 times during the five-year period is a promising branch of Azerbaijan's industry. It is planned to further improve the technology of processing alunite ores into final products and to make full use of the capacities at the Kirovabad Aluminum Plant, which will make it possible to increase the production of alumina by almost 1.5 times, potassium sulfate--five times, rolled non-ferrous metals--three times, powder metallurgy output--three times, and cultural and domestic goods--1.4 times. The products list of non-ferrous metallurgy will be expanded.

The republic's ferrous metallurgy will meet basically the production needs of the petroleum and gas extraction branches basically for piping and for the extraction and enrichment of iron ore.

During the 11th Five-Year Plan the reequipping of the Azerbaijan Pipe Rolling Plant imeni V.I. Lenin will continue. The production of high-strength thermally processed piping for the petroleum and gas extraction industry will increase by 1.5 times. It is planned to build a large new shop for the thermal zinking of pump and compressor piping. It is planned to put new sections of the iron ore deposit into operation at the Azerbaijan Concentrating Combine.

The industrial growth rates require the rapid development of the republic's power engineering and construction bases. Meanwhile, the growth rates of electric power

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engineering and the construction materials industry have lagged behind their overall growth.

At the present time the republic produces two billion kilowatt-hours of electric energy less than is necessary for the economy's needs. The shortage of electric energy is compensated for through acquisitions from the United Transcaucasian System.

"Azglavenergo" is being slow in eliminating the shortcomings in its work. The use level of electrical energy equipment is low, losses of electric energy in the systems are great, as is the specific expenditure of fuel at electric power stations, and reliable electric energy supplies have not been achieved for the republic's economy during the fall-winter period.

The task of Azerbaijan's power engineering workers is to ensure an outstripping growth for capacities during the 11th Five-Year Plan, to put new stations into operation which will increase the capacities of the republic's power system by 1.5 times, and to begin the reequipping of the entire branch. Along with this, work on effective methods of transforming solar, wind, and geothermal energy has to be activated.

"No matter how rapidly we develop power engineering, the saving of heat and energy will continue to be a highly important state task," L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress. A search has been developed in the republic for reserves for decreasing the expenditure of fuel and energy resources, and the policy of developing non-energy intensive branches of industry has justified itself.

It is planned to bring the production of electrical energy in 1985 to 20 billion kilowatt-hours. The increase in the production of electric energy will be achieved on the basis of the commissioning of the Azerbaijan State Regional Electric Power Station and the Shamkhor State Electric Power Station.

A further construction program is planned for hydroelectric power stations on the River Kur and its tributaries on the basis of an overall use of the republic's water resources. The construction of the Yenikendskaya, Kirsanskaya, Alazanskaya, and Ismailinskaya hydroelectric power stations is being planned.

The slow development rates of the construction materials industry is to a large extent explained by shortcomings in capital construction, a lack of coordination in the work of the individual construction ministries and serious defects in the organization and management of capital construction and in the development of its material base. Thus, for example, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry fulfilled its five-year plan for gross output, but did not meet its assignment for products list. There are shortcomings in material and technical supplies for construction sites the responsibility for which rests basically with Gosstb and the material and technical supply services and ministries and departments. On account of the unsatisfactory work of a number of ministries and departments and of contractors and clients, during the 10th Five-Year Plan around 500 million rubles worth of capital investments were not utilized and more than 700 million rubles worth of fixed capital was not commissioned. At the beginning of this year



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incompleted construction came to 1.6 billion rubles, which is more than 500 million rubles in excess of the established norm. The five-year plan for contracting work was underfulfilled by 105 million rubles.

During the 11th Five-Year Plan the scope and rates of capital construction will increase: 10.5 billion rubles in capital investments will be assigned for the economic and social development of the republic, including five billion rubles for construction and installation work, which is 40 percent more than during the 10th Five-Year Plan. The construction industry and the construction materials industry will be further developed. During the five-year period the amount of contracting work will increase by an average of 1.5 times.

During the 11th Five-Year Plan it is necessary to carry out a complex of measures to increase the effectiveness of capital investments and to achieve the accelerated commissioning of production capacities and objects and a consistent decrease in the number of newly begun construction projects in order in the near future to bring the amount of incompleted construction to the established norms. Certain positive results have already been achieved in the republic in this direction. During the last three years of the 10th Five-Year Plan the number of production purpose construction projects decreased by 33 percent, including by 42 percent for newly begun ones. The level of incompleted construction decreased from 116 percent in 1975 to 98 percent in 1980. The policy aimed at the concentrated use of material and technical and labor resources in capital construction will continue. By the end of 1985 it is planned to bring the level of incompleted construction to the norms which have been estimated at 65 percent.

Proceeding from the necessity for maintaining the high industrial production development rates which have developed in the republic during the last decade, the following directions of improving the structure of Azerbaijan's industry are, in our view, advisable: an optimal combination of the branches of production specialization, the branches of the infrastructure, and of the production of consumer goods which will ensure economically effective dimensions for the development of the production and non-production spheres of the republic's economic complex; the preferential development of such labor intensive branches as ensure a maximum return from invested resources with the least needs for water, fuel, metal, and capital outlays; a maximum concentration of capital investments which are allocated for the development of industry in the rayon centers of the republic for the concentration in them of large industrial complexes, the rational use of labor, material, and natural resources, and so forth.

The task of further increasing the socio-economic effectiveness of Azerbaijan's economy as a component part of the country's single national economic complex is objectively producing the necessity for moving on to a qualitatively new level in the development of the productive forces in the interest of ensuring the balanced and proportional growth of the economy and of strengthening its social directions.

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ESTONIAN KOMSOMOL MUST STRESS CONSERVATION OF FUEL, RESOURCES

Tallinn MOLODEZH ESTONII in Russian 17 Nov 81 p 3

/Report by Ya. Saarniyt, secretary of the Komsomol of Estonia CC: "On the Tasks of the Republic's Komsomol Organizations Regarding Mobilization of Komsomol Members and Youth to Struggle for the Economical and Rational Utilization of Raw-Material, Fuel-Energy, and Other Material Resources"/

/Text/ The Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR during the Years 1981--1985 and the period to 1990 state that the principal task of the 11th Five-Year Plan is to ensure the further growth of the Soviet people's well-being, based on the steady development of the country's national economy, an acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and the conversion of the national economy to the rails of intensive development, a more rational utilization of production potential, multifaceted economizing on resources, and an improvement in work quality. In the center of particular attention by party policy are the problems of rational and economical resource utilization.

Proceeding from the decisions of the 26th party congress, a joint decree was adopted by the CPSU CC and the USSR Council of Ministers, entitled "On Stepping Up Work With Regard to Economizing and Rationally Utilizing Raw-Material, Fuel-Energy, and Other Material Resources."

Basing their efforts on the congress materials and the given decree, the bureau of the Komosomol CC discussed the tasks of the Komsomol organizations in the light of these documents. A comprehensive plan was worked out to ensure the active participation of Komsomol members and youth in the campaign for conservation.

Ensuring an energy supply, together with outlays on raw materials and fuel, comprise 73 percent of the total amount of expenditures for the production of industrial output. Just one percent of the savings on these outlays would allow us to increase the national income by 6 billion rubles. Approximately as much could also be obtained by means of increasing the return on investment by one kopeck for each ruble of fixed-capital costs. The total sum which could be obtained in such a manner would ensure by almost one-fourth the amount of annual capital investments in the development of the country's agriculture. Hence, it is obvious how important it is to be economical.

The successes in the development of our republic's national economy during the years of the Soviet power are well known to all. Now, during a period of 8 days,

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our industry produces just as much as throughout all of 1940. During the last 5 years alone fixed capital increased by a factor of 1.3, and its total value amounted to 13 billion rubles. During the past year Estonia's national economy consumed more than 8 billion kW-hrs of electric power, 5.7 million Giga-cals of heat, 2.6 million tons of petroleum products, 29 million tons of shale, 316,500 tons of ferrous metals, 942,000 tons of mineral fertilizers, and many other material and raw-material resources. It is not hard to imagine how much our national economy would gain if a one-percent savings could be made on all these expenditures. In order to do this, we must cut down all possible losses, make more rational use of raw materials, and produce less waste materials which are unsuitable for re-processing.

The republic's Komsomol CC, the Estonian Komsomol's gorkoms and raykoms, the leading officials of enterprises and departments, party and trade-union organizations are constantly conducting explanatory work among the youth and Komsomol members, applying all their efforts to mobilizing it for a careful and rational expenditure of all materials and resources. During the past five-year plan our republic's Komsomol organizations took part in the All-Union campaign for conservation. A great deal of work in conducted inspections was done by the Kohtla-Järve and Narva Komsomol gorkoms, the Komsomol committees of the Estonslanets Production Association and the Kiviylü SKhZ [expansion unknown], the Il'marine Plant, the Tartu Control-Apparatus Plant, the Vilyandi Dairy Combine, and the Komsomol members of the Bambola Kolkhoz in Vilyandi Rayon.

The Komsomol-Youth Brigade from the Vivikond Mine Pit, under Sergey Popov's leadership, is actively working to lower the production cost of a ton of shale by one kopeck. The brigade has fulfilled its socialist pledges, and since the beginning of the year it has already saved 1,247 rubles worth of materials.

The Komsomol-Youth Section of the October Mine Pit (Georgiy Kassen, chief) this year made savings on materials amounting to 4,280 rubles. And the members of the Komsomol-Youth group of BelAZ heavy-duty dump-truck drivers from this same mine pit during the third quarter alone conserved 31,500 liters of fuel. As a result of the common efforts of all the association's workers, Estonslanets reduced the production cost of one ton of shale by an average of 3 kopecks. Taking part in the movement entitled "More Shale for Less Outlays" are more than 20 Komsomol-Youth groups, while only 40 percent of the youth are here. The association could operate for an entire month on the electric power which was saved during the past five-year plan.

Remarkable work within the framework of the campaign for conservation has been accomplished by our electric-power engineers. The staff of the Baltic GRES's Komsomol Spotlight conducted a monitoring, fact-finding trip. During the course of checking up on the rational utilization of equipment it was discovered that on one of the compressors there had been installed not a 250-kW motor, as was supposed, but rather one of twice that capacity. The Spotlighters addressed a request to the station's administration to replace this motor. As a result of this, several thousand kW-hrs of electric power have been saved. During the course of another trip it was revealed that every hour the station was "eating up" excess tons of shale. This information was also brought to the attention of the authorities. And now the actual consumption of raw material has been reduced to the norm.

The railroad workers' group is paying a great deal of attention to economizing on fuel and energy. More than 2,000 Komsomol members and youths are employed there.

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The young transport workers actively participate in drawing up Komsomol-Youth routes. Trains are made up of nominally economized cars, and they are hauled by diesel and electric locomotives operating on conserved fuel and power.

Komsomol members of the Tallinn Transport Complex also actively participate in the struggle for an economical and rational expenditure of materials. As a result of joint efforts, they have managed not only to reveal bottlenecks in the organization of hauls and freight-handling operations but also to develop agitation among the youth in the largest enterprises of the republic's capital for the rational utilization of transport means, savings in time, and reduction of idle times. Thus, at the wood-processing plant, at the Maardu Chemical Plant, as well as at several other groups, the Komsomol committees have enrolled youth into freight-handling work, while at the Vol'ta Plant a special brigade for urgent work has even been created within the Komsomol committee. One feels that these organizations understand how profitable it is to speed up car turnover on the railroad.

At the same time there are considerable unutilized resources in the work of a single transport complex. Ties between the Komsomol organizations of the city's enterprises require further expansion and strengthening. All work on increasing the efficiency of transport operations must be put on a well-organized basis.

Along with direct savings, the rational expenditure of power and fuel depends in large measure on new technical decisions, the newest achievements of science, and the effectiveness of proposals by efficiency experts. We must note the achievements of the comprehensive youth creative group, headed by V. Vasil'yev in the Scientific Research Institute on Shales. For its fruitful work in this field this group has been awarded the Ministry's Certificate of Good Work and Conduct for three years in a row.

Well-targeted work on developing rational methods among youth have been engaged in by the Kohtla-Jarva gorkom, the October and Parnu raykoms of the Komsomol, the primary Komsomol organizations of the Tihemetsa Sovkhoz Tekhnikum, the Kuusalu Kol-khoz, the Baltic GRES, and the Fishing Kolkhoz imeni Kirov.

But, at the same time, it should be noted that the Komsomol organizations are not paying enough attention to such factors in working with young efficiency experts as rendering them multi-faceted aid, as well as moral and material incentives.

For their high achievements in economizing on raw materials, fuel, and other resources during the last five-year plan the Krengol'mskaya manufaktura Combine, the Norma, Estonslanets, Estrybprom Production Associations, and another entire series of groups were awarded Certificates of Good Work and Conduct by the AUCCTU, the Komsomol CC, and USSR Gosnab.

As you can see, we do have our achievements. But there are still reserves. Suffice it to say that in comparison with the most developed countries we are still lagging behind in outlays of raw materials and power to produce a conventional unit of national income. The material consumption of certain types of output is still too great. As before, we are still not fully extracting minerals from the depths of the earth. Utilization of scrap metal and waste paper has been insufficiently developed. There are still considerable losses of finished goods in storage and in transport.

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All these shortcomings are cited in the above-mentioned party documents, and they also pertain to our republic.

Unfortunately, in many city and rayon Komsomol organizations during the period between the reports and the elections questions of economies and conservation are discussed neither at the bureau sessions nor at the plenums. As a result, in these rayons and cities the youth and Komsomol members have not been drawn into the campaign for conservation and economies. Nor are these questions reflected to a sufficient degree in the socialist pledges, and they are not considered in the course of the Leninist accounting. In the final analysis, instead of economies, we have to deal with an overexpenditure of materials and resources, as happened in the subdivisions of the republic's Ministry of Construction: an above-norm expenditure of reinforced concrete, glass, linoleum is often permitted in the Tallinstroy Trust, as well as in the Narva and Kohtla-Jarva Construction Trusts. And the Komsomol organizations of these trusts have not even considered it necessary to examine these problems among themselves.

The Komsomol organizations of transport workers daily encounter the problems of rationally expending fuel and lubricating materials. If in Tallinavtotrans and the Viljandi Motor Pool No 9 the Komsomol committees and "searchlighters" have taken upon themselves the task of monitoring their rational utilization and have already achieved considerable successes, this cannot be said of the remaining Komsomol organizations of transport enterprises. Too little attention is being paid to these problems in the taxi and bus pools of Tallinn. And it turns out that they either have a large over-expenditure of gasoline, or they sell the extra amounts at black-market prices.

I think that the examples cited above are sufficient for the staffs and posts of the Komsomol Searchlight of the motor-transport workers to understand what tasks they are confronted with and to get to work on the matter in earnest.

It is well known that in our country every second ton of steel and cast iron is smelted from scrap metal. Utilization of secondary raw material in metallurgy is 15 times cheaper than using ore. But in many organizations and enterprises the collection and conveying of scrap metal is considered to be an excess burden. And what a large amount of this old metal is still lying about and rusting in dumps, along roads, and at plant and factory areas! Meanwhile the Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms chronically fail to fulfill their plans for turning over scrap metal, and the Komsomol CC must remind them of this every quarter. For several years in a row already the Komsomol members of Tallinn's Morskoy (Maritime) Rayon, on the territory of which large industrial enterprises are located, have not been able to fulfill their plans for turning over raw materials. Things are also unsatisfactory in the Valga Rayon. Nevertheless, a number of organizations do manage to cope with their plans year after year, for example, the Viljandi Rayon and the Leninskiy Rayon of the city of Tallinn. Could it be that the Komsomol members of the Leninskiy Rayon have more supplies of scrap metal than their neighbors from the Morskoy Rayon? We simply must pay more attention to these problems here. We would also advise our comrades from the Morskoy Komsomol Raykom to turn to their neighbors for experience. It is not far to go for such benefits--700 meters.

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The Pioneers and other schoolchildren have also made their contribution to the collection of secondary raw material. During the third quarter the young Narvans collected 35 tons of scrap metal, while their fellows from the Kalininskiy Rayon of our republic's capital collected 46 tons. By the way, the Pioneers and other schoolchildren of Tallinn's Morskoy Rayon did not collect even 100 kg of scrap metal. The Komsomol committees have serious complaints against the Vtorchermet Association, which is not always capable of ensuring the on-schedule reception of raw material. Thus, on 18 September a truck-driver from the Estkolkhozstroy SMU [Construction and Installation Administration] had to spend considerable time and effort to turn over the scrap metal which he was hauling. Although it is well known that from 0800 to 1830 hours scrap metal collected by Komsomol members is received on a non-scheduled basis. But on that particular day only one out of five cranes was in operation at the warehouse in Paaskula. To unload the truck, the crane operators demanded payment from the driver in the form of gasoline or an alcoholic drink. At that time there was no one from the head office in the warehouse area. Inasmuch as such complaints as this have come in on more than one occasion from the Komsomol committees and schools, we expect from the management of Vtorchermet a more principled attitude toward the situation which has been created and the adoption of specific measures.

The business of collecting waste paper has been fairly well organized in our republic's schools. On an average last year each schoolchild accounted for 16.6 kg of this valuable secondary raw material. We should note the work of the Kohtla-Jarve and Parnu Komsomol gorkoms on mobilizing Pioneers and other schoolchildren to collect secondary raw material. And we would advise that their example be followed by the Komsomol organizations of the Jogeva and Morskoy Rayons.

One of the most acute problems remaining in our republic is that of the rational consumption of electric power. Last year 57 industrial enterprises permitted an over-expenditure.

It should be said that savings on electric power are, perhaps, the most widespread form of economics, and the Komsomol Searchlighters are paying sufficient attention to this. But each person must be made aware of the need for a rational expenditure of kW-hrs so that everyone will be careful not to leave on lights, machine tools, or instruments without necessity.

And we must dwell particularly on the problems of economics and conservation in agriculture, in the use of products of livestock raising and plant cultivation. In this present year, which has been very difficult for agriculture, the field workers by their self-sacrificing toil have ensured a satisfactorily full winter period for the livestock. The harvest was gathered in. It was necessary to work by using every single minute suitable for field operations. This summer the Komsomol members and youths, the ESSD [expansion unknown] and EDSH [expansion unknown] "fighters" actively participated in the Sunday and Saturday work to procure the hay; they also made their contribution to picking fruit, vegetables, and potatoes. Working with the slogan, "Gather the harvest without losses," remarkable results were achieved by the young combine operators--the Komsomol members Yuri Vyäen from the Kamb'ya Sovkhoz, Aare Kade from the Akh'ya Kolkhoz, Yuri Kappe from the Ridala Sovkhoz, and others.

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Marching in the front ranks of the young agricultural workers are such machine-operators as the third-year student of the Tihemetsa Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum, Mati Tammeorg (who threshed 720 registered tons of grain, averaging 20 quintals per hectare). The rationalization movement is spreading among the rural youth. Yuri Sepp from the Alliku Sovkhoz of the Paide Rayon replaced the rear wheels on his Niva with large ones. As a result, the tilt of the entire vehicle was altered, and this allowed a considerable reduction in grain losses during the reaping process.

The name of Imre Laas, a driver from the Vykhma Kolkhoz, Viljandi Rayon has already for many years now been listed among the leading drivers in the republic-wide competition for hauling away grain. Careful maintenance of the vehicle entrusted to him and an accurate attitude have allowed him to work without losses in transporting grain and to have a solid savings in fuel.

Unfortunately, however, matters do not stand well everywhere or always. It is painful to see grain which has been grown with such difficulty spilling out onto the ground through the cracks of the truck bodies and to see it spoiling in storage facilities which have not been prepared for grain. Thus, on the Lembitu and Khalliste farms of Viljandi Rayon several tons of grain spoilt just because they had been placed for storage in areas which were unsuitable for this purpose. In the Haapsalu Rayon fire destroyed 149 tons of hay and in Rapla Rayon--60 tons. And throughout the republic in toto as much hay burned as could have fed about 600 head of cattle during the winter. Such losses--the completely wasted labor of some persons because of the carelessness of others--means that tons and quintals of livestock products will not be obtained. It is necessary that the farm Komsomol organizations and the Komsomol raykoms draw serious conclusions for themselves and deal harshly with those who are guilty.

From the viewpoint of strengthening the savings cycle we must maintain in the field of vision not only the rational expenditure of raw materials and derived products but also the accounting and economical consumption of finished goods.

Thus, at several dairy-product complexes in the republic above-norm losses of milk are being permitted. At the enterprises of the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood-Processing Industry a significant portion of the wood is still going to waste. To be sure, at the progressive enterprises efforts are being made to utilize the waste products as well, to turn them into revenue-producers, and here there are possibilities for the Komsomol to show itself to good advantage.

Economizing should affect each of us on a purely personal level as well. Take our attitude toward bread. How much of it grows stale here and then is thrown away! Yes, despite the increase in outlays for the production of bakery products, they are just as cheap as before; the price policy remains that of former times. But a conservationist attitude toward bread must become a cause for the entire nation; widespread, explanatory work must be conducted everywhere. It is no secret that it is most frequently schoolchildren who treat bread in a most impermissible manner. In the school cafeterias torn-up pieces of bread lie around on the tables, on the plates, or are thrown back and forth. Here is where the Pioneer organization and the school's Komsomol ought to say something. Positive experience in working in this direction has been accumulated in Parnu, Kohtla-Jarve, and Narva.

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A large role in strengthening the savings cycle has been delegated to the propaganda organs. In accordance with the new structure of Komsomol political education, 122 schools have now begun classes on the topic "Conservation is a communist trait," while 44 schools have begun classes on the topic "The development of socialist competition is the inculcation of a communist attitude toward work."

Committees and Komsomol propagandists should pay particular attention to the organic ties between methods of economic management at each work place. In order to do this, it is necessary to provide the students with more practical assignments, then to correct their analyses and bring the topics of their reports and these assignments closer to the life of the specific group.

More attention ought to be paid to the problems of economizing and conservation by the lecturers who speak before an audience of young persons. Analysis of the questions asked by youth testify to the fact that specific economic problems represent considerable interest for young fellows and girls. But we do need to tie in the theoretical calculations more closely with the practice, with the problems which confront specific groups.

No small contribution to the cause of economizing on and the rational expenditure of materials, raw materials, and resources is being made by the 5,500 staffs and posts of the Komsomol Searchlight which have been created in our republic; they comprise a total complex of 17,000 persons. During the course of their "raids" /fact-finding trips/ they discover shortcomings and monitor their elimination. In 1979 and 1980 3,500 such "raids" were conducted in order to check up on the utilization of fuel and electric power. The "searchlighters" of Goskomnefteprodukt have put under their constant monitoring the operation of gasoline service stations. In Tallinn alone last year 12,000 liters of gasoline were returned to the state; the coupon stubs for them had in some mysterious way wound up in the hands of the owners of private vehicles. Goskomnefteprodukt's Komsomol members invite Searchlighters from other ministries and departments to participate in raids so that they in turn can take over the task of monitoring the distribution and utilization of assets being allocated for fuels and lubricating materials. Taking an active part in these check-ups are Komsomol activists from the Ministry of Light Industry, communications, and Tallinavtotrans.

In the spring of this year the republic's Searchlighters conducted a "conservation raid," the goal of which was to check up on the utilization of production wastes and secondary raw materials at industrial enterprises and to discover possibilities for using these waste products in industry. Proposals were made to a number of enterprises to set up production from the waste products or to find other possible uses for them.

One of the shortcomings of the Komsomol Searchlight's work is that often the patrols are limited to the role of pointing things out and criticizing them. Thus, the Komsomol members of the Morskoy Rayon discovered a pile of rusting scrap metal in Lasnamagi. They noted it down and turned in the information. This was in the spring. But the metal is still lying there to this very day under the open sky, needed by nobody. But the Morskoy Rayon did not even come close to fulfilling its plan for turning over scrap metal.



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Although on the whole the staffs and posts of the KP [Komsomol Searchlight] have been operating quite well in the republic, we must also dwell on some other shortcomings. The Searchlighters in the organizations with fewer members operate ineffectively and passively. Often the young people are not sufficiently demanding; they lack a sense of purpose and persistence. Here and there aid on the part of the Komsomol committees is weak, the results of the work are not discussed at meetings, and representatives of the administration who would be able to inform the young people about the course of eliminating the discovered shortcomings are not invited to these meetings.

It must be acknowledged that the rayon staffs are not always the genuine leaders of the Searchlighters. Staff work has been very weakly set up in the city of Tartu, as well as in the Valga and Rapla Rayons; the Tallinn city KP staff has also lost its former position.

The task of the Komsomol Searchlight does not consist solely of discovering shortcomings. The KP staffs and posts should become a school of economic management for everyone.

Guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the decrees of the party and the government about strengthening the savings cycle and the rational utilization of resources, the republican Komsomol organization has outlined its most important tasks, and it understands what an enormous amount of work it is confronted with.

It is necessary to thoroughly and multi-facetedly analyze the state of affairs at industrial enterprises and to provide a principled evaluation of instances of poor management.

In perfecting the mechanism of the economical expenditure of materials, raw materials, and resources, we must make fuller use of the possibilities which socialist competition accords us. This should be done so that the reduction of the proportionate expenditure of raw materials, other materials, and resources per unit of output produced becomes the principal indicator in summing up the results of the labor competition among the young people. It is necessary to develop on a broader basis the movement entitled "Every young worker should maintain a personal account of the economies effected by him"; its goal is the maximum reduction of production wastes, the decrease of losses, and the utilization of secondary raw materials.

In 1980 the Komsomol members of Viljandi Rayon became the initiators of this movement. It gained widespread acceptance among the young rural workers and transport workers of this rayon. This has also been recognized on an All-Union scale. But here within the borders of our republic it has still not found its followers everywhere.

We must propagandize more widely the progressive experience of the economical expenditure of raw materials and resources. More attention should be paid to the problems of conservation in organizing and conducting competitions in vocational skills and the exchange of experience.

In accordance with the decision of the Komsomol CC, during the years 1981--1985 the country will conduct an All-Union contest for the effective utilization of raw materials, other materials, and energy resources. Komsomol organizations

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must discuss the problems of conducting the contests in their own localities, achieve the most widespread and mass participation in it by the young people.

To activate their own work is a matter of honor for the young efficiency experts. Their creative thought ought to be directed at seeking out new ways of economizing. It is also necessary to attract groups of young scholars into this work.

We must animate the work of the Komsomol Searchlight staffs and posts, enrich its active struggle against manifestations of negligence, thefts of socialist property, and enlist operative Komsomol detachments for raids.

At present accounts and elections are taking place in the Komsomol organizations. The culmination of the campaign will be the congresses of the republic's Komsomol and the All-Union Komsomol. It is necessary that the questions of economizing, as urgent questions of our party's policy, become the subject of concerned conversation at the accounts and election meetings in workshop, primary, rayon, and city organizations. It is necessary that the serious and concerned conversations be followed by specific deeds.

Comrades! Allow me to express confidence that the republic's Komsomol organizations will do everything to inculcate in youth the inner need for a conservationist attitude toward the national good, confidence that the young people will make a worthy contribution to the economy and to the rational utilization of raw materials, fuel, other materials, and resources, fulfilling thereby the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in the fields of economic and social development.

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ESTONIAN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN 11TH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Tallinn NOUKOGUDE KOOL in Estonian No 10, Oct 81 pp 4-7

[Article by Elmar Alas: "Implement Party Decisions: Vocational Education in the 11th Five-Year Plan"]

[Text] The "Basic Directions for 1981-1985 and the Period Until 1990" approved by the 26th CPSU Congress regarding the economic development of the USSR stress that the new decade will be a major step in the establishment of communism's material-technological base, the development of social relationships and the shaping of a new man.

The CPSU will in the 1980's steadily continue to implement its economic strategy whose highest aim is the irrevocable raising of the people's standard of living and cultural level, and the creation of most favorable conditions for a comprehensive development of a person on the basis of further increases in the effectiveness of social production, labor productivity, and the social and labor-related activity of the Soviet man. The success of solving these economic and sociopolitical tasks, it was noted at the 26th party congress, is most directly connected to the level of the education and working skills of our youth, the growth in the social and labor-related activity of Soviet people.

At the 26th CPSU Congress it was stressed that the labor class in our society has grown and will continue to grow. This is due not only to its numerical growth but also to the increases in its ideological-political maturity, its education, and skill levels. Consequently, the preparation of vocational school students must be perfected, the responsibility of the vocational school to the society for fulfilling these tasks must increase.

From this there follow specific tasks for state vocational education systems, for the educational staffs of the vocational schools, for the party and other social organizations of the educational institutions--for all who have been entrusted with training the young workers, the new relief of the glorious working class of our country.

In meeting directives of party and government the personnel of the vocational education system of the republic have accomplished a remarkable job during the 10th Five-Year Plan in broadening and perfecting the preparation of young skilled workers. During the last five-year period the vocational education network was expanded by three institutions, and the number of youths studying in vocational schools increased by 21 percent. The vocational schools met the tasks of the

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10th five-year period: In 1976-1980 almost 35,000 qualified workers were prepared and employed in the national economy, including 8,500 in industry, 5,500 in construction, 6,000 in agriculture. At courses offered by the vocational schools, 13,500 persons received training or increased their skills. This year 5,630 persons graduated from vocational schools.

In addition to these facts, qualitative changes must be stressed. During the five-year period the reorganization of the schools into vocational secondary schools and technical schools was accomplished. Currently more than 15,300 youths are studying in the 28 vocational secondary schools and 6 technical schools of the vocational education network.

The comprehensive success of the system has occurred thanks to the constant attention and practical assistance of the Soviet organs and the selfless work of the teaching staffs of our schools. It can be said that one result has been a rise in the prestige of the vocational education system and in its importance in solving socioeconomic problems in the republic.

Even though we accept almost 9,000 persons into vocational schools, it is by far not enough to meet the requirements of the national economy for labor. This has been taken into account in compiling the 11th Five-Year Plan. Thus, 38,600 skilled workers must be prepared in 1981-1985, including 29,000 in the day courses of vocational schools. Admittance to technical schools will increase markedly.

Meeting this goal will not be easy, considering employment and shortage of labor in our republic, and the limited youth cadres. It requires that youth be precisely distributed among the educational systems and that the vocational counseling and assignment be improved markedly. This need was underscored in the speech of Comrade K. Vaino to the ECP CC congress, and in the decisions of the congress. We have begun to establish the necessary material base for meeting the task. More precisely, preparations began 2 years ago when the ECP CC and the ESSR Council of Ministers adopted a directive regarding the vocational training of the republic's youth. That directive approved a specific vocational school construction schedule for 1981-1990. According to this directive 8 new vocational secondary schools with 720 spaces each are to be constructed in the 11th Five-Year Period, to be followed by 5 new ones, and construction is to begin of 4 more vocational schools. The construction of new vocational schools and expansion of existing ones will increase the capacity of the system by more than 11,000 spaces in the two five-year periods, almost doubling the capacity.

At this very time six new vocational school complexes are being built. The 33d vocational school at Sillamae opened its doors on 1 September to train skilled metalworkers, machinebuilders, and laborers for local needs. Intensive construction is underway to begin training personnel for the Tallinn light industry, the "Talleks" and "Volta" plants, and the Machine Construction Plant imeni J. Lauristin. A rural vocational school is being built at Kose in Harju Rayon to train machine operators and rural construction personnel. Construction has begun on vocational schools at Kohtla-Jarve and Tartu to train personnel for, respectively, the oil shale complex and the staffs of the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, and the Ministry of Food Industry. Construction of two more

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vocational schools in Tallinn is scheduled for the 11th Five-Year Period to train personnel for the Ministry of Construction and the Ministry for Communal Industry.

Wide-ranging tasks concern the expansion of existing vocational schools and the creation of the lacking material base, the improvement of student-teacher living conditions. Since an expansion of student bodies in most of the existing vocational schools is impossible, it is obvious how important the completion of the outlined construction program has become. On the basis of the decisions of party and government we must markedly improve cooperation between planning organs, the concerned ministries, the local party and soviet organizations and other builders so as to guarantee the unswerving fulfillment of state construction plans for vocational schools.

A considerable increase in new students in vocational schools will result in marked changes in the distribution of young people between the various educational systems. Thus the percentage of 8th grade graduates entering vocational schools rose from 20 to 25 in this year alone. This number will steadily grow in future years and should by 1990 rise to 32-33 percent. Admittances to technical schools will increase to 2,500 by 1985.

This fact must be taken into account in the work of our vocational and general educational schools. These questions must be explained to the parents, they must be an important focus of attention of base enterprises and plants.

The implementation of general secondary education has made secondary education universal, more precisely, it has become the educational level of the majority of workers. It is known that almost 70 percent of graduates of secondary schools will start work in the industry of our republic. For this reason the correct vocational information, guidance, and skill selection of the youths in conformance with the needs of society have become of crucial importance. Unfortunately, there are still great differences between the needs of society and the interests and wishes of youth. For this reason we must make the counseling much more effective, especially concerning orientation of laboring vocations.

Vocational guidance in itself is a large complex of means that includes a considerable portion of a young person's life. The main emphasis is of course on the general educational school.

Undoubtedly the home and kindergarten play an important part, but the primary task lies with the teacher who has immediate contact with the youth, evaluates vocations and trains his students to respect the work of a laborer and the working man. The teacher's example and his word is often decisive. We all are facing a wide field of work in giving the teaching body a correct overview of vocational education, provide it with the most necessary information and materials for vocational guidance. This will provide the preconditions for an active participation on the part of the teachers in these processes.

Vocational guidance within vocational schools consists primarily of increasing the interest, respect and love of each student for the subject being taught. In addition, a trainee must often and for various reasons be transferred to

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another specialty or into another school, considering the trainee's personality and the specific needs of the national economy.

Considering the plan for development of the national economy the ESSR State Vocational Education Committee and the vocational schools have compiled yearly plans of admission according to the type of school, length of study and specialties in cooperation with the ministries and central organs. We provide information to vocational guidance institutions about specialties and class sizes within the plans of towns and rayons, and make the necessary vocational propaganda.

The teaching staffs of the vocational schools are steadily striving for goals that are posted by the party and government to train the students of the vocational education system and to further perfect the education.

Teaching staffs have done a great job in constructing and furnishing training facilities that meet the requirements of the programs and are completely mechanized. One should point out especially the 3d vocational school imeni A. Muurisepp, the 1st vocational school, the 15th technical school (in Tallinn), the 30th vocational school (in Helme), the 14th vocational school imeni A. Gritvsov (in Narva), the specialized vocational school No 34, etc. The departmental system has been implemented in vocational schools.

The cooperation of several sponsoring installations--the "Dvigatel" plant, the Estonian Railway Department of the Baltic Railroad, the "Punane Ret" plant, the Tallinn Residential Construction Combine--with the corresponding vocational schools in improving the training base and practical training has improved. Many teachers and masters conduct productive pedagogical work. New effective teaching methods, training aids and handouts, interdisciplinary connections and technical teaching methods are constantly used by, for example, S. Torri of the 1st vocational school, a Redkin of the 10th vocational school, M. Tae of the vocational school imeni K. Karber, G. Batina of the vocational school A. Kreisberg, A. Sinisalu and V. Eisen of the 15th technical school, H. Ahven of the 13th vocational school, H. Vajakas of the 31st vocational school, and many others. All of the above has positively influenced the training in vocational schools. The connections between education and raising the student have been strengthened, success in learning has improved, as has the quality of training: the knowledge, skills, and experiences of students have improved. The number of distinguished graduates of vocational and technical schools has increased; they can enter higher institutions of learning immediately after vocational school. There were almost 100 such youths in 1980.

One cannot be satisfied with the results by any means. A new directive about planning, teaching and training will come into force this year, a new method of experiments and tests has been put in force. Several new recommendations about a perspective-thematic planning of general subjects have been issued to effect a better connection between specialized subjects and productive training. All of this should contribute considerably to further improve teaching management and to raise the effectiveness of training. This requires that teaching staffs pay greater attention to the unity of teaching and raising, general and vocational training and their organic connection, to the improvement of labor training, to effective teaching methods and facilities, to learning from and implementing exemplary educational experiences.

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The training of highly skilled workers demands that production-related training be further improved and better planned, that training and productive work be selected correctly and comprehensively, and that it be taught on the basis of complex production. Our aim is that the teaching facilities in the training shops of vocational schools be as similar as possible to the working conditions in industrial enterprises, that they will provide for the use of various work methods, modern technology and equipment.

The acquisition of specialized knowledge, skills, and experiences is enhanced by the students' secure grasp of general educational subjects. For this reason we must pay greater attention to increasing the effectiveness and quality of general education, and to improve the connections between it and vocational training. The training and education of students takes place primarily in classrooms. For that reason we will attempt to further improve preparation for lessons, to vary the forms and methods, to shape a student's habit for independent work, to improve the activity of the students. It is in the classrooms that a young personality must be shaped, one characterized by communist conviction, preparedness for self-denying work for the benefit of the society. Therefore each lesson must meet its educational objective, and vouchsafe the unity of the youth's ideological-political, vocational, and moral education.

We have begun to devote more attention to removing the gaps in the knowledge of graduates of the eighth grade, to individual attention for poorly progressing students, to a systematic arrangement of teaching materials.

The collegium of the ESSR State Vocational Education Committee has approved the experiences of several school staffs and teachers. Their distribution and implementation has contributed to improving the level of education and training of vocational schools.

A creative attitude to work, the implementation of exemplary experiences must become a daily habit for all teachers and vocational training masters.

It must be said that there are many unused reserves for this work. The experiences of those teachers and schools who constantly achieve perfect success in training, where student attrition is low and work discipline high are still little known and generalized.

Today's vocational school is not merely a place to acquire a skill. Here a young worker's character and willpower are shaped, here he acquires his ideological and moral convictions, here a base is laid for a socially active personality. In view of these requirements the school's educational, ideological function broadens.

The goal of school work during the 11th Five-Year Period is the achievement of a new level in the communist education of the youth, especially in the fields of ideological-political and internationalist education, moral and skill-related education.

The improvement of the schools' educational work must first of all be realized by making the educational work performed in the classrooms more effective. Secure knowledge of the basics of science is a precondition for acquiring the Marxist-materialist world view. But it must not be forgotten that the student's

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world view does not come into being by itself as a byproduct of acquiring knowledge. To that end each lesson must have a definite direction.

Education through subject teaching has been in the center of attention during the past years. A majority of the teachers accomplish this as a matter of course, consistently, and according to the specialized nature of each subject. I would especially like to point out the great job in this field done by Russian teacher L. Laidla of the 1st vocational school, the social studies teachers V. Tchukina and L. Gross of the 10th and 25th vocational schools, mathematics teacher N. Belova of the 3d vocational school imeni A. Muurisep, and many others.

These teachers rely increasingly on student presentations, debates, various forms of individual and group work that enable the youths to solve creative tasks, and to evaluate life phenomena from the position of the Soviet society's value standard. In the current school year a great part will be played in raising the ideological aspect of teaching by discussion of the materials of the 26th CPSU Congress, by gaining a knowledge of all the ideological richness of the congress and the developmental perspectives of our country, including the home republic, town and sponsoring plant. This work began already in the last school year and it must be continued skillfully and in a thought-out manner. The congress' ideas and the goals established should enrich the subject matter in each lesson, so that education will be organically tied to a conception of the great tasks facing society, and that they be communicated to each student in an understandable and concrete way. Of course, the contents and specifics of each subject must be taken into account, as well as the applicability of the presentation. Attempts must be made so that the students will not only be passive listeners but that they present information, lectures and speeches in the classes, seminars, student conferences, that they prepare appropriate exhibits, etc.

The meaningful organization of free time plays a great importance in shaping a young personality and its comprehensive development; it must complement work done in classes, it must increase the students' activity. We have much that is positive in the field of technical creativity, art and hobby circles, and sports.

For several years this republic has held the rotating red flag of the All-Union Voluntary Sports Federation "Labor Reserves" for massive sports involvement.

There are no minor matters in educational work. Teachers and principals must in their practical work pay more attention to the achievements of science and of exemplary achievements, they must create the necessary atmosphere of this and establish a demanding creative environment. The successful achievement of goals for the schools depends greatly on the level and style of school management. The main task of our school principals is the creation of an environment of creative work, mutual assistance, and high requirements in cooperation with social and party organizations. This demands a considerable improvement in school management, a delegation of specific tasks, a consistent organizing task and constant supervision of problem solving. The weakest area in our school work is internal control, an exchange of experiences, a discovery of better work experiences.



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Our school managers and teachers must understand that the school is primarily an ideological organization that cannot be removed from life. We often organize educational mass events but forget the need for individual attention to the student, especially problem students.

The young must be taught to evaluate social phenomena from class positions; this is a primary task that demands constant excelling and consistency, a broad knowledge and dedication from each teacher, shop supervisor, educator and principal.

For years shortages of shop supervisors and counselors have been sources of serious concern.

In this field we are helped little by sponsoring enterprises.

One of the most important tasks must remain the constant improvement in the professional training of teachers and shop foremen. In the future we want to continue to rely on the most recent achievements of pedagogics.

Means to successfully meet the above tasks of vocational education have been incorporated into action plans of the system's staff to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

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