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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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20 August 1985

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

AZSSR CP, KGB, OTHER OFFICIALS AT CONFERENCE ON BORDER DEFENSE

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 5 Jun 85 p2

[Editorial from AzerINFORM: "Safeguarding The Borders Is Everybody's Business"]

[Text] The Communist Party regards the safeguarding of the State Borders of our country as one of the important protections making up the defense of our socialist Fatherland. The soldiers in the green caps, who are helped in the safeguarding of the sacred borders of the Motherland by the entire Soviet people, bear their difficult service with vigilance and watchfulness. It was this issue which was discussed on 3 June during a conference of party and council leaders, law enforcement agencies of the border areas, and a number of ministries and departments of Azerbaijan. People also discussed the implementation process of a republic-level conference's recommendations advanced by the border aktiv with regard to taking additional steps to strengthen the defense of our borders in connection with the USSR Law, "Concerning the USSR State Border," becoming effective.

The Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, R. E. Mekhtiyev, opened the conference.

S. M. Guseynov, the department head of the administrative agencies of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijani communist party, delivered a speech at the conference.

Participating in the conference's debates were: the first deputy chairman of the KGB of the Azerbaijan SSR, F. D. Kudashkin; the first secretary of the Dzhaliabadskiy party raykom, I. M. Kurbanov; deputy chief of the Azerbaijani Railroad Directorate, A. M. Khayatov; deputies of the ministries of the Azerbaijan SSR; the deputy of motor transport, A. A. Aslanov; the deputy of internal affairs, K. A. Mamedov; the republic-level public procurator, M. A. Dzhafarkuliyev; the chairman of the Astarinskiy rayispolkom, A. A. Gasimov; the DND chief of the Dzhul'finskiy regional staff, N. A. Aliyev, officer R. A. Bagirov; and the chief of forces of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District, Lt Gen G. A. Zgerskiy.

After the introduction of the USSR Law, which the Soviet people have recognized as a new manifestation of the continuing concern of the party and government over ensuring the country's state security, it was noted during

the conference that specific steps had been taken in the republic. A number of measures were implemented by party, Soviet and law enforcement agencies, together with our border troops, to strengthen the reliability of border security, enhance the population's political vigilance, render assistance to the soldiers wearing green caps in their difficult service, and improve military-patriotic and military-sponsor work. Recently, the sponsorship of labor collectives and Komsomol agencies over border troops has been enhanced and the soldiers' living conditions have been bettered. These issues are covered regularly during party committee bureau meetings and the sessions of local Councils of National Deputies. Coordination has been enhanced between the agencies of internal affairs and the border troops with regard to strengthening control over passport and border-crossing procedures and maintaining the procedures covering entry into the border zone.

The implementation of the recommendations of the party border aktiv has enhanced the effectiveness of assistance rendered by party and Soviet agencies, ministries and border offices to the border troops; the activity of voluntary public patrols has been stepped up. Thousands of DND members are taking part in patrol, monitoring and violator-detainment efforts. Outstanding enthusiasts have been awarded medals, badges, valuable gifts and gratitude. The positive experience gained through these efforts has been accumulated in the Il'ichevskiy, Dzhul'finskiy, Neftechalinskiy, Lerinskiy, Astarinskiy and a number of other rayons.

The Soviet people value highly the selfless efforts of the soldiers in the green caps. A number of border collectives serving in our republic have been honored for their success in military and political training with memorable banners of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, the republic's Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Azerbaijani Komsomol; pennants and other awards have also been bestowed.

The conference emphasized the importance of strengthening still further the ties between the soldiers and border population and enhancing the sponsorship of labor collectives over border posts. Measures were discussed to improve further the efforts at ensuring the inviolability of the sacred borders of our Soviet Fatherland.

Participating in the conference's work were: the KGB chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR, S. M. Yusif-zade; the deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR, F. G. Akhmedov; and the heads of the Central Committee Departments of the Azerbaijani Communist Party, A. I. Mamedov and N. A. Mamedov.

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ULYANOVSK OBKOM CHIEF ON INCREASING PARTY EFFICIENCY

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 10, May 85 (signed to press 14 May 85)
pp 53-58

[Article by G. Kolbin, first secretary, Ul'yanovsk Party Obkom: "Improving Efficiency in Work"]

[Text] Preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the forthcoming party electoral campaign provide an opportunity to gain a thorough and detailed understanding of the content and methods of activity of party organs, and to analyze strictly how they are solving the key problems of the life and work of people and production collectives and the development of the economy and culture, and how organizational work in the masses is being conducted. The April 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenum particularly emphasized the need to continue to persist in the policy of giving daily and objective assistance to primary party organizations; increasing efficiency and effectiveness; reducing the flow of paperwork and overcoming bureaucratic style of work.

In the light of this it is especially important to present high demands for efficiency in party work as an inherent trait of Leninist style. Lenin promoted practicality and efficiency of organizational work as a first and main task. But, as is well known, efficiency does not come all by itself. It is inculcated as the result of purposeful efforts by party organizations.

The April 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenum demanded the elimination of still existing shortcomings in the style and methods of party work. This is fully applicable to the activity of party organizations in our oblast.

At the party meetings now underway and in letters sent to party committees, communists pose the question of improving organization in the work of the party obkom, gorkoms and raykoms and of strengthening party principles, as well as the ability to rely on the collective wisdom and experience of the masses; actively influence their moods and react with sensitivity to the workers' needs. It is being emphasized that the entire style of activity of party organizations and their leading organs must reliably guarantee strict observance of Leninist norms of party life; further development of intraparty democracy and active participation of communists in working out and implementing decisions.

The instructions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenum obligate us party workers to think again and again about how we are working and how effective are our efforts of mobilizing the workers to fulfill their tasks successfully. The Central Committee plenum directly indicated the need to raise the requirement upon each party member for his attitude toward his social duty; for fulfilling party decisions; and for maintaining the honorable and pure image of a party person. A communist, it stated at the plenum, is assessed according to his behavior and deeds. There are and can be no other criteria.

The party obkom has now outlined and is implementing measures to strengthen the organizational functions of party committees. We are striving to create in the work of the obkom and the entire oblast party organization a mutually demanding, principled and uncompromising atmosphere with respect to the slightest deviations from the norms of party life. In this effort the obkom starts from the principle that the higher the duty position of the leader, the more responsible must be his approach to his actions and deeds, and his example of strict observance of the party By-laws and our laws and morals.

We have started the practice of renewing the references for workers joining the party obkom bureau. True, it is necessary to overcome elements of formalism and "creative writing" in this matter. We see the essence of this work not as simply re-writing references which were put together at one time in a routine manner, in which everyone is presented as effective, politically competent and morally stable. Rather it is to study and reflect objective qualities, both positive and negative, make recommendations to eliminate shortcomings and after some time to return for a discussion and determine whether the leader really improved the work in his area and eliminated shortcomings in his personal conduct.

If we see that a person is not energetically advancing the work entrusted to him, or is even obstructing it, and if a worker is not able to improve his methods in accordance with the new requirements, we remove him from his position. For example, A. I. Shein was first secretary of the Radishchevskiy Raykom of the party, and in his time achieved good results. But, having become accustomed to his high position and honors, he stopped critically assessing the results of his work, lived on his past merits and no longer gave his full energy to his work. The raykom buro reduced its demands on cadres, did not analyze thoroughly the situation in the labor collectives, did not make a fundamental assessment of mistakes and omissions and poorly oriented people toward the best experience. As a result the rayon began to lose its positions and to miss its plan targets. It was necessary to draw organizational conclusions and strengthen the rayon leadership.

The new party secretary of the Radishchevskiy raykom, A. V. Yefremov, relying on the party aktiv, was able rapidly to create a good atmosphere of comradeship and demandingness in the rayon party organization. Lagging sectors were strengthened by leaders possessing high professional and moral qualities and enjoying authority among the workers. The buros, secretaries and departments of the party raykom began to analyze more deeply the work practices of the primary party organizations, to give them specific assistance and to generalize positive experience. It is important that the raykom

workers are constantly present at kolkhoz and sovkhos party meetings, meet with party secretaries and other party activists, and teach cadres based on concrete deeds. This has a favorable influence on the style and methods of their activity. Of late the level of work of the primary party organizations in the rayon has noticeably improved. Many collectives of brigades, farms and sections headed by communists are dealing successfully with their obligations.

And this gave good final results. Last year the rayon for the first time in the last several years fulfilled its plan for sale of meat to the state by 100.3 percent and for sale of milk by 102 percent. And the rayon's workers have not had a bad start this year. The four month task for production and sale of milk and meat to the state is also being fulfilled ahead of schedule.

Numerous examples can be given of instances when a leader is not only himself imbued with understanding of his personal responsibility, but also is doing everything so that all cadres and all communists, by their every step and action strengthen organization and efficiency in all sectors and create an atmosphere of high demandingness and a creative attitude toward the work at hand. In Ul'yanovsk, for example, Communist V. I. Omel'yanchik, the director of the Automotive Factory imeni V. I. Lenin (of the AvtoUAZ production association), is well known. Reliance on the collective and creation in it of a harmonious environment facilitated the successful introduction in the enterprise of measures for mechanization and automation of production. (Last year 270 such measures were introduced with an economic effect of more than 2 million rubles.) As a result, 80 people were released, more than 100 jobs were eliminated and the labor intensiveness of the products was reduced by 112,000 normative hours. Recently a reduction of cadre turnover and of unproductive loss of work time, and an increase in labor productivity have been noted here.

Life indicates that no matter how good the measures are which are worked out and no matter what demands for increasing responsibility and organization are made, if there is a weak leader in charge matters inevitably will suffer. For a long time the oblast permitted, for example, failures in management of the agro-industrial complex [APK]. All shortfalls in production plans for agricultural products were explained as resulting from objective causes, mainly by citing difficult weather conditions. In fact, as analysis of the activity of the oblast APK showed, at times indifference and irresponsibility, the inability of APK leaders (most of all of S. A. Petrushkin, former first deputy chairman of the oblast ispolkom) to concentrate their efforts on the main issues and accumulate and use effectively in practice the experience and knowledge of specialists, scientists, leading workers and innovators, had a great influence on work results. Meeting difficulties, which really were considerable, they threw up their hands, did not mobilize all available forces and failed to seek out reserves and opportunities to achieve a growth in production. During the work day they energetically set about solving numerous ongoing problems, signed documents, answered the telephones and held meetings. In short they seemed to be working "feverishly." Upon checking it turned out that they did not manage the processes, did not lead people toward definite end results, were "slaves" to minute by minute circumstances and lost sight of the main, promising directions of the work. Thus the appearance of intense activity was created,

which presented itself as efficiency. The work itself was not accomplished properly or was not fulfilled completely.

People were placed in charge of APK who were able fundamentally to improve the situation. The party obkom gave them the task of achieving an increase in production and bringing order to the management of all economic branches included in the agro-industrial complex. With the active assistance and support of the party obkom, the new APK leaders clarified the need for experts in mechanization and animal husbandry at each farm and determined the sources for obtaining them. In all rural areas scientifically based systems of agriculture were carefully developed anew. To support the difficult wintering of cattle in 1984-1985, resources were redistributed among rayons, the population was accustomed to preparing fodder and favorable rates of payment were established for fodder turned over to the government.

What was the result? Despite the unusually dry weather in 1984, the oblast provided itself adequate fodder. As a result, the annual order for sale of all the main types of animal products was fulfilled.

In response to the demands set down by the CPSU Central Committee on the need for further improvement of selection, assignment and education of cadres, at the end of March of this year we held a plenum of the party obkom on this question. This is a very urgent question for our oblast party organization. People are frequently promoted to supervisory work not for political and professional reasons, but on the strength of friendships and family ties, according to the principle of personal loyalty. This fallacious practice in work with cadres was maintained, for example, in the Starokulatkiyskiy Raykom which, naturally, led to negative consequences in economic activity. Behind a facade of declarations and apparent well-being, such phenomena flourished in the rayon as eye-wash and direct distortion of state accounting; signing incomplete work as complete; violations of financial discipline and other abuses of official positions by a number of leaders.

The party obkom, of course, made a principled assessment of the actions of the raykom and its first secretary, A. M. Sanzhapov. Today the rayon's leadership is stronger and true productivity is being maintained in the work of the party raykom. However, this and similar facts are indicative most of all of how critical the problem of cadres was in the oblast, solutions to which even had to be determined by a plenum of the party obkom.

Preparations for the plenum began several months ago. It included all members of the obkom and a wide circle of the party aktiv. Under the rubric, "To the CPSU Obkom Plenum on Cadres," the oblast newspaper published materials illuminating thoroughly the most important aspects of the problem.

It was noted that some oblast party organs were inclined toward on-paper methods of leadership. At times efforts of the electoral aktiv and party apparatus were wasted compiling various kinds of plans for measures and discussing them widely in party committees and organizations, which was not then buttressed with organizational work. This unavoidably widened the gap between word and deed. Loud phrases and promises to correct the situation frequently replaced deeds. The struggle against violators of party, state and

labor discipline was also carried out in a formalistic way, without the necessary principles and fervor. All of this had a negative impact on solving the fundamental questions of intensification of social production.

It is noteworthy that already during preparations for the plenum many existing shortcomings were eliminated. Thus, serious and thoughtful work developed in the oblast party organization to create a real, and not a "paper," reserve of leadership cadres in the register of appointments to party committees. It was accomplished with thorough examination of candidatures in primary party organizations and labor collectives.

Often in discussing a candidature an assessment was given not only of the strong aspects of an individual, but also mentioned were desires for eliminating particular shortcomings. For example, before recommending V. V. Lomakin, chief of the agricultural and food industry department of the party obkom to the duty of first secretary of the Inzenskiy Party Raykom, his candidature was discussed in the party obkom. Leaders of the Sel'khoztekhnika and Sel'khozkhimiya associations, the agricultural administration of the oblast ispolkom, the first secretary of the Karsunskiy Party Raykom and directors and chairmen of the kolkhozes where V. V. Lomakin had previously worked and was well known were invited. The candidature of Ye. N. Marikhin to the position of chief of the propaganda and agitation department was examined at a session of the party committee of the Scientific Research Institute of Atomic Reactors imeni V. I. Lenin (he had worked there as party committee secretary) with the participation of the broad communist aktiv, where a thorough discussion of his professional and political qualities was also held. The final decision about promoting these comrades to other work was made taking into account the opinions and proposals of the discussion participants.

Recently a number of well-prepared, knowledgeable and energetic workers were promoted in this way to leadership posts. The educational level of party, soviet and economic cadres was significantly raised.

The attitude toward the problem of promoting female cadres was also fundamentally changed. Women are being advanced more and more actively to leadership of labor collectives and social organizations. Three women have been selected first secretaries of rayon party committees and four are chairwomen of ispolkoms of rayon soviets of peoples deputies. Overall, more than 300 women throughout the oblast are in the advancement reserve.

At the obkom party plenum devoted to work with cadres it was especially emphasized that there is not and cannot be any more important task than the selection, correct placement and indoctrination of cadres and the timely strengthening of lagging sectors. Now all the conditions required for this exist everywhere. There are more than 150,000 economic specialists alone in the oblast, a quarter of whom are party members and candidates. And if in some sectors there are still workers who are lagging and passive, it is not because there is no suitable replacement for them. It is simply that some party committees do not always know the cadres well, are not preparing reserves and are working with a limited circle of people, and at times even reassign workers who have been harmful to the cause from one post to another.

This is why the party obkom strives to carry out work with cadres in a purposeful and consistent manner; to prevent violations of Lenin's principles of selection, placement and indoctrination of cadres and to conduct a policy of ensuring stability of party leadership and a proper mix of experienced and young workers. The decisions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenum direct us to do this. Reports of first secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms about the organization of work with cadre reserves are now being heard at sessions of the party obkom secretariat.

After hearing from A. S. Romanov, first secretary of the Tsil'ninskiy Raykom, for example, the secretariat discovered serious discrepancies between the "summary data" reported about the work with cadres in the rayon and the actual state of affairs, and the unprincipled position of the raykom first secretary in evaluating revealed shortcomings. At first glance work seemingly was going on with cadres. Some were enrolled in the reserve; others were promoted to leadership duties. Upon checking it became clear that the party raykom had established a secret approach in assessing the actions of particularly "authoritative" leaders. And if they committed unseemly acts the raykom tried in every way possible to hush up the matter and not "wash its dirty laundry in public." The party obkom held the raykom buro strictly accountable for its lack of principles in work with cadres.

Today in the practice of the oblast party organization, leaders are more and more being held to account, not only to their superiors, but also to those whom they lead.

We are striving to increase the responsibility of cadres and strengthen true professionalism in their style of work throughout the oblast -- from obkom down to primary party organization. We have initiated a system of branch seminars and scientific-practical conferences of primary party organization secretaries, at which questions of improving the style of work of the primary party elements, increasing the role of party organization secretaries, developing the activeness of communists and strengthening control over the activity of the administration are being examined.

Recently, for example, an oblast meeting of party organization secretaries was held, devoted to improving the militancy of primary party organizations and the vanguard role of communists. Its work was organized in 6 sections (rayons) and 36 subsections (primary organizations). The choice of base organizations was determined by the vividly expressed thrust of their experience. Thus, based on the example of the party organizations of Cherdaklinskiy Rayon, meeting participants could become acquainted with an orderly system of work with cadres and of training and indoctrinating a reserve. In Ul'yanovskiy Rayon they could learn about the experience of party influence on solving problems of the social restructuring of a village and forming of stable labor collectives. And in Leninskiy rayon they could become familiar with the experience of increasing the role of party groups and party organizations in brigades.

Working in sections and subsections was not simply a tribute to "fashion;" a desire to take, so to speak, unusual measures. It was a matter of substance. The substance of this organization is to get away from the past routine, in

which only a few previously prepared orators were active in a seminar or meeting and the rest were passive listeners. We are creating conditions in which each participant is involved in a process of practical contact with and broad comprehension of acquired experience. Those who did not speak at the plenary session and were not prepared to do so had the opportunity to express their views, comments and suggestions in a non-threatening environment, in the sections and subsections. And it should be noted that almost every party organization leader participating in our meeting took advantage of this opportunity. Some 240 people spoke. The party obkom, gorkoms and raykoms analyzed each statement, took into account the valuable suggestions and is now taking steps to implement them.

True Leninist style of work presumes developing a correct, scientifically based solution to one or another problem and its clearly organized execution. Who does not know, say, that a party organ decree must be businesslike, terse, specific and mobilize people to execute it? However, one still finds decisions which are even seemingly thought through taking into account precisely these qualities, but which in fact do not possess them. They have everything: They "obligate;" "require" and "recommend." But if one gets to the essence, even if fulfilled they cannot fundamentally change the situation with respect to the question at hand.

At the same time it is also possible to make good decisions and give decent instructions and advice for improving matters, but end up, in Lenin's expression, "incapable of implementing this advice and these instructions and effecting practical control to see that words become deeds."

In the oblast, for example, plans for land reclamation construction were not fulfilled for years. At the start of the current five-year plan, a task was levied to bring the amount of irrigated land in 1985 up to 65,000 hectares, for which it was necessary to introduce each year an additional 7,000 hectares. But only a total of this amount was introduced after three years of the five-year plan. In short the program failed.

Repeated decrees by the obkom buro and oblast ispolkom were adopted on this problem, in which the very same points were restated. If we speak of reasons, they were seen earlier and amounted to irresponsibility. And it was summed up: such an attitude toward decisions is no longer permissible. But the trouble is that this irresponsibility was viewed as some sort of abstract concept, as a negative quality inherent to many, and the specific parties guilty of failures and neglect were not named. Or, demands were made upon only secondary officials who do not determine the course of events in solving the problems of land reclamation overall throughout the oblast.

If responsible oblast officials signed several nearly identical decrees one after another, not troubling themselves to think even how many more times they would have to look at documents having no real force, this is obviously formalism, paper pushing and irresponsibility.

The party obkom buro made a principled assessment of this style of work. An obkom plenum was held which examined questions of accomplishing the land reclamation program. But already in preparing for it we took practical steps

to strengthen the reclamation construction and training of cadres. In a short time eight PMK [probably mobile mechanized columns] were created to accomplish reclamation efforts and measures were taken in order to double the rate of reclamation this year.

It is important that a businesslike attitude toward working out and making decisions and their precisely organized fulfillment be an inherent trait of the style of all economic managerial organizations. And we are noticing great changes for the better in this respect in the oblast ispolkom, oblast trade union council and oblast Komsomol committee.

Unfortunately, the authority of economic elements of the administrative sphere is slow to improve. Last year, for example, the oblast bread products administration sent 15,000 documents to the organizations within their jurisdiction, or 540 to each. It goes without saying that preparing such a quantity of paper is in no way a guarantee that they are of high quality and sufficiently business-like in nature, not to speak of the fact that it is simply impossible to control their fulfillment.

The passion for paper shuffling is being given a principled assessment at seminars of workers of oblast administrations and departments, and in staff training in the party obkom, gorkoms and raykoms. Of course there is still a lot of work ahead in order to bring the style of work of party, soviet and economic organs fully into accord with the requirements of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenum, and to overcome elements of formalism and an inclination toward numerous meetings and conferences in their activity.

Concentrated efforts by the oblast party organization toward the achievement of end results made it possible in a short period of time to stabilize the development of industrial production, capital construction and the services sector, and to create a stable growth tendency in agricultural products.

But the party teaches us not to be satisfied with what has been achieved. Despite the fact that recently the oblast party organization has succeeded in tightening up the work of many elements of the economy, the rates at which we are moving in the 11th Five-Year Plan are insufficient. We must increase them significantly. There are still collectives where disorganization is permitted, and at times indifference and irresponsibility. Therefore, strengthening order, discipline and a business-like approach in our work remains our most important task.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GROSSU SPEAKS AT TIRASPOL' AWARD CEREMONY

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 8 May 85 pp 1,3

[Ukase and excerpts from speech by S. K. Grossu, first secretary, CP of Moldavia Central Committee: "An Order Attached to the Banner of Tiraspol'"]

[Excerpts] Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on Awarding the City of Tiraspol', Moldavian SSR with the Order of the Patriotic War, First Class

For courage and steadfastness, manifested by the working people of the city during the years of the Great Patriotic War and for the successes achieved in economic and cultural construction, the city of Tiraspol', Moldavian SSR is hereby awarded the Order of the Patriotic War, First Class.

First Deputy Chairman, Presidium
of the USSR Supreme Soviet, V.
KUZNETSOV.
Secretary, Presidium of the USSR
Supreme Soviet,
T.MEHTESHASHVILI.

Moscow, The Kremlin
7 May 1985

The holiday celebrating the 40th Anniversary of the Great Victory came to our land. For the inhabitants of Tiraspol' it coincided with yet another joyous event--the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet awarded it the Order of the Patriotic War, First Class for courage and steadfastness, manifested by the working people of the city during the years of the Great Patriotic War, and for the successes achieved in economic and cultural construction.

The 40th Anniversary of the Great Victory and the entrusting to Tiraspol' of the Motherland's honorary award was the topic of a ceremonial meeting of representatives from the city's working people, party, soviet, and public organizations, as well as war veterans, a meeting which took place on 7 May.

The main address was delivered by the first secretary of the CP of Moldavia Central Committee, S. K. Grossu.

The Motherland's honorary award, he said, was an act of profound recognition of the fighting men of the Red Army, the glorious partisans, and underground fighters, who courageously battled to liberate Tiraspol' from the occupation forces, a high evaluation of those who, without sparing their efforts, labored on restoring the city, developing it along the path of social progress. It fills with a feeling of legitimate pride the inhabitants of Tiraspol' as well as all the working people of this republic, and it inspires them to new accomplishments in the name of communism.

In the name of the CP of Moldavia Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, S. K. Grossu cordially congratulated those assembled, all working people of Tiraspol' on the occasion of the Victory Holiday and the well-deserved award; he wished them new labor successes for the benefit of our Motherland, as well as happiness and prosperity for each family.

Comrade Grossu went on to say that the city of Tiraspol' had become a genuine stronghold lying athwart the path of the German-Romanian fascist invaders since the very first days of the Great Patriotic War—a laboring city and a courageous fighter, a genuine fortress on the Dnester River. Every city has its own history, its own biography. It is also unrepeatable and unique for Tiraspol'. Having arisen as a symbol of the unbreakable friendship between the Russian and Ukrainian peoples with the Moldavian people almost 200 years ago in the struggle against the Ottoman enslavers, it played an important role in the socio-economic, political, and spiritual development of the population of the Dnester region, and now it is widely known for its rich revolutionary, military, and labor traditions.

Tiraspol' played an outstanding role in the movement to form the Moldavian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, whose capital it was from 1929 to the unification and formation of the Union-level Moldavian SSR.

At the beginning of the Great Patriotic War this city became the center of a large, fortified region on the southern flank of the Soviet-German front, toward which, in pursuing the goal of capturing Odessa, the German-Fascist troops strove. The enemy had a manifold superiority in manpower and equipment, but our fighting men steadfastly repulsed all his attacks. The Red Army was actively aided by the inhabitants of Tiraspol' and the inhabitants of the neighboring villages. They dug anti-tank pits and trenches, constructed other defensive objects, and destroyed the enemy's manpower. A Communist fighting battalion, formed upon the decision of the gorkom bureau, courageously carried on the struggle against enemy parachutists and diversionists. As written up in one of the issues of PRAVDA, hundreds of persons came to the Tiraspol' Party Gorkom and demanded to be accepted into the ranks of the home guards.

In order to fight against the Fascist occupation forces, 13 underground party and Komsomol organizations were formed in the city and the adjoining regions. Many patriots, being unable under the conditions of fierce terror to set up communications with the underground, fought against the invaders on their own. Numerous documents testify to the fact that the underground fighters conducted mass agitational work among the inhabitants of the city and the surrounding villages, distributed leaflets, harbored fugitives from prisons and captivity, assisted wounded Red Army men, and inspired people to frustrate various political,

measures of the occupation forces. Many members of the underground perished in in this unequal struggle. About 5,000 Soviet patriots--prisoners-of-war, partisans, and members of the underground--were tortured in the Fascist torture chambers.

Thousands of Tiraspol's sons and daughters took part in fierce battles against the German-Fascist invaders on various fronts of the Great Patriotic War. They fought with selfless bravery and showed themselves to be fiery patriots.

The working people of the city of Tiraspol' like all the inhabitants of Moldavia did not lose for one minute their faith in their own liberation. And this day did come. During the course of the March-April 1944 offensive troops of the 3rd Ukrainian Front under the command of R. Ya. Malinovskiy, having overcome stubborn resistance by the enemy, arrived at the northern and eastern outskirts of Tiraspol'. On the night of 12 April advanced units of the 37th Army, which was under the command of Lieutenant-General M. M. Sharokhin, captured the city by an assault.

With tears of joy the inhabitants of Tiraspol' greeted their liberators--the fighting men and commanders of the Red Army. At a meeting which was held with many thousands of people present the inhabitants of Tiraspol', expressing their limitless gratitude to the valiant warriors, adopted a statement in which they swore to do everything to bring victory closer, to restore and give new birth to their native city within a brief time period, a city on which the Fascist monster had inflicted enormous damage.

I bow deeply to you and warmly acknowledge you, our dear war veterans, for the feats of arms which you have accomplished--all you soldiers, officers, generals, partisans, and members of the underground--as well as for your labor heroism, for your active participation in the patriotic indoctrination of the working people.

S. K. Grossu congratulated them on the occasion of the Motherland's high award--the Order of the Patriotic War and the jubilee medal, entitled "On the Occasion of the 40th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War," and he wished them good health, great happiness, and an active, long life.

Then he dwelt upon questions of the city's economic and social development. The history of post-war Tiraspol' is full of genuinely patriotic accomplishments. Thanks to the industriousness and skill of its workers, the great mobilizing work of the party organizations, and the country's enormous aid during an unprecedentedly brief period of time Tiraspol' was essentially born anew; it was turned into a major industrial and cultural center of Moldavia. In 1984 the amount of industrial products turned out here exceeded the pre-war level by a factor of 34.

While paying due respects to what has been achieved, we cannot fail to say that the inhabitants of Tiraspol', like all the working people of our republic, can and should achieve still higher results in all sectors of economic and cultural construction. All of us have been directed to this by the decisions of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The party has assigned us the task of re-tooling literally all sectors of the economy on the basis of up-to-date achievements of science and technology. For this purpose it is necessary to accord priority to such catalysts of scientific and technical progress as machine-tool making, computer technology, instrument manufacture, electrical engineering, and electronics. The inhabitants of Tiraspol' can and must make a substantial contribution to the solution of this exceptionally important problem.

It is also necessary everywhere to sharply step up the growth rate of labor productivity. For, you know, during the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan this city's industry provided only 67 percent of the output increase by means of increasing labor productivity. The present-day level of this very important indicator cannot be recognized as satisfactory. Therefore, one of the urgent tasks is to take all measures to create and guarantee the conditions for a steady growth of labor productivity. Also at the center of attention must be constantly increasing the quality of products being produced.

For the Soviet people, which has lived through the fiercest of wars, there is nothing more dear than peace. In the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "On the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet People's Victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945," it is pointed out that "it is necessary to struggle against war until it has begun." Soviet people are profoundly grateful to the Leninist Communist Party for its peace-loving course, for its gigantic efforts with regard to curbing the nuclear maniacs from Washington, the lovers of "star wars" and "crusades" against socialism.

Like all Soviet people, the workers of Soviet Moldavia ardently approve of and by specific deeds support the peaceful foreign and domestic policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. In accordance with the decisions of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, they are now mobilizing all their efforts to successfully implement the plans of the party and to greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner.

To the sound of stormy, prolonged applause S. K. Grossu attached the Order of the Patriotic War, First Class to the city banner, once more cordially congratulated those assembled on the occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the Great Victory as well as the high state award, and wished the inhabitants of Tiraspol' new labor accomplishments for the good of our beloved Fatherland.

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IDEOLOGICAL WORK OF UKRAINIAN PARTY EXAMINED

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 5, May 85 (signed to press 26 Apr 85)
pp 3-16

[Article by A. S. Kapto, CPSU Central Committee candidate member, secretary of Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, under the rubric "Toward the 27th CPSU Congress": "Current Task of Ideological Work: From Work Experience of Ukrainian Party Organizations in the Patriotic and Internationalist Indoctrination of Workers"; passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in source]

[Text] The Communist Party and all Soviet people are preparing to greet the 27th CPSU Congress, the congress which will sum up the work done in the current five-year period, adopt a new wording of the CPSU Program and changes in the party Bylaws, and define basic directions of the country's economic and social development for the following five-year plan and the longer term. On the threshold of the congress, the party deemed it necessary to make every party member and every Soviet citizen aware of the full novelty and complexity of the tasks facing us and to awaken the need for their imaginative solution.

Party organizations are attaching continuously growing importance to questions of ideological and political indoctrination work. The report by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade M. S. Gorbachev at the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum stated: "Ideological-political indoctrination in all its forms must be coupled to the maximum extent with the principal task of our days--acceleration of the country's social and economic development."¹ The party considers that indoctrinating the workers with profound patriotic and internationalist conviction is one of the most important tasks of ideological work. This results from the requirements themselves of the present stage in society's development when the role of conscious elements increases and when the strengthened unity of the workers of all classes and social groups, nations and nationalities within the framework of a new social and international community--the Soviet people--broadly demonstrates its capabilities as a powerful factor for accelerating social progress.

Meanwhile, as noted at the All-Union Practical Science Conference held late last year, which discussed progress in fulfilling resolutions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, "So long as nations exist, new issues will arise concerning their joint life and work within the scope of a single multinational

state. Of paramount importance at the present stage of the state's development are such problems as the rational distribution of productive forces and their further integration in the overall national economic complex, a deepening of the interaction and mutual enrichment of cultures, the strengthening of intercourse among nations, the selection and placement of cadres both in the center and in the republics and, of course, the indoctrination of workers of all nationalities in the spirit of indestructible principles of proletarian internationalism and Soviet patriotism."²

The need for constant attention to questions of the patriotic and international indoctrination of Soviet citizens also is dictated by reasons of an international nature. Class enemies abroad are taking advantage of the broad arsenal of political, economic, military and ideological means to weaken the position of world socialism, and of the Soviet Union above all, and to retard the course of social progress. Their efforts are aimed at undermining the sociopolitical and ideological unity of Soviet society and the solidarity of our country's workers about the Communist Party. They are also making no small gamble in their calculations that they will succeed in poisoning Soviet citizens' awareness with the venom of nationalism and in weakening that "feeling of a single family" with which people of various nationalities are accomplishing creative tasks which are growing in scale. The scope assumed by the actions of our enemies is indicated just by the fact that 22 foreign radio stations broadcast to the Ukraine alone and their broadcast volume just in the Ukrainian language is 28 hours per day.³ Tens of antisoviet centers of bourgeois Ukrainian nationalists function actively abroad.

Celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory over fascism provided an opportunity to recall the lessons of history once more. They suggest that any attempts to wipe the most advanced social system from the face of the earth are hopeless. The Soviet people cannot be intimidated and no forces can make them swerve from the path outlined by V. I. Lenin. At the same time, we would be poor communists if we allowed ourselves to be unconcerned regarding imperialism's aggressive schemes or the shameless "psychological warfare" which it wages against Soviet citizens. What is most dangerous under such conditions, in Lenin's words, "is to underestimate the enemy and rest content in the thought that we are stronger."⁴

Guided by the resolutions of party congresses and of CPSU Central Committee plenums and by the provisions and conclusions contained in statements by leading party figures, the Ukrainian republic party organization always believed and continues to believe that its most important duty is to show tireless concern for shaping the workers' Marxist-Leninist outlook, the heart of which is a class approach to an assessment of the processes of society's economic, political, social and spiritual development.

The concept of class indoctrination saw further development in resolutions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and in other party documents. Primary emphasis was placed on the need to instil in Soviet citizens an

unshakable allegiance to Marxism-Leninism, the cause of socialism, and the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the working class; and the ability to perceive and evaluate social phenomena from the standpoint of scientifically understood interests of the working class and the Communist Party. Class indoctrination is aimed at strengthening in all workers the sociopolitical qualities, moral standards and life orientations of the working class, where the cause of serving the Communist Party and the workers' welfare become the supreme meaning and purpose of an individual's life. The party sets the task of developing in every person a high political culture, class vigilance, irreconcilability toward bourgeois ideology, and readiness to be a hero and sacrifice himself for the defense of socialism.

In the course of indoctrination, party organizations direct their efforts at seeing that workers thoroughly master Marxism-Leninism as an integral science of the objective laws of society's development. Of paramount importance is an elucidation of the Marxist-Leninist theory of class struggle and of the decisive role of the working class and its vanguard, the Communist Party, in implementing plans for a revolutionary reorganization of society.

Patriotic and international indoctrination has an important role to play in the work of shaping Soviet citizens' class approach to the phenomena of social life and to an evaluation of historic events and modern times. This results from the fact that by its nature the question of nationalities is closely connected with the sphere of class relations. The objective basis of national difference and nationalistic prejudices is destroyed in the course of society's socialist transformation and there is a concurrent immeasurable strengthening of the social positions and the ideological and political authority of the working class--the most consistent carrier of internationalism. The commonality of class interests of various national detachments of the proletariat promoted the development and strengthening of the indestructible unity of the USSR's peoples.

In working to develop the workers' class awareness, party organizations attach great importance to the propaganda of the Marxist-Leninist teaching on the question of nationalities, to propaganda of principles of the CPSU's policy on nationalities, and to propaganda of the experience of that policy's practical implementation. It is emphasized here that concepts of "patriotism" and "internationalism" are inseparably linked with the character and content of social relations. Consequently, a profound awareness of their essence is possible only from specific positions of history. Special attention is given to the fact that socialist patriotism differs qualitatively from patriotism of the past. Having absorbed everything of most value characteristic of the patriotism of foremost people of preceding eras, socialist patriotism is at the same time much richer and deeper in content. It was born of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which gave all workers of our country their real homeland. The development of socialist patriotism results objectively from public ownership of the means of production and from the very essence of the new order, and its ideological sources lie in the great Marxist-Leninist teaching. Socialist patriotism signifies allegiance to the traditions of revolutionary struggle, to the cause of Civil and Great Patriotic war heroes, and to the

grand labor achievements of Soviet citizens. To be a patriot today means to perform vigorous, conscious work for the triumph of communist ideals.

The dialectical interrelationship of socialist patriotism and internationalism is revealed in propaganda and agitation. The explanation is made that socialist patriotism is deeply international in its essence inasmuch as its content is international, inasmuch as it is inherent to the representatives of all peoples of our multinational country and, finally, inasmuch as the assurance of an acceleration of the country's social-economic development is concurrently the patriotic and international duty of Soviet citizens.

The system of Marxist-Leninist education has an important role to play in patriotic and internationalist indoctrination. Ukrainian party committees have considerable experience in organizing such education and show constant concern for improving its quality and results. The 26th CPSU Congress noted the creative arrangement of Marxist-Leninist education in party organizations of the Donbass.⁵ People in the city of Kiev and in Kharkov, Vinnitsa, Crimea and other oblasts are objectively engaged in this work to a great extent. A rejuvenated structure of political education has been introduced everywhere, the staff of propagandists has been strengthened and the content of classes has been enriched.

The system of Marxist-Leninist education has broad opportunities to reveal in detail the internationalist nature of the Communist Party's ideological and organizational foundations and the internationalist essence of its domestic and foreign policy. The diverse forms of classes and the wide range of problems studied permit connecting the consideration of theoretical principles of the CPSU's policy of nationalities with an analysis of specific issues of the economic, political, social and spiritual development of Soviet society and of the class struggle in the international arena.

During the 1984/1985 academic year there were 2,357,000 persons in the republic engaged in party training and 2,189,000 boys and girls engaged in Komsomol political education. The audience for economic education comprises over 6.5 million persons. In addition, 1,513,000 persons are engaged in mass forms of political studies. The figures cited reflect the profound interest of party members and the nonparty aktiv in mastering political knowledge and in studying the theory of Marxism-Leninism.

During the classes more and more emphasis is being placed on criticism of anti-communism, bourgeois and revisionist ideology, and nationalism. For a number of years now political schools and seminars on current problems of the ideological struggle in the international arena have been established for various categories of students. This allows the students to thoroughly master the Leninist methodology of counterpropaganda and to obtain specific factual material for reasoned criticism of capitalist reality and bourgeois ideology, for revelation of advantages of the socialist way of life, and for exposure of the reactionary essence of bourgeois nationalism.

The publication, with large printings, of works by the classics of Marxism-Leninism, works by CPSU and Soviet government leaders, party documents and other sociopolitical literature serves to raise the ideological and theoretical level of classes in the party training system and to improve ideological and political indoctrination work. Publication of the "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy V. I. Lenina" [Complete Collected Works of V. I. Lenin] in the Ukrainian language was a major event in the republic's ideological and political life. Publication of the "Sochineniya K. Marksa i F. Engel'sa" [Works of K. Marx and F. Engels] in the Ukrainian language is concluding. In the years of Soviet power the overall printing of works by the classics of Marxism-Leninism which came out in the republic in the Russian and Ukrainian languages was 42 million copies.

The republic's ideological aktiv, party members and workers received the thematic collections "V. I. Lenin, KPSS o bor'be za mir" [V. I. Lenin and the CPSU on the Struggle for Peace], "V. I. Lenin, KPSS o rabochem klasse" [V. I. Lenin and the CPSU on the Working Class], "V. I. Lenin, KPSS o Sovetskom mnogonatsional'nom gosudarstve" [V. I. Lenin and the CPSU on the Soviet Multi-national State], and a number of others. Publication in the Ukrainian language of the fourteen-volume collection of documents "KPSS v rezolyutsiyakh i resheniyakh s'yezdov, konferentsiy i plenumov TsK" [The CPSU in Resolutions and Decisions of Central Committee Congresses, Conferences and Plenums] has been completed. From year to year the republic's publishing houses have been building up the publication of literature which covers current problems of CPSU history and policy, party organizational development, and the struggle against bourgeois ideology.

An important task of counterpropaganda work now being carried on in the republic is to forestall the hostile campaign which our class enemies unquestionably will unleash on a large scale in connection with preparations of the new wording of the CPSU Program. The appearance of some new falsification techniques also is not precluded in the hostile interpretations and evaluations of this very important party document, but the basis of these interpretations and evaluations most likely will be that ideological baggage with which bourgeois "sovietology" entered the 1980's. We are very familiar with this baggage and this allows us to anticipate basic directions of bourgeois propaganda and develop ways to organize appropriate counterpropaganda work.

Specific steps to strengthen counterpropaganda taking into account today's tasks and future prospects were discussed in 1984 at ideological aktiv conferences held in all republic oblasts. Party organizations reinforced attention to the propaganda of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy. Various means of propaganda and agitation are used to widely demonstrate the party's increased role in Soviet society and the CPSU's course toward perfecting developed socialism, to reveal the vital force of the ideas and principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism, and to provide reasoned criticism of various kinds of conjecture regarding its essence. A number of books was published to assist the ideological cadres. These books cover current issues of the CPSU's activity, expose bourgeois propaganda attacks against real socialism, and demonstrate the insolvency of all kinds of nationalist concepts. A roundtable

meeting of scientists which discussed current issues in the criticism of bourgeois and revisionist falsifications of the CPSU's leading role in Soviet society considerably promoted the activation of this work. The meeting was organized in May 1984 by the Party History Institute of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee together with editors of the UKRAINSKIY ISTORICHESKIY ZHURNAL. The issues examined at the meeting received wide press coverage.

Lecture work holds an important place in patriotic and internationalist indoctrination. Over 50,000 lecturers in the republic speak regularly on these current problems. More than 700 people's universities have been established. The experience in organizing lecture propaganda in Kiev, in Kharkov Oblast and in a number of other places merits attention.

Various forms of mass political work--unified political days, weeks and decades of fraternal republics, soldier mothers' nights and so on--also promote the development of high patriotic and internationalist feelings in people. Theme nights entitled "Soviets Have a Special Pride" gave a good account of themselves in Ternopol Oblast. The "Two Worlds--Two Ways of Life" lecture bureaus are operating successfully in Chernovitsy Oblast. The sociopolitical clubs imeni Ya. Galan in Lvov Oblast and presentations by the "For Peace Throughout the World" agitation teams in Donetsk Oblast are widely used for class indoctrination.

Internationalist and patriotic indoctrination serves as an important means for mobilizing the masses for creative work. The expansion and deepening of inter-republic economic ties within the scope of a unified national economic complex and the development of international socialist economic integration internationalize the very nature of labor to an even greater extent. This simultaneously poses tasks for party organizations to use various means of indoctrinational work to reveal the international importance of a conscientious fulfillment of the established tasks by every enterprise and every worker.

Party organizations use those great opportunities which labor collectives (especially multinational ones) possess in the matter of shaping patriotic and internationalist awareness. Experience has shown that joint labor activity backed up by measures of an ideological indoctrination character actively promote a strengthening of relationships of friendship and comradely mutual help. The development of diverse forms of inter-republic labor relations productively serves this same thing. Our republic's workers compete with the toilers of 34 oblasts, 76 cities, 378 rayons and 2,313 production collectives from other union republics. We cherish the sincere friendship with our brothers and we seek ways to deepen mutual contacts.

It is particularly worthwhile to ponder how to make more effective use of socialist competition for the purpose of all enterprises' unconditional fulfillment of obligations for inter-republic deliveries. It is hardly necessary to mention how important this is today! We are posing this question in the republic in an acute, principled manner. Broadcasts entitled "Delivery Discipline: A Measure of the Enterprise's Responsibility and Honor" are being made over

Ukrainian television and radio for the second year. Other forms of work also are used which are intended to help shape the workers' attitude toward this matter as their patriotic and international duty.

And we cannot help but touch on the following matter. In the complicated foreign political situation we have to do a better and more convincing job of revealing to people the direct connection of their daily labor with the class and ideological struggle in the international arena. Through their labor, Soviet citizens are contributing to successful fulfillment of quotas of the 11th Five-Year Plan, to an improvement in the people's welfare, and to a strengthening of the position of the entire socialist community, and they are thus dealing a crushing blow to the false little ideas of bourgeois propaganda concerning the "crisis" of the socialist economy and socialism's "ineffectiveness." This is a kind of criticism of bourgeois ideology by action, and exposure of the myths of imperialist propaganda by our entire work practice. Isn't the construction of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline really convincing proof of this? In this case a worker's firm word and, most important, action specifically were a substantial, resolute response to imperialism's hostile act--to its embargo. When the pipeline was being constructed party organizations of the republic (over whose territory a considerable portion of the route is known to pass) made use of the broad arsenal of means of political indoctrination work to make each participant in the construction aware not only of the economic meaning, but also the political meaning of the party and government's successful fulfillment of the task and placement of the gas pipeline into operation ahead of schedule. The experience gained here already is being used, and will be used actively in the future.

It should be noted, however, that not yet everyone properly understands his involvement in the class struggle in the international arena. It is important to assist each person to realize clearly that the results of Soviet citizens' labor serve as a powerful factor in strengthening socialism's position in its historic dispute with capitalism. Every worker must be imbued with an understanding that the development of new models of technology and equipment and concern for the honor of a factory or plant trademark and for the quality of products manufactured promote the growth of socialism's economic might, elevate its ideological and moral prestige and international authority, and acquire great political resonance.

The role of mass information and propaganda media in the patriotic and internationalist indoctrination of workers is great. Party organizations try to ensure that press coverage and television and radio broadcasts are profound in content and intelligible in form, instill a high feeling of pride in our socialist homeland, and promote the development of an active position in life. A broad response was evoked in readers particularly by appearances of heroes of labor well known to the entire country: A. V. Gitalov in the newspaper RADYANS'KA UKRAINA, A. S. Perkun in the newspaper SIL'SKI VISTI, G. Ya. Gorban' in RABOCHAYA GAZETA, and a number of others who touched on problems troubling every person. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee supported these appearances.

There is also instructive work experience in republic television and radio. Television viewers watch with interest the artistic and journalistic program "Brotherhood." Broadcasts of the "Soldier's Glory" series have appeared on television screens every Sunday for around ten years. The series of major television broadcasts entitled "With and for People," "On this Day 40 Years Ago" and "Your Position in Life"; the counterpropaganda television broadcast "The Facts Bear Witness"; the series broadcasts over republic radio entitled "Life's Height" and "The Great Patriotic War: Pages of the People's Exploit"; and the program "Constellation" are popular.

We try to make full use of those very abundant opportunities which Soviet literature and the arts possess in the matter of developing the workers' patriotic and internationalist convictions. Each year in the Ukraine there are over 1,100 titles of fictional books and up to 50 full-length fictional films put out, some 50,000 plays are staged, and 75,000 concerts and hundreds of exhibits are organized. Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, remarked in a speech at a joint plenum of boards of creative unions of the UkSSR that "our republic's literature and art have been developing in a single channel of socialist culture and have been enriched with new, substantial creative achievements; they actively promote the indoctrination of a new person and the development of his communist conviction and feeling of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism."⁷

All of the multinational Soviet literature is rich in internationalist traditions. The best works of literature of every people now have become the property of all peoples of our country. They help the readers better understand the problem of the history of the USSR's peoples, become more closely familiar with the traditions of their revolutionary struggle, and visualize present-day concerns. All this plays a role of no small importance in indoctrinating patriots and internationalists.

The works by masters of fictional literature are translated in the Ukraine from almost 60 languages of the USSR's peoples. Such major publications as the 60-volume "Sokrovishchnitsa bratskikh literatur" [Depository of Fraternal Literatures], the 50-volume series "Sources of Friendship" and others are a convincing example of how broadly propaganda of the best achievements of the multinational Soviet literature is carried on in the republic.

The best books by Soviet writers on the Great Patriotic War serve in particular to develop high patriotic and internationalist feelings. Many of them were included in the 40-volume "Exploit" series, publication of which was completed by the 40th anniversary of the Victory. The two-volume publication of memoirs of Great Patriotic War participants entitled "My shli k tebe, Pobeda" [We Went to You, Victory] became a noticeable phenomenon in the republic's literary life. Its authors are soldiers of different nationalities who made their contribution to the defeat of Hitler fascism. This book plays an important role in the young people's class indoctrination; it helps understand the important element--the sources of our courage and our victory--and not just understand it, but also to always remember the obligation of the living to the memory of those who gave their lives for the freedom and independence of the socialist Motherland.

The great force of the cinema's ideological and artistic influence also is used to indoctrinate workers in a spirit of patriotism and socialist internationalism. The republic's film studios have made a number of fictional and documentary movies with a vivid patriotic and international resonance in recent years. Film lecture bureaus on patriotic and international topics have become firmly established in the practice of a majority of movie theaters. The "Working Man on the Screen" and "Youth" film festivals and children's and youth film weeks have become a good tradition. Political film halls and clubs are being organized in the republic, with their primary audience being young people. Sixty such halls now are in operation.

Figures of the theatrical arts are making their contribution to this important work. The plays of more than 500 authors are being staged in the republic. Four-fifths of the repertoire consists of works of the Soviet drama. The "Friendship" theater of the Ukrainian Theatrical Society is in operation in the republic for the fifth year. During this period the best plays of 21 collectives from the RSFSR, Belorussia, Georgia, Armenia, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia have been performed on its stage. Each year up to 40 theatrical collectives of the Ukraine go on the road to fraternal republics.

Class conditioning of the youth and development of the youth's patriotic and internationalist convictions is a subject of special concern for party committees. The CPSU Central Committee Decree "Further Improvement of Party Management of the Komsomol and of the Komsomol's Role in Communist Indoctrination of the Youth" emphasizes the need "to persistently develop young people's Marxist-Leninist outlook, class consciousness and irreconcilability toward bourgeois ideology and toward everything contradicting the idea of social justice."⁸

Today the fixed attention of everyone involved in the job of patriotic and internationalist indoctrination is turned to the school, for it is from childhood years that the foundations of a person's love for the Motherland and respect for the work of older people are laid down and a readiness to continue carrying the baton of their grand achievements is instilled. The indoctrinational level of activities is rising, with emphasis placed on those which prompt youngsters to act and to experience things together, and which provide stimulation for the mind and heart.

Propaganda of the heroic traditions of the party and people and of Soviet state symbolics has been improved among pupils. International friendship clubs function actively in many schools. New forms of work have become widespread in a number of places. In Kherson Oblast, for example, citizenship lessons generate interest among schoolchildren. The experience of organizing political nights for the pupils in schools of Lutsk merits attention.

The "World Around Us" city sociopolitical club is highly popular among Zhitomir's pupils. It operates in the facility of the party obkom political education club. All tenth-graders of city schools study in the sociopolitical club. Its training program has a clear-cut counterpropaganda direction. The discussion in the club's classes, which are held monthly, concerns current problems of contemporary ideological struggle which have "access" to the youth,

so to speak. This experience now is spreading in other oblasts of the republic.

Great importance is attached to a further improvement in the work of university chairs of social sciences in the political indoctrination of young students. Party committees are concerned with raising the ideological-theoretical and methodological level of instruction and with seeing that full use is made of the indoctrinational potential of the social sciences for shaping the future specialists' class indoctrination during classes in all subjects of the social sciences cycle. Special courses on criticism of basic directions of contemporary anticommunism have been organized in the universities. Students' meetings with party workers, youth debates, question-and-answer nights and other activities have begun to be held more often.

The indoctrinational influence of the Komsomol press has increased in recent years. A successful form of participation by youth newspapers in the accomplishment of class indoctrination tasks has been their preparation of monthly pages with a counterpropaganda direction. In the newspaper MOLOD' UKRAINI it is titled "Arguments and Facts" and in the KOMSOMOL'SKOYE ZNAMYA it is titled "Dialogue." It is fundamentally important for articles of youth newspapers to be filled with current political content and to reveal socialism's advantages even more vividly and intelligibly.

Using various means of ideological influence and taking a differentiated approach to different groups of the populace, party organizations try to ensure that internationalism is converted into deeper and deeper convictions and the standard of conduct of broad masses of the republic's workers.

In addition I would like to share thoughts about ways to further improve internationalist and patriotic indoctrination.

It is a question above all of a need for a significant strengthening of emphasis on the work of indoctrination by history. The urgency of this task is explained not only by the fact that new generations are being born; its importance grows in connection with the fact that there is a growth in public interest in lessons of the historical path covered by the Soviet Union. An analysis of those lessons is becoming more intent, helping not only to assess the historical past more thoroughly, from a class position and from the level reached, but also to see more clearly the prospects opening before us. And the further we depart from our sources in the sense of time, the more we must strive to become closer to them in the spiritual sense by studying, developing and enriching the grand traditions of the older generations.

Indoctrination by history is intended to serve so that Soviet citizens fully perceive the patterns of social development and the historical process, have a clear idea of the essence of the modern era, and understand the causes and logic of the class struggle, and particularly the ideological struggle. This indoctrination permits workers to be thoroughly familiarized with the heroic

past of the peoples of our multinational country and with the traditions of their joint struggle against czarist autocracy, landowners and capitalists, and of their joint participation in building socialism and defending its achievements.

Indoctrination by history in our socialist understanding means to preserve and augment the party and people's heroic past and to shape in young people high patriotic qualities, moral principles and ideological conviction. Specific history and its events transmit this relationship of generations and serve as a living thread linking our Motherland's heroic past with her present and future. Today, when our class enemy is attempting to disrupt the unity of generations and drop seeds of skepticism and indifference in young people's awareness, the experience of past heroes with their revolutionary passion, utter dedication to the party's great cause and feeling of unquenchable hatred for enemies of the socialist homeland is called upon to play an even greater role in the patriotic indoctrination of young people and the shaping of their class conditioning.

It is necessary in particular to use all available means to show the younger generation "on whom to base their life." Observations and sociological surveys confirm that images of the revolutionary party member, the soldier-hero and man the creator serve the Soviet youth as examples for emulation. The philosophical formula of such people's own existence is permeated with the thirst for life and belief in the triumph of progress and social justice. Their portrait of history is of great indoctrinational importance and actively contributes to the shaping of ideological values.

But the meaning of indoctrination by history for us is not only that new generations of Soviet citizens know the price at which our happy life was obtained and not just a perpetuation of military and labor exploit of a people who created the society of developed socialism. In the process of indoctrination party organizations strive to ensure that unshakable allegiance to heroic traditions of the past is manifested above all in selfless creative labor for the good of the Motherland.

The work of indoctrinating workers on the grand traditions of the past received new impetus during preparations for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. Lectures and speeches by propagandists and agitators, press articles, and radio and television broadcasts told of the Soviet people's heroism at the front and in the rear and about the contribution which workers of the Soviet Ukraine made to the common cause. The 40th anniversary of the republic's liberation from the fascist German occupiers was widely celebrated. The cities and villages greeted war veterans who arrived for the celebrations from all corners of the country as people most near and dear.

Some 40,000 monuments and memorial signs were put up in the Ukraine in honor of the exploit by the victorious people. The "Ukrainian State Museum of Great Patriotic War History" memorial complex, visited annually by over 1.5 million persons, the "Ukraine for the Liberators" monument in the settlement of

Melovoye in Voroshilovgrad Oblast, a memorial complex of 32 monuments to heroes of the Korsun-Shevchenkivskiy Battle, monuments to Kovpak's partisans in Yaremcha and the Spadshchanskiy Forest, the monument honoring 68 naval landing personnel and Heroes of the Soviet Union in Nikolayev, the "Young Guard" memorial complex in Krasnodon, the monument of Armed Forces combat glory in Lvov-- can one really list them all? Young Pioneer ties are tied and Komsomol cards are presented at the sacred places. Solemn rallies are held here and the routes of Red Pathfinder detachments end here. Young soldiers take the oath of allegiance to the Motherland at the Eternal Flame.

It is difficult to overestimate the beneficial influence on the young generation of tours to places of the fathers' glory. Young people of the Ukraine joined actively in the "Great Patriotic Annals" All-Union Search Expedition. Its participants revive the names of dead soldiers, erect monuments and memorial plaques, establish combat glory rooms and museums, and do much more to perpetuate the memory of the people's exploit in the years of grim battles.

The people's military exploits and the desire to emulate the heroes inspire citizens with new vigor in the year of the 40th anniversary of the victory. Tens of thousands of red-starred combines head for the summer harvest in the grain fields, and each star on the hopper signifies a thousand quintals of threshed grain. This wonderful tradition goes back to the fiery frontline years when stars symbolizing combat actions were drawn on tank turrets and aircraft fuselages. "Work for yourself and for a comrade who has gone to the front!" was the call which, as we know, was taken up by rear toilers in the last war. A movement to work for oneself and for those who gave their lives in the struggle for our socialist Motherland's freedom and independence now has become widespread in many labor collectives. More than 20,000 labor collectives and 300,000 production leaders struggled to fulfill quotas of the 11th Five-Year Plan by the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

A special place is set aside for the propaganda of a knowledge of party history in the work of indoctrination by history. This results naturally from the fact that the Soviet people's entire heroic history, combat and labor victories and outstanding achievements are inseparably linked with the work of the Communist Party.

The capabilities of the school and university are actively used to propagandize party history. The study of the CPSU's historical experience is expanding in the system of party and Komsomol training. Propaganda of a knowledge of party history holds a significant place in lecture work and in various mass political activities.

Paramount emphasis is placed on a search for those forms of indoctrinational work which have great emotional effect. The historical portrait theater enjoys wide popularity among the population, and particularly among young people. It was established back in 1978 on the basis of the Ukrkontsert [Ukrainian Concert]. Its repertoire includes 10 musical and literary plays devoted to the life and work of V. I. Lenin, F. E. Dzerzhinskiy, N. K. Krupskaya,

M. V. Frunze, I. F. Armand and other prominent Leninist revolutionaries. During the present five-year plan alone the theater already has performed more than 700 times at enterprises, establishments and educational institutions.

Party committees bring in party historians extensively to propagandize the CPSU's historical experience. Many of them take a productive part in mass political work and write articles in the press while engaged in research activities. The publication of essays of the history of all 25 oblasts and of the Kiev city organization of the Ukrainian Communist Party has been completed with the active participation of party historians. Their publication not only was a significant event in the republic's ideological-political and cultural life, but also marked a substantial contribution to the development of the science of party history. Preparations now are under way to publish essays on the history of the Ukrainian Communist Party in two volumes. The group of authors includes leading scientists of the Party History Institute of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee (a branch of the Marxism-Leninism Institute of the CPSU Central Committee), the Higher Party School of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the UkSSR Academy of Sciences History Institute, and Kiev University.

There has been a significant growth in interest in a knowledge of history, among the younger generation above all, thanks to the planned, purposeful work of propagandizing such knowledge. It can be said that a unique "knowledge-of-history explosion" is under way.

It is true that we must admit self-critically that not yet all opportunities are being used properly to propagandize a knowledge of history. In particular, there is an urgent need for a significant improvement in the quality of instruction and propaganda of our Motherland's history among schoolchildren. The question of improving history textbooks is acute, for it is obvious that present training courses often present factographic material devoid of civic journalism and giving rise to no feelings, and thus not fully indoctrinating. It would be useful if, in addition to writing new and more improved textbooks, our scientists and pedagogs would work together with the writers on developing interesting, vivid history aids intended for the student youth. It seems to us that this should be history in persons, images and episodes, a historical narrative written in the form of a heart-to-heart talk with the young reader.

I would like to touch on still another fundamental issue. We all know that ideological work falls in the sphere of the study of man. Our propaganda can be effective only when party ideas take over not only the consciousness, but feelings as well. The problem of a correlation of what is rational and emotional in the process of communist indoctrination of Soviet citizens needs a more profound scientific interpretation in this connection.

It is impossible not to see that this correlation at times has been disrupted in propaganda practice in recent years and proper attention has not been given to influence on the sensual and emotional aspect of consciousness. We still have occasion to encounter an unconcerned attitude toward how our word is taken and to whether or not it masters a person's thoughts and feelings. It appears

necessary to take vigorous steps to see that proper attention is given in indoctrinational work everywhere to the immediate effect on development of profound patriotic and internationalist feelings. We must proceed from Lenin's statement that without human emotions "there never has been, there is not, and there cannot be a human QUEST for the truth."⁹ Any ideological position can be firm only if it is backed up by deep feelings.

For example, there are many poems and songs about the Motherland. The beauty of the home area at times is extolled in them with great mastery, and this is proper. We cannot ignore love for home places in indoctrinating patriotic feelings. But it is apropos to ask the question why it is often overlooked that the patriotism of a Soviet citizen no matter where he was born or no matter what his nationality means above all a pride in belonging to the world's first country of victorious socialism, utter dedication to the Communist Party, vital labor for the sake of the Motherland, and readiness to come to its defense at any minute and perform his international duty? The ideas of patriotism and internationalism which took hold of the masses represent a great motivating force. If they are linked with personal experiences and practical affairs they seemingly "sprout" in the consciousness and become convictions. In patriotic and internationalist indoctrination it is very important to give everyone, especially a young person, an opportunity to come directly in contact with what is exalted and to touch the innermost strings of his feelings. Who has not seen what a strong impression the song "Victory Day" produces on people? We should have more of such songs and poems. They will help everyone profoundly perceive that the Soviet Motherland begins with October and with the great Lenin.

In improving the work of shaping a class consciousness and patriotic and internationalist convictions it is important to strive to ensure that these qualities also are manifested in active forms of political action. Collecting signatures to appeals in defense of imperialism's prisoners, antiwar rallies and demonstrations, collecting money for the Peace Fund, and youth referendums all are vivid forms specifically of workers' political action where the Soviet citizens' involvement in the struggle of forces of social progress against the forces of reaction and war is visibly displayed. This confirms the current nature of Lenin's words: "The sentiment, excitement and conviction of the masses must be displayed and are displayed in ACTION."¹⁰

Further improvement of the system of party management of patriotic and internationalist indoctrination is a condition for successful accomplishment of the tasks of such indoctrination. Party committees constantly consider questions of the workers' patriotic and internationalist indoctrination. This was a subject at the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum which discussed tasks of the republic party organization stemming from resolutions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. These problems were analyzed when the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee examined questions of work by the Ternopol, Rovno and Sumy party obkoms and the Chernovitsy and Vinnitsa party gorkoms. In addition to the positive points, deficiencies in this work were

noted in the party decrees. It was pointed out in part that indoctrinational capabilities of classes in the Marxist-Leninist education system, of lecture propaganda and of mass agitation activities are not always used effectively in the process of shaping workers' profound patriotic and internationalist convictions. Some propagandists and lecturers superficially explain theoretical provisions and conclusions on developed socialism, on the role of the working class in internationalizing the life of Soviet society, on the Soviet people as a new historical community of people, and on the importance of the Russian language as a means of international intercourse. Not all ideological workers can carry on counterpropaganda at the proper level or offer a prompt and worthy rebuff to various kinds of fabrications by our enemies. At times we have occasion to encounter nationalistic manifestations and religious prejudices where ideological indoctrination work has relaxed.

Party resolutions have defined specific measures to improve the effectiveness of the work being done. The efforts of the party committees are aimed at a further increase in the ideological and theoretical level of propaganda and agitation, at strengthening its connection with practice, and at ensuring coordination of the actions of party organizations, soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol, creative unions and ideological establishments in the job of patriotic and internationalist indoctrination. It is for this purpose that attention is given to improving the planning of indoctrinational work, which permits specifying the tasks facing party organizations and various ideological establishments, ensuring reliable supervision over their fulfillment, and concentrating forces on what is important and most essential.

Plans worked out for the period of important political campaigns help in particular to purposefully coordinate the work of patriotic and internationalist indoctrination. Today such plans are being implemented in connection with preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, the 27th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress and the 80th anniversary of the first Russian revolution. Measures along the line of party organs, editorial offices of newspapers, television and radio broadcasting, the "Znaniye" Society and other organizations are covered in them and carried out in connection with them.

Improving work with ideological cadres is an object of concern for the party. A broad system of their training and retraining operating at all levels has taken shape in the republic. It includes the Higher Party School of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Marxism-Leninism universities, courses and schools of expertise in lecturing, permanently operating propaganda seminars, ideological aktiv schools, and so on. Party workers, lecturers and propagandists thoroughly study theoretical questions of proletarian internationalism and problems of the CPSU's policy of nationalities. There is also special training for lecturer and propagandist cadres on this subject matter. Over the last six years more than 400 lecturers specializing in this direction have been trained at special courses functioning on the basis of the VPSH [Higher Party School] of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

No small importance is attached to generalizing the foremost experience of patriotic and internationalist indoctrination and to improving its forms.

Seminars and conferences are held regularly for this purpose and questions of patriotic and internationalist indoctrination are examined in the press and in works by scientists and party workers. A fourth issue of a collection from the series "Ideological Work: Experience and Problems" recently was published with an analysis of the experience of republic party organizations in strengthening the offensive and effective nature of political indoctrination work.

The steadfast improvement in the level of class, patriotic and internationalist consciousness is an accelerator of society's social-economic development and of the workers' spiritual growth. This is also confirmed by achievements of the republic's labor collectives. The growth rates of production and labor productivity in industry exceeded planned goals in 1984. There were positive advances in sectors of the agro-industrial complex. There was a significant expansion in the scale of introduction of achievements of foremost science and technology in the national economy and the implementation of measures for a further increase in the people's standard of living was assured. The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee presented challenge red banners to the Ukrainian SSR, the city of Kiev, to 8 oblasts, 15 cities and 45 rural rayons of the republic, and to 294 labor collectives based on results of All-Union Socialist Competition for 1984. The efforts of republic workers presently are aimed at successfully completing the present five-year plan and fulfilling the high socialist pledges they made.

As they comprehensively improve the organization, content and methodology of indoctrinational work, party committees are striving to ensure that profound patriotic and internationalist convictions prompt every person to perform active work to strengthen the socialist Motherland's might and the cause of peace and socialism. The creative mood and high interest of workers of the Ukraine as well as of our entire multinational country in implementing party policy became a very important political result of the work which was done. This is embodied in the desire to greet the 27th congress of the Leninist Party worthily with conscientious and selfless labor.

FOOTNOTES

1. M. S. Gorbachev, "Convocation of the Next 27th CPSU Congress and Tasks Connected with Its Preparation and Conduct: Report at CPSU Central Committee Plenum of 23 April 1984," PRAVDA, 24 April 1985.
2. "Sovershenstvovaniye razvitogo sotsializma i ideologicheskaya rabota partii v svete resheniy iyun'skogo (1983 g.) Plenuma TsK KPSS. Materialy Vsesoyuznoy nauchno-prakticheskoy konferentsii. Moskva, 10--11 dekabrya 1984 g." [Improvement of Developed Socialism and the Party's Ideological Work in Light of Resolutions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum: Materials of the All-Union Practical Science Conference. Moscow, 10-11 December 1984], Moscow, 1985, p 31.

3. See "Plenum Tsentral'nogo Komiteta KPSS, 14--15 iyunya 1983 goda. Stenograficheskiy otchet" [CPSU Central Committee Plenum, 14-15 June 1983. Stenographic Account], Moscow, 1983, p 59.
4. V. I. Lenin, "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Collected Works], Vol 41, p 144.
5. See "Materialy XXVI s'yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1981, p 76.
- 6-7 [sic]. PRAVDA UKRAINY, 13 December 1984.
8. PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN', No 14, 1984, p 7.
9. Lenin, Vol 25, p 112.
10. Ibid., Vol 11, p 58.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ARSSR CONTROL COMMITTEE REPRIMANDS TRUSTS

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 18 May 85 p 2

[Unattributed report under two subheads, "We write One--Carry Two" and "Left-overs Are not Sweet": "In the Armenian SSR Committee of People's Control"]

[Text] We Write One--Carry Two

The results of repeated checks on the state of labor discipline, the use of working time and introduction of the brigade contract method in the republic's Glavuprmontazhspetsstroy [Main Administration of Installation and Special Construction Work] organizations were examined at a meeting of the Armenian SSR Committee of People's Control.

The committee noted that, although a number of actions to carry out the recommendations of the Armenian SSR KNK [Committee of People's Control] recorded in the 1982 resolution have been taken by the Main Administration and organizations subordinate to it, certain elements [podrazdeleniya], and first of all the Armpromventilyatsiya [Armenian Industrial Ventilation] administration and the specialized administration of Spetsstroy [Special Construction], have neither developed nor implemented effective measures for strengthening labor discipline, reducing loss of working time and establishing proper procedures in preparing State reports on labor. Nor, despite assertions to the contrary, have actions been taken by them to introduce the brigade form of labor organization into production.

Here, instead of eliminating deficiencies in work, they took the path of falsifying reports. The facts of disparity with the actual situation in reports on labor and loss of working time were brought out by a check. Just in the five organizations checked, the actual number of absences from work for 1984 was understated by three magnitudes. In Armenian Industrial Ventilation's installation administration, instead of the 1800 man-days of absences permitted, 385 man-days appear in reporting. In installation administrations Nos 2 and 3 of the Armsantekhmontazh [Armenian Sanitary Equipment Installation] Trust, the actual personnel turnover amounted to 32.9 and 29.0 percent instead of the 18.3 percent indicated in the report.

The procedure for work on subbotniye dni [days of overtime work donation to the State without pay] was violated, and overtime compensatory work was not shown in the timesheets.

Actions have not been taken to introduce the brigade form of labor organization into construction and installation production. Here, Armenian Industrial Ventilation's installation administration turned up again among the "leaders". Nor is Special Construction, where not a single self-supporting brigade had been organized at the time of the check, lagging behind it.

The committee has pointed out to the Armenian SSR Main Administration of Installation and Special Construction Work chief, G. Gambaryan, the inadequacy of measures taken by the Main Administration and its subordinate organizations to strengthen labor discipline and introduce the brigade form of labor organization.

The chief of Armenian Industrial Ventilation's MU [installation administration], A. Zakharyan, has been given a severe reprimand for failing to take steps to carry out the Armenian SSR Committee of People's Control resolution, for the presence of instances of falsification in State reporting on labor and for unsatisfactory introduction of the brigade form of labor organization into construction and installation production.

The chief of the department of labor, salaries and personnel of the Main Administration of Installation and Special Construction Work, V. Agadzhanian; the manager of the Armenian Sanitary Equipment Installation Trust, R. Arutyunyan; and the chief engineer of Special Construction's SSU [specialized construction administration], K. Nalbandyan, have been warned that they will be held strictly accountable if they do not take measures to establish the proper State procedures in using labor resources and to suppress instances of window dressing in reports on labor.

Leftovers are not Sweet

A timely inventory and the submission of information about leftover material resources to the statistics agencies are matters of great national-economic significance, bearing witness in no small degree, as well, to the level of State and executive discipline at enterprises and in organizations.

A spot check of the reliability of inventory reports on material resources and unassigned equipment, conducted by the Armenian SSR Committee of People's Control in 147 enterprises and organizations, revealed serious shortcomings in this area. Numerous instances of untimely submission of reports and falsification in their data were uncovered in result of the check.

Thus, according to the situation on 1 January of the present year, in 69 organizations and enterprises more than 841 tons of rolled ferrous metals, 1,535 cubic meters of wood and lumber and 960 tons of cement were excluded from inventory; and 42 units of equipment, worth 471,700 rubles were not shown.

Reporting of poor quality was done in a number of the republic's Minavtodor [Ministry of Highways], Minmestprom [Ministry of Local Industry], Minmyasomolprom [Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry], Minlegprom [Ministry of Light Industry] and Minpromstroy [Ministry of Industrial Construction] elements [podrazdeleniya].

Even as before, the management of Abovyanstroy [Abovyan Construction] Trust of the republic's Ministry of Industrial Construction took an irresponsible attitude toward the important action. On the day of the check, the reports of subordinate organizations were missing, and composite data for the trust had not been compiled. In the spot checking in SU-61 [construction administration No 61] and at the trust's construction hardware combine, it was established that a substantial quantity of heavy steel sections, electrically welded pipes, precast reinforced concrete structural components and other materials had been excluded from inventory. Facts of unreliable data submission were established also in the Pod'yemstroy [Lifting Devices Construction] Trust, in the RSU [repair and construction administration], at ZhBK [reinforced concrete structural components] plants Nos 5, 7 and 8 and at the Artashat Parquet Flooring Factory of the aforementioned ministry.

In 8 out of 12 checked organizations of the republic's Minsel'stroy [Ministry of Rural Construction], more than 168 tons of rolled ferrous metals, 828 cubic meters of marketable wood and lumber, 676 tons of cement, about 5,000 square meters of structural glass and so on had not been shown in statistical reporting. The management of trust No 5 took a formal [for outward appearance only] attitude toward the taking of inventory. Having given the order, it did not follow up on the order's execution at outlying organizations, in result of which a substantial quantity of uninventoried materials was discovered. And in this trust's PMK-55 [mobile mechanized gang No 55], there was no instruction at all on conducting an inventory. Similar facts were discovered in other of the ministry's elements as well: In trust No 5's SU-2 [construction administration No 2], and in trust No 2's mobile mechanized gangs Nos 29 and 48 and spetsializirovannaya mekhkolonna [specialized mechanized gang].

Falsification in reporting was established in all elements of trust No 1 of Glavarmvodstroy [Armenian SSR Main Administration for Water Resources Construction]. The inventory of materials and equipment was taken unsatisfactorily at the Yerevan Motor Vehicle Plant: The reports were submitted with obvious delay, and even so with substantial exclusion of rolled aluminum, pipes, chemicals, glass, tires and structural materials. Quite a few defects in the inventory of material resources also came to light in the Kanaz PO [Kanaz Production Association], at the Yerevan Technical Rubber Products Plant and other enterprises.

The Armenian SSR Committee of People's Control took action on the basis of the check's results. In its decree, it directed the attention of the managements of the republic's Ministries of Industrial Construction and Rural Construction, and that of the Armenian SSR Main Administration for Water Resources Construction and the general director of the Kanaz Production Association to their shortcomings in conducting the inventory of material resources and failure to observe the dates for submission of State reports to the statistical agencies; and demanded that they strengthen control in this area in subordinate organizations and hold the responsible persons permitting violations strictly accountable.

A. Karapetyan, deputy manager of the Abovyan Construction Trust of the republic's Ministry of Industrial Construction, has been given a severe reprimand for an irresponsible attitude toward timely and good quality taking of inventory and exclusion of a substantial quantity of material valuables, and also for not carrying out the recommendations of the Armenian SSR Committee of People's Control on previously conducted checks.

K. Sarkisyan, manager of trust No 5 of the republic's Ministry of Rural Construction; K. Azizyan, manager of trust No 1 of the Armenian SSR Main Administration for Water Resources Construction; A. Stepanyan, deputy director of the Yerevan Motor Vehicle Plant; and K. Galstyan, director of reinforced concrete structural components plant No 8 of the republic's Ministry of Industrial Construction, each has received a reprimand.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ALMA-ATA AIR POLLUTION DISCUSSED BY SUPREME SOVIET

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 15 May 1985 carries on page 1 a 500-word report on a recently convened session of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium entitled "At the Presidium of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet." Primary topic of discussion at the meeting was Alma-Ata's air pollution problem.

Presenting reports on the topic to the presidium were A. A. Qulybayev, chairman of the Alma-Ata City Executive Committee, and S. M. Qozhakhmetov, chairman of the Supreme Soviet's Standing Committee for the Protection of the Natural Environment and for the Efficient Use of Natural Resources. After hearing the reports, the presidium concluded that 1) measures are in fact being carried out to clean up Alma-Ata's air and that 2) specific measures include installation of gas and dust filters on factory and communal heating furnaces, establishment of a large number of auto emission inspection points and a switch over to electrical public transport. The presidium, however, also noted that many deficiencies and problems remain to be resolved before any definite solution to Alma-Ata air pollution can be achieved. In particular, the presidium underscored organizational difficulties and problems of communication with factory managements and charged the Alma-Ata City executive committee with renewed efforts to ensure that environmental law is observed in Alma-Ata.

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IDEOLOGY

LENIN BOOK ON STRUGGLE WITH NATIONALISM REVIEWED

Moscow NOVYY MIR in Russian No 4, Apr 85 (signed to press 24 Jan 85) pp 260-262

[Review by Yu. Sharapov, doctor of historical sciences, of book "V.I. Lenin, KPSS o Bor'be s Natsionalizmom. Dokumenty i Materialy" [V.I. Lenin and the CPSU on the Struggle with Nationalism. Documents and Materials]; Moscow, Politizdat, 1985, 285 pages]

[Text] Bourgeois ideologists to this day have no aversion to resorting to the old tried and tested device of incorrectly substituting analyses of social relations based on class with ones based on nationality. Harvard professor Hans Kohn has even proclaimed the 20th century the century of nationalism. Nonetheless, historical experience teaches that a resolution of the nationalities question is inconceivable without fundamental social changes. "In any truly serious and profound political question", indicated Lenin, "the system of classification runs along class, rather than national lines."

Indeed, our party's experience in resolving the nationalities question in such an enormous and ethnically diverse (mnogonatsional'nyy) country as Russia has acquired truly worldwide historical significance. In the years of the debauchery of the Stolypin reaction after the defeat of the first Russian revolution, the tsarist autocracy and Russian bourgeoisie, in their own way, strained every effort to maintain and consolidate the empire. Precisely this is what the nationalities question came down to for them. The reactionary commentator and theoretician, well known at the time, M.O. Men'shikov, in his article "Whose Government is Russia's?" answered the question posed in the title very unambiguously: the Russian state is the state of the Russians. As far as "non-Russians" were concerned, to even consider that they are just as rightfully citizens as ethnic Russians, seemed insulting to Men'shikov: "Of course they are not the same, nor should they be."

Here is the answer of the prime-minister of the tsarist government, Stolypin, to the social democrats in the Duma: "You need great upheavals; we need a great Russia."

It was necessary to oppose this entire frenzied chauvinistic campaign and the policy of forced russification and separation of peoples with a clear and

precise proletarian program for the solution of the nationalities question. This program was formulated in Lenin's classic works "Critical Notes on the Nationalities Question" and "On the Right of Nations to Self-determination."

Exposing the position of proponents of the bourgeois nationalist program of "culturally based national autonomy" to criticism, Lenin, in his article "Critical Notes on the Nationalities Question," advanced an important proposition regarding the presence of two cultures: "In /every/ national culture there exists, even if they are not developed, /elements/ of a democratic and socialist culture, for in /every/ nation there is a working and exploited mass, the living conditions of which unavoidably give rise to a democratic and socialist ideology." [words enclosed in slantlines printed in italics]

Under the conditions of capitalism, taught Lenin, the most important objective in the nationalities question is to unite the workers of all nations in the struggle against bourgeois landlord nationalism, to bring them closer together to achieve the unity of their actions in the class struggle.

V.I. Lenin did not tire of repeating the Marxist thesis: a people cannot be free so long as it oppresses other peoples. The interests of the freedom of the Russian nation demanded struggle against the oppression of non-Russian nationalities. At the same time, Lenin sagaciously pointed out that one ought not to lump together the nationalism of oppressor nations with that of oppressed nations. In contrast to the bourgeois nationalism of oppressor nations "in /every/ bourgeois nationalism of an oppressed nation there is a common democratic content we unconditionally support."

When the First World War broke out it was particularly important to assume a precise internationalist posture. This position was clearly expressed in Lenin's manifesto on the war and later in his article "On the National Pride of the Great Russians."

In 1914 Lenin, living in Bern, often corresponded with V.A. Karpinskiy, who was in Geneva at the time. The letters discussed material for the newspaper SOCIAL DEMOCRAT. Exactly then Vladimir Il'ich sent the newspaper his famous article "On the National Pride of the Great Russians." The contents of this article are well known. To this day it provides theoretical armament and ideological inspiration to revolutionaries the world over. V.A. Karpinskiy's letter in which he shares his impressions of the article with Lenin is of interest.

"Essentially we liked the article and we understand perfectly well what it is driving at," Karpinskiy wrote Lenin. But then he slipped up, "...we won't hide the fact that it was somewhat unpleasant for us to read 'we Great Russian Social Democrats,' 'we are full of feelings of national pride ' and the like...

"It is the feeling of national pride alien to us as politically conscious Great Russian proletarians?,' you ask. And you answer, 'Of course not!' (i.e. not alien).

"Of course it is alien, I reply as a Great Russian politically aware intellectual proletarian. Only one feeling of pride is not alien to me: proletarian pride (as well as proletarian shame). I have an identical degree of pride in the two Serbian social democrats who bravely came out against the war as I have in the five Great Russian social democrats. It did not even occur to me to ask what nationality these social democrats are, Great Russians, Ukrainians, White Russians, etc. It is enough for me that they are proletarians, members of my party, my class."

Lenin answered Karpinskiy.

"I read your remarks on 'National Pride' with interest but ...I cannot agree. Chauvinism must be 'illuminated' from /various sides/."

Having admitted they were interesting, why couldn't Lenin agree with Karpinskiy's remarks? Judging from the letter Karpinskiy understood and accepted the first part, the first half, of the concept Lenin that layed out in his article "On the National Pride of the Great Russians," but he didn't comprehend and therefore didn't accept the second, most important, part: chauvinism has many faces, these must be illuminated, speaking in the words of Lenin, from various sides.

At the beginning of the First World War the Social Democratic parties of the Second International were almost universally seized by a chauvinistic ecstasy. Only certain individuals such as Karl Liebknecht, Eugene Debs, not to mention, of course, Lenin and the bolshevik-leninists, were able to rise above nationalist sentiments and assume genuinely class-oriented internationalist postures. In the face of such sharp political delineations the social chauvinists speculatively adopted for themselves a monopoly on the right to speak of love for one's homeland or of national pride. It was against this very phenomenon that Lenin spoke out in his article "On the National Pride of the Great Russians." Vladimir Il'ich understood this pride as a reasonable emotion, a politically aware one, rather than something arising from nature involuntarily. Lenin was also completely in agreement with Karpinskiy in calling for people "not to become intoxicated with the sense of national pride."

It might seem the correspondence of Lenin and Karpinskiy has only historical significance. Far from it.

When in 1831 in France N. Chauvin a veteran of the Napoleonic wars, raised in the spirit of emperor worship and glorifying the "grandeur" of France appeared on theater stages, scarcely anyone contemplated that he, like Herostratus(?), would be remembered for so long and even "grace" the world with the gift of a new term. Chauvinism, as an extreme form of nationalism, is tenaciously persistent and dangerous, above all on the international scale.

N.A. Dobrolyubov wrote more than a hundred years ago that "all utopian reveries about the higher predestination of one nation to something and another nation to something, all national squabbles over mutual advantages vanish in the thought of a correctly and fully developed person." A person can correctly and fully develop only if armed with the most advanced ideology-- Marxism-Leninism.

This collection graphically shows how consistently and persistently our Communist party fulfills Lenin's testament on the nationalities question. Excerpts from party resolutions and decrees persuade the reader that, in our day, at the stage of the improving of developed socialism, awesome new tasks in the strengthening of inter-nationality relations in the USSR will arise.

The decree of the June (1983) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee states: "The fraternal union of the nations and nationalities of the USSR, their joint labor, gradual rapprochement (sbl'izhenye) and the mutual enrichment of national cultures are the most important factors in reinforcing the cohesion of the soviet people and in successfully resolving the problems of indoctrination in the spirit of socialist internationalism."

At the April (1984) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed that in such a country as ours, naturally, problems of improving inter-nationality relations cannot be taken off the agenda. Speaking at a meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Commission for the Preparation of a New Version of the CPSU Program he indicated that in this version "the character of the nationalities question under conditions of mature socialism ought to be disclosed and the future of the nations illuminated. This future grows out of the objective process of the internationalizing of public life and their gradual, but ineluctable, rapprochement."

In accordance with the teachings of Lenin on the nationalities question, the CPSU and the Communist parties of fraternal countries support the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for their national liberation from imperialist aggression and expansion.

The thematic collection, "V.I. Lenin and the CPSU on the Struggle with Nationalism," serves the ideological struggle in the international arena well. Lenin's prophetic words have permanent urgency for us: "Bourgeois nationalism and proletarian internationalism are two irreconcilably hostile slogans corresponding to the two great class camps in the entire capitalist world and expressing /two/ policies (more than that: two philosophies) in the nationalities question."

There are no higher and lower races and peoples in the world. All peoples are equal, all have a right to life. One cannot but strive for it, one must struggle for it. The ideology of proletarian and socialist internationalism resists the ideologies of bourgeois nationalism and racism. Beyond it is the future.

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IDEOLOGY

AMERICAN 'IDEOLOGICAL TERRORISM' ASSAILED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKENISTANY in Turkmen on 4 April 1985 carries on page 4 a 2,100-word article by L. Gylyjova and O. Mergenov noting that "the United States of America is strengthening its policy of 'ideological terrorism' at an unslackening pace by continuing to expand its 'psychological war' against the Soviet Union." A number of examples of this are cited from recent programs of Radio Liberty's Turkmen service. The first concerns the Karakum Canal. Pointing out that "The Turkmen people call the V. I. Lenin Karakum Canal our national pride," it is added that "Radio Liberty wishes the Turkmen people to think the opposite, so they thought up a 'proof' for this, namely that the workers now building it will probably be unemployed after canal construction is completed." Stressing the absurdity of this claim, it is added that "we feel a shortage in the labor force in all sectors of the economy, and it is especially great in basic construction. There is a special need for a greater labor force in canal building at the present time."

Another Radio Liberty program dealt with ecological damages caused by the chemical industry to the waters of the Gulf of Garabogaz in the Caspian Sea. Noting that this program was a "commentary" on articles which had appeared in the Soviet Turkmen press on the same subject, it is added that this problem has since been corrected. With regard to the pollution of the Caspian which ensued prior to the correction of the problem, it is pointed out that "Radio 'Liberty' has not refrained from blackening the cultural achievements of the Turkmen people." According to the article, Radio Liberty has implied that "there are no highly qualified Turkmen chemists in Turkmenistan, and thus there is not enough strength in the republic to independently solve all problems connected with the development of the chemical industry." In this connection, it is noted that "the Institute of Chemistry in the national Academy of Sciences system of the republic has been in operation for close to 30 years and has been especially engaged in problems connected with the Garabogaz Gulf; 80 percent of the workers at the institute are representatives of the Turkmen nationality."

USE OF OUTMODED SLOGANS DECRIED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 5 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word editorial stressing the importance of instructional agitation in mobilizing the population. "The closer instructional agitation is to man's daily work, the greater its effectiveness, militancy and operativeness. Yet, very often one comes across slogans, stands and placards which are uselessly displayed because they have not been changed and

have lost their importance. It is no secret that such slogans and stands are found in some of our republic's kolkhozes." It is added that "in these days when there is a struggle for a firm work discipline and for organization and order in every sector, instructional agitation must be directed toward the fight for eliminating losses in work time, for higher labor productivity and quality, and for economizing at every work place."

ATHEISTIC, COUNTERPROPAGANDA COURSES HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkman on 16 April 1985 carries on page 2 a 400-word Turkmeninform report noting that a recent lecture series at the republic Scientific Atheism People's University was on "religion and the contemporary ideological struggle." In an interview B. M. Tashliyeva, scientific secretary for the people's university at the TuSSR Bilim Society, said that "propagandizing a scientific-materialistic worldview among the people and strengthening atheistic education are playing a great role in implementing the great and complex duties placed before us by the party at the present time." In addition to people's universities for scientific atheism people's universities for sociopolitical studies, culture, health, law, pedagogical sciences and "Problems of the ideological struggle and counterpropaganda" are also operating.

LOCAL PAPERS URGED TO STRESS COUNTERPROPAGANDA THEMES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 3, March 1985 carries on pages 87-90 an 1,800-word article by A. Muqtayev, assistant professor of the Journalism Department of the Alma-Ata Higher Party School, published under the rubric "The Press, Television and Radio," entitled "Counterpropaganda and the Rayon Newspaper." The article looks at the good and bad published in rayon and city newspapers on counterpropaganda themes.

We live, Muqtayev begins, in an age of international tensions in which reactionary bourgeoisie ideologues are using every means in their arsenal to wage an acute psychological struggle for the minds of Soviet citizens. To counter such efforts, he continues, the Soviet press and mass media must wage their own counterstruggle of propaganda and truth.

The local press, Muqtayev goes on, has a potentially major role to play in this area since local papers are well received by local readers and are in an excellent position to communicate vital information to them. He goes on to provide many examples of local papers that, under direct local party leadership, are in fact playing their required counterpropaganda roles. At the same time, however, Muqtayev also notes the existence of many papers that refuse to take their counterpropaganda tasks seriously. More specifically, he criticizes some local papers for the small amount of attention that they actually devote to counterpropaganda themes, unsystematic presentations and failure to follow the national or republic lead in producing articles and other materials on counterpropaganda themes specifically suited to local conditions. He also criticizes some papers for their failure to publicize "patriotic" activities adequately and for complete insensitivity to the needs and interests of young people, whom local papers should be making a special effort to reach.

SOVIETS WON WAR WITH LITTLE HELP FROM WEST

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 17 April 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,150-word article by Professor and Doctor of Historical Sciences Z. Qasqynbayev, published under the rubric "Aid for Propagandists, Agitators and Political Reporters," entitled "Bourgeoisie Ideologues Strive to Prevent the Truth From Emerging." The article attempts to counter Western views regarding the role of the United States and Russia in World War II and who actually "won" the war.

Among the "bourgeoisie distortions" discussed by Qasqynbayev are Western allegations of Soviet collaboration with the Nazis, claim of the decisiveness of the Western war with Hitler, the supposed necessity of delaying the opening of a second front, the myth of Western supplies helping the Soviet Union survive, and Western down-playing of the Soviet role in East Asia. In his discussion, the historian suggests that the allies failed to understand the real nature of the struggle, were willing themselves to collaborate with Germany, purposely delayed establishment of a second front to hurt the Soviet Union and fought for selfish motives. He also denies that Soviet nationality groups were forced to fight by Russian masters. The struggle was a struggle of all due to the Leninist nationalities policy which had fused the Soviet people into one of the outbreak of war.

NEW DOCUMENTS BY LENIN ON ALCOHOLISM DISCOVERED

[Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 19 June 1985 carries on page 3 a 2,000-word article by V. Molchanov reporting the discovery by the Soviet Union CP Central Committee Marxism-Leninism Institute of new documents on Lenin's activities in the early years of Soviet rule. The article, entitled "The Search Has No End: New Documents Found on V. I. Lenin's Activities," lists among these new-found documents a decree signed by Lenin on 19 December 1919 which bans the production and sale of alcohol and "strong drinks" in the USSR. The decree stipulates: "This offense carries a prison term and forced labor for a term of no less than 5 years. Those found in public in an 'intoxicated state' face a jail term of no less than 1 year." The courts examined matters associated with drunkenness immediately, on emergency basis, "on the same day, if possible." On a related theme, a document by Lenin was found at the All-Russian Council of National Economy in which Lenin writes that he is decidedly opposed to wasting potatoes on alcohol production. "Alcohol can be (as has been demonstrated) and should be made out of peat. The process of making alcohol out of peat should be developed." In another newly-discovered document, Lenin speaks out against selling alcohol: "Unlike the capitalist countries that trade in such commodities as vodka and other alcohol, we will not permit this," he said. "However convenient [alcohol] is to trade with, it will lead us back to capitalism and not forward to communism."

SOCIOLOGY

PRACTICE OF TEACHING OUTSIDE SPECIALTY CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 5 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial stressing the importance of teachers' teaching the subjects for which they have been trained. "Recent research has revealed that teachers in some schools are not teaching their own specialties. It is obvious that it is difficult for such teachers to give children a deep level of knowledge and, in some cases, impossible." It is added that the negative consequences of this situation can be seen in end of the year reports.

WOMEN'S SOVIET EXHIBIT ON ISLAM, NEW TRADITIONS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 10 April 1985 carries on page 2 a 400-word article by Kh. Bazarov and V. Zavislyak describing the activities of the Women's Soviet at the V. I. Lenin Turkmen State Pedagogical Institute mathematics faculty in conducting atheistic propaganda. At a recent meeting, one speaker "talked about the fact that before the revolution women were degraded by Islam and that in countries ruled by capital women are still degraded; she also discussed the fact that women have had equal rights from the very first days of Soviet rule." Recent exhibits by the Women's Soviet included "Religion and Morality" and "Islam and New Traditions."

ATTRACTING WOMEN INTO WORK FORCE DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 17 April 1985 carries on page 2 a 2,000-word article by M. Kepbanov, scientific worker at the Institute of Economics of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences, on the importance of professional training for youth entering the work force. It is pointed out that "one of the basic problems in training skilled cadres in our republic is attracting girls of the local nationality to work. Significant measures have been taken in this direction, especially in recent years. Whereas the number of girls entering professional-technical schools was 5,129 in 1983, it reached 8,169 in 1984, of which 6,842 were Turkmen. But this is not enough. As in other union republics, we must bring girls of our own nationality into the professional-technical schools not only to learn agricultural skills, but also various other skills to satisfy the needs of the economy."

TEACHERS CRITICIZED FOR TENDING PLOTS AT EXPENSE OF JOBS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 17 April 1985 carries on page 1 an 1,100-word lead editorial concerning the public role of rural teachers as "standard bearers" of Soviet culture by becoming members of commissions for implementing new customs or chairpersons of Womens Councils. It is pointed out, however, that some teachers avoid these public responsibilities and devote themselves instead to private gain. "As is known, rural teachers often take advantage of the privileged of communal services. On the basis of a decree by a kolkhoz administration, private plots are allocated to them. But it is a regrettable fact that one meets teachers who are directing all their attention to the private plot and neglecting their professional obligations." It is added that they raise fruits and vegetables during their vacations and sell them at market, which lowers their standing among the students.

MORE RELEVANT RESEARCH DEMANDED FROM HIGHER SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 17 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on problems confronting institutions of higher learning. It is noted that "in recent years the relationship between science and life has been strengthened, and the practical results have increased. But the creative potential of institutions of higher learning has not been sufficiently exploited. Some research conducted at them is devoted to secondary or minor problems." It is recommended that "places of higher education must strengthen collaboration with TuSSR Academy of Sciences administrations and improve the structure of research."

INCREASE IN FOREIGN TOURISM DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 8 April 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by A. Gundogdyev, chief of the TuSSR Foreign Tourism Administration, on the increase of foreign tourism in Turkmenistan. "At present, routes for foreign tourists pass through Ashkhabad, Mary and Chardzhou. The number of foreign tourists coming to our republic is increasing from year to year. Last year the number of foreigners traveling to Turkmenistan was 20.6 percent higher than the previous year. In comparison to 1982, last year the number of tourists from the GDR increased 23 percent, from CSSR 16 percent, from Romania twofold, from Poland sevenfold and from Vietnam twenty-five-fold." It is added that Western tourism also increased.

RESEARCH UNITS CHIDED FOR IGNORING PRACTICAL NEEDS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 3, March 1985 carries on pages 17-22 a 2,800-word editorial, published under the rubric "Socioeconomic Development Problems of Refined Socialism," entitled "The Productivity of Scientific Research." The editorial stresses the speed of scientific and technological development at present and its great importance for all future economic and social gains in the Soviet Union. However, the editorial continues, in spite of many KaSSR contributions to Soviet scientific and technological progress. many problems remain.

Those problems discussed in detail include failure of research organizations to rise to the levels of demands placed on them and the needs of the times, failure to make active efforts to solve specific problems, lack of concern in the area of speeding scientific and technological progress to the greatest degree possible and failure of organizations to develop research strategies and tactics to make the best use of limited resources. The editorial also suggests that there are problems of research coordination between agencies and often a failure within them to understand the meaning and importance of science and technology at all. The editorial calls for particular emphasis in republic research on solving problems of land reclamation.

KZYL-ORDA SCHOOLS, URBAN SERVICES ON VERGE OF COLLAPSE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 2 April 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by reporter B. Abdirazaqov, published under the rubric "Service to the People--A Happy Duty," entitled "An Unacceptable Situation That Has Gone on Too Long." The article describes the dilapidated condition of Kzyl-Orda schools and other public facilities, the virtual collapse of many public services in the city and the inaction of the authorities in the face of the problem.

Abdirazaqov describes a generalized neglect in the city--overcrowded, totally dilapidated schools with broken windows and walls, many of which lack heat, of broken water and sewer mains, of dirty, dusty, broken and potholed streets without a hint of green along their sides and of other problems. And all this, he continues, is in spite of the existence of a well-developed local construction industry and resources that could potentially--if the will were not lacking--change things. But the will, Abdirazaqov stresses, is lacking, promises of the authorities to the contrary. Is it thus any wonder, he concludes, that half of the city's industries fail to fulfill plans and that per capita consumer services in the city are 40 percent below the republic average.

PROBLEMS OF STUDENT STIPEND SYSTEM AIRED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN MUGHALIMI in Kazakh on 5 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word boldface editorial entitled "Student Stipends." The editorial notes recent changes in the student stipend system of the KaSSR and the various problems of the system.

The editorial describes the many regulations governing students' stipends, who is qualified to receive them, and recent changes in the system. The most notable of the changes are now, increased stipends of 25 percent above the base rate for students who have distinguished themselves in their studies, are engaged in important research or other work of particular social significance. In addition, local education authorities now have the right to increase stipends by 15 percent on their own authority to encourage their students.

The editorial complains, however, that student stipends are not always being taken advantage of, as they should. Very few of students in pedagogical institutes, for example, are receiving stipends. The editorial also complains about irregularities in the student stipend system itself, most notably that

stipend amounts are set or paid wrongly or late and that stipend funds are used improperly for other purposes, even embezzled in one case. Also castigated are various gross irregularities in the system for assigning stipends, but these irregularities are not spelled out. Students are criticized for failure to fulfill the terms of their stipends and officials for failing to see that they do.

CADRE ISSUE KEY IN SCHOOL REFORM, SAYS EDITORIAL

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN MUGHALIMI in Kazakh on 12 April 1985 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "School Reform in Action." The editorial outlines what has been done since the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution entitled "Basic Directives for the Reform of General Education and Vocational Schools." The editorial stresses the good progress that has been made in the year since the resolution was enacted but also notes the continuing problem of cadre shortage and quality. It stresses that special efforts will have to be made to retrain old and train new teachers if qualitative and quantitative goals advanced by the new program are to be met.

JUDICIAL CRACKDOWN ON LIVESTOCK LOSS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 18 April 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by KaSSR Deputy Procurator Zh. Tuyaqbayev, published under the rubric "Man and Law," entitled "Let Us Intensify the Struggle Against Apathy." The article discusses the need for procurator and other law and judicial offices to step up enforcement of laws assigning personal responsibility for agricultural and livestock losses.

According to Tuyaqbayev, reducing agricultural losses is one major potential means of stabilizing food production and thus meeting current food product output goals. Unfortunately, however, Tuyaqbayev adds, losses continue and in some areas of the KaSSR the rate of loss is actually increasing rather than falling.

Tuyaqbayev attributes much of the problem to lax, irresponsible managers and agricultural specialists and to legal and judicial workers unwilling to prosecute to the full extent of the law. Thus, he goes on, enormous losses are born by enterprises that should be recovered from those responsible.

Types of losses discussed by Tuyaqbayev include those occasioned by gross neglect, improper care of livestock, poor winter preparations, and theft, directly of agricultural and animal husbandry products and the animals themselves, as well as of the means accumulated to further production, including fodder stocks. Tuyaqbayev implies that losses from such causes are considerable, that little or nothing is done when they are uncovered and that fines and recompensation paid cover no more than a small fraction of total losses occasioned.

ALCOHOL FACTOR IN ONE-THIRD OF MOTOR ACCIDENTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 17 April 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,600-word article by B. Koryakovtsev, chief of the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate of the KaSSR minister of the interior, entitled "Traffic Safety, or a Word on the Damage Caused by Alcoholism." The article outlines the problems created for the KaSSR by violations of traffic regulations and accidents, particularly those caused by drinking and driving.

In just the last 4 years of the current 5-year plan, Koryakovtsev begins, the number of motor vehicles in use in the KaSSR has risen by 10 percent. With the increase in vehicles, Koryakovtsev shows, have come problems with traffic safety and the inevitable increase in the number of motor vehicle accidents.

Kazakh traffic authorities, including his own administration, Koryakovtsev reports, are doing everything possible to ease the problem and in some cases their efforts have met with success, as witnessed by falling accident rates in some oblasts. In others, however, he complains, accident rates are up sharply, reaching 11-16 per thousand in problem areas such as Alma-Ata City and Alma-Ata Oblast.

One reason, Koryakovtsev continues, for the accidents that are thus occurring too frequently is the problem of drinking and driving, a factor in one-third of all republic accidents. Moreover, he shows, since accident rates due to all causes including alcoholism are highest among vehicles used for commercial purposes, it is the 19,000 enterprises of the republic and the motor pools serving them that are at the heart of the problem.

Some agencies, Koryakovtsev suggests, are simply not doing enough to control and supervise, educate and, when necessary, retrain drivers. For them not to do so, he demonstrates, is proving a major source of economic loss for the republic due to injuries from accidents, vehicles destroyed or out of service and drivers arrested or suspended, which put themselves, their families and their enterprises in difficulty. Thus Koryakovtsev sees enterprise managers, authority and ministry chiefs as those primarily responsible for the problem in its present scope. Koryakovtsev acknowledges, however, that centralization of motor services of many distant enterprises may also be a problem and that road maintenance has not kept pace with increased highway use, leading to unsafe driving conditions.

NEW ALCOHOLISM CAMPAIGN DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 19 April 1985 carries on page 14 a 2,300-word article by Mereke Qulkenov entitled "Cold Beer." The article looks at the problem of Soviet alcoholism in the light of the new anti-alcoholism campaign recently discussed at a CPSU Central Committee Politburo meeting. The article condemns the easy view of alcohol use prevalent throughout Soviet and KaSSR society and suggests that things need not be so. It stresses, however, that if the enormous political, social and economic cost of alcoholism is to be overcome, it will require more than active intervention by authorities. A general broadly-based popular movement will be necessary to change current attitudes completely. An editorial note asks for readers views on the problem.

STUDENTS MUST LEARN LABOR DISCIPLINE WHILE IN SCHOOL

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN MEKTEBI in Kazakh No 4, April 1985 carries on pages 5-16 a 5,700-word editorial entitled "Loyalty to the Leninist Behest." The editorial looks at Kazakh education in terms of the Leninist social program and the new goals of the currently planned educational reforms. Among other things, the editorial stresses what the Leninist tradition in education has meant for Soviet nationalities such as the Kazakhs. It emphasizes that there are no longer any backward nationality areas in terms of education. There were, for example, 381,300 Kazakhs with secondary school educations in 1980 while 60 percent of republic specialists are Kazakhs and the republic is a world leader with its 16.9 students per thousand inhabitants.

The editorial also stresses the Leninist concept of total education with classroom, extracurricular and home activities closely interconnected. In this context, the editorial links performance outside the classroom with proper formation of habits of labor discipline. It condemns, for example, students that get "help" from their parents and others since such practices fail to help students learn discipline.

MORE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION BUT FEWER STUDENTS AVAILABLE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN MEKTEBI in Kazakh No 4, April 1985 carries on pages 30-32 a 1,000-word article by I. Mukhanova entitled "Putting School Graduates to Work." The article looks at the current build-up of vocational, professional and technical schools and the problem that declining enrollment in general education schools is creating. Mukhanova notes, for example, that numbers of school graduates were down by 15,707 in 1983 compared to 1980 (the trend is presumably continuing) and that this decline--probably coupled with the fact that more graduates from general education schools are going on to higher education at present, although Mukhanova does not raise the issue--has resulted in a decrease from 97,600 to 75,600 in numbers of 10th class graduates (175,048 in 1983) taking a job.

Although vocational-professional and technical school enrollments are up and, Mukhanova claims, more students are taking local rural jobs where they are urgently needed, the declining pool of available middle school students must be creating problems. Moreover, the number of those actually going to work directly from the schools is rapidly approaching the minimum level for meeting economic needs (about 70,000, Mukhanova suggests).

KAZAKH FAMILY SIZE WELL ABOVE ALL-UNION AVERAGE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 4, April 1985 carries on pages 40-41 a 1,500-word article by engineer Qayyrghazy Seytqazinov entitled "The Golden Cradle." The article discusses the Soviet demographic problem and encourages young couples to do their duty by having two and preferably more offspring.

According to Seytqazinov, at least 50 percent of all Soviet families must have two children and 50 percent three to maintain the Soviet population at its current levels. Unfortunately, he goes on, family size has been on the decline since the revolution, primarily due to the fact that the mortality rate is down (it takes only 2.2 children to replace two parents, not 4.4 as before) but also due to the changing attitudes of young people, attitudes that are a large part of the current problem. Although the total number of Soviet families is up, average family membership is down to 3.5, indicating that much of the increase is due to a growth in the number of incomplete families.

Turning to the KaSSR, however, Seytqazinov boasts of a population that is expanding far more rapidly than the all-union average. There were, he records, 1.05 million families in the KaSSR in 1979, with an average size of 5.5 members. As a result, Kazakhs will be an absolute majority in their republic once again within 50-60 years and total republic population is now expected to reach 19 million by the year 2000.

FRONTIER VIGILANCE NEEDED IN TENSE TIMES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 28 May 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by A. Khidyakov, chief of the Political Section of the Red Banner Eastern Border Okrug of the USSR State Security Committee, published under the rubric "Today Is Border Guards Day," entitled "Always on Their Guard." The article strikes much the same note as other recent statements by KGB border guard generals, namely that these are tense times and that border troops must be on their guard at all times with all the technical means at their disposal. What is new is an emphasis on the need for cooperation between border units of the KaSSR and of other republics and an enhanced call for public participation.

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SOCIOLOGY

COMPLACENCY TOWARD RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES DENOUNCED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 23 May 1985 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial entitled "Important Field of Ideological Work" which points out that true communists are atheists and seek to instill in people communist ideals, a Marxist-Leninist worldview, and the new socialist customs and traditions. Despite the separation of church from state and schools, and the uprooting of religion's social and ngosiological foundations, religious superstitions and practices survive because atheistic propaganda is slack in many places. The situation has reached the point that in recent years some clerics are actively interfering in the lives of people. Religious ceremonies are being held in the places where they live and work. Official and unofficial clerics are invited to these ceremonies, people skip work and school, and enormous wastefulness is permitted. The 16th and other later plenums of the Uzbek CP Central Committee sharply condemned the complacency of party organizations toward the fact that communists are beginning to take part in ceremonies and customs of a religious character. A recent session of the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro discussed the leadership over atheistic education being exercised by the buro of the Saryasya Raykom of Surkhandarya Oblast, and pointed out its leadership is lax, it does not take steps to heighten the fight against vestiges of the past, and it is permitting violations of the law concerning religious ceremonies. The raykom and rayispolkom act as though they are unaware religious ceremonies are being held with great lavishness and the participation of communists. The republic party buro meted out harsh party punishment to raykom first secretary A. Namozov and rayispolkom chairman M. Kh. Kurnyayev. It stressed that all party, soviet, and economic organs must focus on instilling a scientific materialistic worldview in people, enrich their lives with communist psychology and modern customs, increase the responsibility of leaders and communists in combatting violations of soviet laws concerning religious ceremonies, and publicize leading experience in atheistic education. They must not forget that liberalism, complacency, and laissez-faire attitudes in the important field of perfecting the new person are extremely harmful.

CIVIL CEREMONIES MUST SUPPLANT RELIGIOUS RITES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 12 May 1985 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by B. Asadov, docent at Karshi State Pedinstitute, entitled "We Should Not Be Apathetic" in which he emphasizes that new and progressive customs are among the most effective means of educating the Soviet people in communist ethical principles and atheistic consciousness and are very

important in the fight against religious practices that hamper the formation of the new person. Ceremonies associated with births, weddings, and deaths are basically ancient traditions in the life of Central Asian peoples which have been wrapped in a religious cloak by self-interested clerics. Civil forms of such ceremonies must be promoted in order to eliminate religious vestiges. Unfortunately, party, soviet, and public organizations, as well as labor collectives and citizens, view the holding of religious ceremonies with apathy. Such complacency not only impedes the dissemination of civil ceremonies but also intensifies those of a religious character. Leaders of labor collectives and local communities should take a hand in holding wedding, funeral and other ceremonies so that civil ceremonies will supplant religious rites.

FIGHT AGAINST DRUNKENNESS DEMANDED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 May 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial entitled "Sobriety Is a Way of Life" which discusses the CPSU Central Committee decision "On measures for eliminating drunkenness and alcoholism." The need for the party decision arises from the unsatisfactory implementation of existing measures aimed at combatting these ills and the insufficient attention paid by party, soviet, economic, and public organizations to this problem. The consumption of alcoholic beverages should be viewed as an unethical and antisocial act. Consumption of alcohol cannot be permitted at banquets and receptions given at enterprises, organizations, establishments and schools. Demandingness must be increased toward people, and above all leaders who decline to join the fight. Measures aimed against drunkards, particularly those which deprive them of awards, incentive pay, vacations, and other privileges, should be strictly implemented. It is the duty of every communist and leader to set a personal example and to take all organizational, administrative, legal, and educational steps at their disposal. Ideological establishments, mass media, creative unions, the Znaniye Society, and volunteer public organizations in labor collectives and neighborhoods must improve propaganda against alcoholism and convincingly expose its negative effects on peoples' consciousness and spirit. The sale and drinking of alcohol shall not be allowed in sanitoriums, rest homes, public transport, or on collective vacations of workers. Law and order organs must step up their fight against drunkenness, establish strict order and discipline in the sale of alcoholic beverages, and provide practical assistance to organizations engaged in preventive work. Every citizen should keep in mind that the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism is a public work.

ALCOHOLISM TREATMENT CENTER OFFERS ANONYMITY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 22 May 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by M. Mirzamuhamedova entitled "They Must Not Cry" in which she briefly discusses the work of the addiction [narkologiya] dispensary under the Tashkent City Main Health Administration. Organized through the initiative of the gorispolkom this treatment center offers help for those suffering from alcoholism. It differs from other treatment centers in that it does not require patients to give their names and addresses. Physicians at the

center carry out preventive, therapeutic, and medical work. They note, however, that medical services are very limited due to the lack of necessary conditions. The building and staff are small and can handle only a few patients at a time. Moreover, the dispensary lacks a biochemical analysis laboratory and other equipment. Were such shortcomings eliminated the center could treat more people and carry out more preventive work.

FIGHT AGAINST DRUNK DRIVING URGED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 23 May 1985 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by M. Abutov, deputy chief of the State Automobile Inspection Administration of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, entitled "The Streets Must Be Safe" in which he points out that the recent CPSU Central Committee decision "On measures for eliminating drunkenness and alcoholism" is making it possible to take stronger steps in the fight against drunk driving. Presently, numerous accidents are happening due to drunk drivers. Such drivers come from all layers of society. A three-day inspection of drivers in Tashkent Oblast resulted in stopping 405 for drunk driving. Among these were a number of teachers, doctors, foremen, and youth. Such facts are frequently encountered in other oblasts. Because laws covering drunk driving have not been effectively enforced the number of serious accidents has substantially increased in recent years. Now, the party's decision calls for suspending the driving privileges of drunk drivers for a full year and of repeat offenders for up to 3 years. This and other measures must be strictly implemented in order to remove from the streets those criminals who endanger the health and life of others.

OBSERVANCE OF RAMADAN FAST ENDANGERS HEALTH

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 16 May 85 [pages unavailable]

[Article by M. Ortiqov, head doctor of the UzSSR Ministry of Health's House of Sanitary Education, candidate of medical sciences: "Regular Feeding--Guarantee of Health"]

[Excerpt] One of the reasons for major deviations from usual eating patterns is roza [fasting during the Muslim month of Ramadan]. According to religious leaders, "observing roza means dieting, which is even useful for the organism. It is true, doctors recommend diets for some illnesses, but this does not mean observing roza. During roza one must not eat or drink from sunrise to sunset--i.e..., not consume anything. By observing roza, many people, by forcing themselves to starve, become seriously ill, and sometimes the illness overcomes them entirely.

After the October Revolution, science proved that religion consists of just baseless, false, and empty inventions. However, there are still some people in our midst who sometimes follow bad survivals of the past. They do not understand that breaking eating patterns, in particular roza, is dangerous, and can cause incurable illness.

Those who observe roza do not drink in the course of a long day. This interrupts kidney and heart function and substance exchange of the circulatory system. This is particularly strongly felt in people who do physical labor and nursing mothers, and causes permanent consequences. When those observing roza suddenly eat a lot of food in the evening, the walls of their stomachs become stretched and it slows them down. The digestive system slows and the activity of the digestive glands is disturbed.

Observing roza can lead to a variety of stomach and intestinal disorders. It particularly destroys the health of people with diabetes, high blood pressure, and those with stomach and intestinal disorders. Observing roza causes chronic illnesses to flare up. The above evidence clearly shows that the religious leaders' attempts to assure that "observing roza is the same as observing a diet, and even beneficial for the organism" are useless talk. In short, one of the factors of interrupting regular eating habits, roza, runs entirely counter to our life, and is just a vile survival which seriously harms our health.

RENEWAL OF ATHEISTIC PROPAGANDA URGED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI 29 March 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by Abdurashid Abdullayev and Eshonqul Haydarov, associates of the Republic Scientific Atheism House, entitled "Aspects of Secular Education" in which they discuss problems facing atheistic propaganda in the republic and the need to renew its effectiveness. They note that even when the conditions that give rise to religion are eliminated religion lives on in the consciousness of some people. Consequently, the party conducts atheistic propaganda aimed at ridding the masses of religious superstition. The June 1983 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee stressed that atheists must be more active in enlightening and instilling materialism in people. Uzbek atheism specialists are contributing to atheistic propaganda in the republic by writing scientific works on Islam, Islamic modernism, and the essence of Islam. Such specialists include professors Abdurahmon Ortigov, Ikrom Usmonov, Iso Jabborov, and Anvar Abdusamedov. Contributions are also made by scientists like professor, doctor of geology M. Zokirov who has written on the false claims that various springs, rock formations, and other natural sites are "holy." Rural people are particularly confused by the notion of holy sites; first of all, because rural medical care and the work of sanitation and hygiene education houses are defective; and second, because the study of various holy sites and places of worship is still not on a sound footing. Moreover, very few of the 100 atheistic specialists in the republic actually work in this field, so that their time is limited. Another problem is that bourgeois ideologies try to exploit the influence of Islam by orienting it in an antisoviet, nationalist direction. There should be a newspaper or journal that could respond to such attacks and also deal with atheistic propaganda in the republic. Such a publication should be established under the Republic Scientific Atheism House which has branches and cadres operating in all oblasts. Unfortunately, the house is not working at the level of its potential. It needs a stronger material base and better trained cadres. The house still has not been supplied with means of transportation which renders communications with its branches very difficult.

The authors point out that there are many pedagogues in the republic with a profound understanding that atheistic education is an integral part of communist education and who strive to integrate atheism in their teaching. For example, Dilshod Aliyev, a teacher of Arabic at Secondary School 8 imeni Lenin in Margilan City, explains to his students that Arabic is not a holy language, but merely the mother tongue of Arabs. He points out the contradictions in passages of the Koran and that notions about the Koran not burning in fire or sinking in water are merely fables. However, the opposite of such a teacher is also found in the example of the group of upper class students at Secondary School 124 in Tashkent who gather in each others homes under the pretext of playing "gap." A barely literate mullah named Narimonkhon Latipov tries to instill religious beliefs in them through the study of the Koran. One of the reasons for such phenomena is that the influence of school party, Komsomol, and pioneer organizations is weak. Furthermore, the teachers themselves are not atheists in a true sense and should be trained in an atheistic spirit. And finally, members of neighborhood committees, many of whom are religious, are indifferent to such phenomena as the "gap" described above, of which they are well aware. The authors conclude that atheistic education has not had much effect in the republic, because work in this area is often only formal.

CONFERENCE ON ATHEISTIC PROPAGANDA HELD IN NAMANGAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 24 March 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,100-word article by O. Jumanazarov entitled "The Scientific Worldview Is a Criterion of Conviction" in which he reports on a scientific conference held in Namangan and devoted to the theme "Current problems in perfecting forms and methods of atheistic education under modern conditions." The conference was organized by the Namangan Obkom, the Institute of Philosophy and Law of the Republic Academy of Sciences, and the interrepublic branch of the Institute of Scientific Atheism of the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee. N. Rajabov, first secretary of the Namangan Obkom, opened the conference with a speech in which he described a comprehensive plan produced by the obkom to make atheistic propaganda more effective. Atheistic councils have been formed under gorkoms and raykoms and atheistic sections are operating at industrial enterprises, farms and schools. There are atheistic clubs at 41 secondary schools and atheistic circles at 311 locations in the oblast. Over 1,200 agitators, 250 atheistic propagandists, 500 atheistic organizers, and 500 members of the Znaniye Society work in the oblast. Special courses and schools have been organized to train atheistic organizers and lecturers. Oblast party and soviet organs are also focusing on attracting women to socially useful labor because women who are confined to their homes are more susceptible to backward views and especially to be influence of clericals. Oblast women have become more active in social life. Sixteen are deputies to the USSR and Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviets, 4,016 are deputies of local soviets, 500 head primary party organizations, and 150 occupy leadership positions in party, soviet, and economic organs. Nonetheless, many oblast women are still not liberated from the old ways and do not take part in social life.

Speakers at the conference included E. Yusupov, vice-president of the republic Academy of Sciences, H. Akhmedova, secretary of the Namangan Obkom, T. Nazirov, editor of NAMANGAN HAQIQATI, Ch. Jorayev, oblast procurator, and others. They spoke of successes as well as shortcomings being permitted in the fight against vestiges of the past. For example, there are communists and leaders of some farms, enterprises, and establishments who are apathetic toward the survival of religious customs. They even permit young people to be read marriage vows by clericals after the conclusion of civil ceremonies. Moreover, state funds are being used to restore dervish monasteries (hanekah) under the pretext that they are cultural monuments. And the appearance of wandering mullahs in recent times has gone uncontested.

OUTDATED CUSTOMS DEFINED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 27 March 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by doctor of philosophy Mahmudjon Normatov entitled "Traditions and Customs" in which he formally discusses the nature of customs and draws a distinction between "old" and "outdated" customs. As a rule, customs established prior to the revolution are called "old" and those since the revolution "new." However, this can lead to the incorrect rejection of some old but nonetheless progressive customs. Thus, a distinction should be made between "old" and "outdated" customs. Prerevolutionary customs that serve the exploiter classes are of course "outdated," and include discrimination against women, humiliation of the weak, polygamy, aristocratic behavior, bribetaking, and evaluation of people according to their status or wealth. These are all completely outdated, harmful, and contemptible customs that have been rejected by the Soviet regime. Religious customs belong to this category. Nurmatov also feels it is important to distinguish between national and religious traditions. Prior to the revolution the two were mixed together, and today bourgeois ideologues and nationalists try to confuse people through the unscientific claim that national and religious customs are completely indistinguishable in Central Asia. But it is clearly futile to attempt to equate prerevolutionary religious traits common to all Central Asian peoples with national characteristics peculiar to each of the peoples.

REPLACEMENT OF MUSLIM WITH CIVIL FUNERAL CEREMONIES BACKED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 March 1985 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by S. Alimov entitled "A Person's Merit Must Be Properly Glorified" in which he argues for the replacement of Muslim funeral rites by civil ceremonies. Funeral ceremonies that appropriately honor the deceased at gatherings of family and friends conform to the demands of the age and bring people together on the basis of secular feelings. Muslim funeral rites, on the other hand, incorporate several unsuitable elements. One is that, due to the extremely reactionary nature of Islam, these rites prohibit women from participating in the ceremony. Regardless of who the deceased was, women are not admitted to the cemetery on the funeral day. It should be pointed out that the constitution guarantees women equal rights with men in all fields of social life. Those who violate this law should be punished. Only a new ceremony can supplant an outdated one. Civil funeral ceremonies should be broadly supported and the Muslim rites abandoned to religious fanatics.

Mourning houses should be built at large cemeteries so that mourners can gather and remember the deceased in a dignified way. The ancient custom of writing eulogies in honor of the deceased should be revived. Today, most funerals are held on a religious basis. In order to free the ceremony from religious influence it is necessary to introduce the new civil ceremony such as that practiced in the Baltic republics. The fight against outdated customs and ceremonies cannot be limited to atheistic propaganda, but must include greater activism in participating in modern customs.

FACTS ABOUT UZBEK WOMEN'S PROGRESS CITED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 March 1985 carries on page 2 a 300-word item entitled "Chronicle of a Bright Fate" which contains facts and figures concerning women's progress in conjunction with Women's Day. These facts include:

--Prior to the revolution women in Uzbekistan were almost entirely illiterate. According to the 1926 census only one woman out of a hundred could read and write. Today, all women are literate and, according to the 1979 census, 80 out of every 100 working Uzbek women have higher and secondary education.

--In 1926 there were 2 female technical engineers, 16 medical workers, and 206 pedagogues. In 1983 there were 615,000 female specialists. The number of female scientific workers reached 14,000 in 1983.

--Women accounted for 32.8 percent of the deputies elected to the 11th convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet and 35.9 percent of those elected in February 1985 to the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet. There are 15,640 women serving as deputies to local soviets.

--Nearly 90,000 women have been awarded Soviet orders and medals, including 135 of the republic's 900 Heroes of Socialist Labor. Over 90,000 Uzbek women have been awarded the honorary title Heroine Mother, over 1 million the order "Glory of Motherhood," and over 2 million the "Motherhood Medal."

MORE UZBEK WOMEN APPOINTED TO LEADERSHIP

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 March 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by Rahima Aminova, corresponding member of the republic Academy of Sciences, entitled "Lenin and Women of the Soviet East" in which she remarks on the great changes that have taken place in the life of Soviet women since the revolution. She points out that since the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee directed party committees to appoint more women to leadership positions numerous women have been elevated to leadership work in party, soviet, and economic organs.

UZBEK MINISTER ON HOUSING, MUNICIPAL SERVICES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 17 March 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by A. Ilyukhin, Uzbek SSR Minister of Housing and Municipal Services, entitled "The Flourishing of the Urban Economy" in which he discusses some of the ministry's successes and shortcomings in 1984. Last year the sector provided 503 million rubles worth of services instead of the 488 million rubles called for by plan, and peaked indexes in all fields, including capital construction. Its industrial enterprises produced 25.7 million rubles

goods and increased production of consumer goods to 1.3 million rubles. Ministry enterprises peaked plans for capital repairs of housing at 1.2 million square meters, and also performed repair services in oblasts damaged by earthquakes. However, the ministry is still not fully utilizing existing resources to improve electric transport, housing maintenance, and the supply of heat to homes. Last year's severe winter taught a lesson to sector workers. Citizens justifiably complained about shortcomings in heating homes, particularly in Tashkent, Samarkand, Andizhan, Bekabad, and Yangiyer. Investigation of the causes revealed that a lot of heat was lost because heating lines were not properly insulated, and that some boiler plants did not put all their reserves to work. The ministry has taken measures to ensure that proper preparations are made for next winter.

UZBEK PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE RAPS FOOD INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 March 1985 carries on page 2 a 900-word article under the rubric "At the Uzbek SSR People's Control Committee" entitled "Responsibility Must Be Increased" which states that the republic Ministry of the Food Industry is not carrying out at the required level the directives of higher organs on improving the quality of goods produced by its enterprises. In 1983, 36 and in 1984, 41 of the ministry's 57 enterprises shipped products to production and trade sectors that did not meet required standards. Measures designed to improve the situation produced few results because over the period 1981-1984, 13 of 128 measures adopted by the ministry were not carried out on time. Production of poor quality or worthless products is particularly acute in the bread, confectionery, beer and nonalcoholic beverages sectors. The committee brought these serious shortcomings to the attention of the Minister M. Yoldoshev. The facts were discussed at a meeting of the collegium and appropriate penalties and reprimands meted out to responsible officials, including Deputy Minister M. Gaysin.

SHORTCOMINGS IN CONSUMER GOODS SECTOR CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 28 March 1985 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial entitled "Quality Goods for the People" which criticizes shortcomings in the production of consumer goods. Leaders of various industrial enterprises take a bureaucratic attitude toward filling orders from the trade sector. Requests for certain items much in demand are not satisfied, obliging the trade sector to import them from outside the republic. The need to improve product quality and produce goods that conform to consumer demand is increasingly acute. Enterprises of the Light, Local, Furniture, and other ministries are paying scant attention to satisfying this need. Many enterprises, particularly in the fabric sector, continue to produce models and items that are outdated. Such enterprises fail to meet their plans and to gain the people's respect. Collectives of enterprises, research organizations, and designing shops must muster their energies to find new production reserves, improve the quality and variety of goods, and put into production the kinds of goods that appeal to consumers. Officials must show greater concern for the honor of their enterprises. Party and soviet organs must impose strict supervision over how the sector is fulfilling its socialist obligations.

KIRGHIZ PAPER ON CHANGES IN CHILD-CARE PAYMENTS

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 2 March 1985 carries on page 4 a 500-word article in response to a letter from a sovkhos worker who wants to know why he did not receive child-care payments for his first three children while a neighbor recently received a one-time payment of 50 rubles upon the occasion of the birth of his first child. The response is by B. Smagulov, the chief of the Social Security Financing Department within the Kirghiz SSR Ministry of Finance. He explains the changes in the schedule of child-care assistance brought about by Decree No 865, 2 September 1981, enacted by the USSR Council of Ministers and the All-Union Trade Union Council and in effect since 1 November 1983. For working mothers or those in higher, special secondary, or vocational schools the one-time assistance is 50 rubles for the first child and 100 rubles for the second and third, payable through the work place or school. But Smagulov explains that for nonworking mothers or those not in school this payment is 30 rubles for the first three children, payable to the father at his place of work or study. The allotment for twins, triplets, etc., is 100 rubles per child for working or studying mothers, but 30 rubles for nonworking, nonstudying mothers. After the first three children the 1970 decree on child-care assistance applies, and 65 rubles is allotted through the local social security offices. The reason for the nonpayment of one-time assistance in the case of the sovkhos worker's first three children is probably that the new schedule was not in effect at the time of their births.

KIRGHIZ COUNTRYSIDE HAS TEACHER SHORTAGE, ERRANT TEACHERS

[Editorial Report] Frunze MUGALIMDER GAZETASY in Kirghiz 22 March 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,500-word article by correspondent K. Aldashev on the need to heighten concern for the teaching cadres in Ak-Suyskiy Rayon. According to Aldashev, there are at present 1,311 teachers and educators in the 35 general education schools of the rayon. For the new school year a request for 36 young specialists was made by the rayon education department, and 27 actually came and were settled in, among whom there were Kirghiz who graduated from central higher education institutions. While much has been done to help teachers out, there are still serious shortcomings. Requests to fill vacancies are regularly left unfulfilled every year. A number of schools have shortages for history, chemistry, Kirghiz language and literature, foreign language, physical education, and Russian language and literature for Russian classes. Teachers having other specializations are now teaching such courses. On the other hand, some specialists are concentrated at a single school. Aldashev also discusses the high turnover rate among school directors. Also, when phenomena such as violations of labor discipline, the drinking of alcohol, and disgracing oneself before the community are deeply investigated, it turns out that they are encountered at every school. Aldashev names numerous teachers and directors who have done a disservice to their calling.

OUTDATED KIRGHIZ CUSTOMS CONTINUE TO BE OBSERVED

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz 23 March 1985 carries on page 4 two letters from readers, of 800 words in all, on the issue of customs and traditions in the life of the Kirghiz people. One letter describes in

favorable terms the recent wedding of a young couple on a kolkhoz that was celebrated in the Komsomol style. The groom Mamadaly is a graduate of the Kirghiz State Agriculture Institute, while the bride Dinara teaches Russian in a high school in the rayon capital. But the other letter laments the fact that outmoded and religious customs are still to be found in Uzgenskiy Rayon, where the letter-writer lives. For instance, to commemorate the circumcision of a child there is a full round of ceremonies; there are the "consultations" with relatives on the first day, the "meeting at the hearth" on the second day, some gift-giving on the third day, and the start of the actual celebration, the "toy" itself, only on the fourth day. Negative phenomena dominate in the marriage process. In sending a daughter off into a new life, there may be 4-5 outfits of clothing involved, as well as 5-6 animals slaughtered, and bags and bags of flour, rice and money. The actual move requires a car, a bus, and a truck, and there is the cost of the dowry. The parents often go into debt over all the expenses and end up paying it off in 5 to 10 years. In addition, there is the time lost from work for all the participants in the ceremonies.

KOMSOMOL MEMBER RECALLS DESTRUCTION OF MOSQUE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 21 March 1985 devotes all of pages 2 to 10 interviews with Komsomol veterans, each approximately 300 words. One of the veterans, Orif Abzalov (Komsomol member since 1920, hero of socialist labor) tells that he became an orphan at age 6. He entered the Komsomol in 1920 with his Russian friend K. Yakshin. "I became a member of the Binokor [builder] Union in Tashkent. The task of this union was to clear the locations of old cemeteries and mosques and construct new buildings." No one at the time dared to destroy Shaykhontohur Mosque, and parents, frightened by religious leaders' warnings, did not want their children involved in such work. "I hauled bricks to the construction workers. There were not so many of us. So the clergy tried to scare us and spread all sorts of stories. But we realized the necessity of working all the harder in opposition to their words and persecution." Eventually people saw that no harm came to the men involved in the construction. More joined the ranks of the construction workers, and young people began to work in this field.

OBLAST SPORTS COMMITTEE IGNORES TRADITIONAL WRESTLING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 24 May 1985 carries on page 4 a 300-word report by T. Odilov (Honored Trainer of the UzSSR) titled "Attention to National Wrestling." The article was written on the occasion of the UzSSR championship in Fergana-style wrestling which was recently held in Altynkulskiy Rayon. After reporting the results, Odilov notes that in the past few years it has been hard to find capable people to organize wrestling activities. Odilov asks why some of Andizhan's masters of sports failed to come to the championship and why no one entered from Namangan and Syr-Darya Oblasts. "In recent years, the above oblasts' sports committees and oblast councils of the Pakhtakor Rural Volunteer Sports Society have paid less attention to national wrestling. Our party and government are paying even more attention to spread national wrestling to the masses. How can one explain the irresponsible actions of some sports organizations who know this?"

20 August 1985

PROBLEMS PLAGUE MATH INSTRUCTION IN SYR-DARYA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 13 March 1985 carries on page 3 a 600-word article under the heading "At the Ministry of Education." The article reports on a meeting of the Board of the UzSSR Ministry of Education. Among the issues discussed was the state of mathematics instruction in the general education school of Syr-Darya Oblast, and the level of students' knowledge. Oblast schools have added appropriate teaching cadre to their staffs; attention is being given to raising the qualifications of teachers and restraining them; and the number of mathematics cabinets is being raised. However, the fluctuation of staff has increased, and work of young teachers is being carried out on a low level. The activities of school methods units are not at the necessary level, and many teachers lack methodological manuals and didactic materials. There are a number of shortcomings in the keeping of class journals, and the educational-material base of mathematics instruction is weak.

GOLD MEDALS AWARDED TO UNDESERVING PUPILS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 16 March 1985 carries on page 4 a 2,400-word article by Yo. Azimov, S. Husanov, and S. Saidov, special correspondents, titled "The Ugly Consequences of Eyewash: Or to Whom Does the Gold Medal Belong?" This article concerns the awarding of gold medals to pupils who have not earned them, particularly in Khorezm and Kashka-Darya Oblasts. In investigating the gold medalists of Khorezm Oblast, the authors discovered that two compositions written by students now studying in Khorezm State Pedagogical Institute were identical down to the punctuation. The exams they checked of other "gold medalists" were filled with orthographic and punctuation errors. Numerous cases are cited in which the grades pupils received in various subjects were altered. Sometimes school directors know about such cases but do nothing. Even the Urgench city and Khorezm Oblast departments of people's education were not alarmed by such happenings. One consequence of the awarding of undeserved grades in school is that many "gold medalists" fail entrance exams to higher education institutions. The authors consider the "record holder" in eyewash goes to a school director in Kashka-Darya who insisted that a particular pupil be awarded a gold medal. As a result, acid was used to remove the low grades recorded in the pupil's school journal. "It is shocking that the question of recommending this pupil for a gold medal was not ever considered at the school pedagogical council." The authors note that in some cases pupils are given gold medals not in accordance with their knowledge, but in accordance with their parents' place of work and post. To make matters worse, the Kashka-Darya Obkast and Karshi city departments of people's education seem reluctant to do anything to change the way things are handled because the awarding of a large number of medals reflects well on the departments. The authors cite an OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI article of 17 September 1983 in which the problem of undeserved gold medals was already discussed. Unfortunately, however, the Karshi department of people's education and the school directors have not drawn the appropriate conclusions from that article.

COUNTERPROPAGANDA FOR UZSSR YOUTH

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 23 March 1985 carries on page 1 a 500-word unsigned editorial titled "The School: Ideological Institution." The article concerns the role of the school in shaping the outlooks of young people. It notes that the imperialists in the ideological struggle against the Soviet people take note of youth's lack of firm political preparation and life experience in order to incline them to their side. "We must conduct a resolute struggle against some of our youths' views which are alien to us and against their Philistinism. The party committee of Tashkent City's Kuybyshevskiy Rayon and the rayon Bilim Society are setting a good example in conducting a series of counterpropaganda measures. Specifically, teachers of higher educational institutions and schools are giving lectures to pupils about the international situation and the essence of imperialism.

"Unfortunately, it cannot be said that this experience has been popularized in all oblasts and rayons of our republic. We are shielding our adolescents from the cares and problems of today's complex world and putting a low priority on the achievement of civic perfection of the young individual. Such an approach to this work cannot be allowed."

SHORTAGES PLAGUE INTRODUCTION OF CALCULATORS IN SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 23 March 1985 carries on page 2 an 1,800-word article by M. S. Saydamatov (First prorektor of Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute imeni Nizomiy) and Ye. G. Shain, docent of the department of general pedagogy titled "Problems of Computer General Education." The article is primarily devoted to the introduction of computers in the schools of Uzbekistan as indicated in the new education program. The authors cite a statement by USSR Academy of Sciences academician A. P. Yershov that every educated person should know how to program and utilize computers. Beginning next year, the course "Fundamentals of Information and Calculating Technology" will be introduced in the 9th and 10th grades. The problem of teachers is to be solved by giving additional training to mathematics and physics instructors. Textbooks are being printed for the course. The major problem is that for the next year or two there will be insufficient numbers of machines. Consequently, in some areas the course will temporarily have to be taught without them. A special curriculum for teaching the course without the machines has been developed. "But it cannot be said that all scholars, teachers, and parents are proponents of such instruction." The authors of the article do not think that the machine shortage will interfere with pupils' mastery of the theoretical section of the course. Some practicums can be done on microcalculators. Saydamatov and Sahin feel that all teachers, masters of production education, directors and academic department chairmen of schools and secondary vocational-technical schools should also become computer literate. New courses will be introduced to train teachers who will teach computer skills. Saydamatov and Shain call for all higher educational institutions to be provided with computer cabinets out of turn. Although they feel some pupils can be taught computer literacy without machines, they do not feel this practice should be followed in training any future teachers.

WOMAN RAYKOM SECRETARY ENCOUNTERS LACK OF SUPPORT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 19 April 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,300-word article by M. Karomov entitled "Formalism" in which he discusses the work of the Kasan Raykom (Kashkadarya Oblast) with women, particularly with its own secretary Oybuvi Ghafforova. Ghafforova grew up on Kasan Sovkhoz, later taught at Karshi Agricultural Tekhnikum specializing in economics and accounting, and was accepted into the party where her serious and demanding approach gained her respect. After being elected raykom secretary she tried to increase the vanguardism of communists and the militancy of the party organization on the sovkhoz. However, her enthusiasm alienated and angered her colleagues, particularly newly appointed sovkhoz director Ali Norqulov. Their poor relationship negatively affected one of her main tasks, which was to recruit women into the party. Of the 105 communists on the sovkhoz only 18 were women, and only one woman had become a party member in the last 3-4 years. Last year Norqulov made a veiled threat against Ghafforova that if the sovkhoz did not meet its silk cocoon production plan she would be held accountable. Even though the plan was met Ghafforova sought but did not receive the support of other communists in calling Norqulov to order. She became bitter and stopped coming to work. Raykom members knew relations between her and Norqulov, whom they respected, were bad, but did not consider the situation significant. Ghafforova twice appealed in writing to the raykom first secretary and buro to be relieved of her duties, but she was denied. Over the next 6 months Ghafforova completely disregarded her duties, thereby grossly violating party and labor discipline. At the end of December 1984 the raykom buro heard the reports of Ghafforova and Norqulov, both of whom acknowledged their errors. Norqulov was severely reprimanded, but Ghafforova was both severely reprimanded and received a notation on her party card. This incident with Ghafforova was not exceptional in the raykom's work with women cadres. Over the last 2 years the raykom has only discussed two problems concerning women. There are 98 party organizations in the rayon with 1,892 members, only 470 of whom are women. Raykom plenums and buro sessions rarely address questions of improving working conditions for women or expanding child care facilities to free women for labor. According to official registers there are over 320 women machinery operators in the rayon, and yet not one of them actually sits at the helm. Raykom first secretary N. Begmatov does not deny such shortcomings but he cites Ghafforova as evidence of forward movement in working with women, and as a role model for elevating other women to leadership positions. True, Ghafforova is doing good work now and is at peace with the director, but she suffered through several unpleasant incidents to obtain this. Were the raykom to pursue a practical instead of a formalistic policy such errors in working with women cadres would not be repeated.

NEW CEREMONIES MAKE SOME HEADWAY IN ANDIZHAN OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 22 March 1985 carries on page 2 a 600-word article by P. Novikov (Andizhan Oblast) titled "Our Constant Work." It reports on the introduction of new style ceremonies in Andizhan Oblast. Novikov claims that in Leninsk and Pakhtaabadskiy Rayons, over 70 percent of the wedding celebrations are in the new style, while in Bozskiy and Komsomolabadskiy Rayons "almost all of the wedding celebrations take place in Komsomol fashion." The article discusses other areas of success, but also notes problems: "Unfortunately, it must be noted that there is no system in the

activities we are now carrying out. The order for holding new customs and ceremonies has not been harmonized everywhere with the order for holding particular ceremonies with scientifically based national characteristics. Many of the lectures and discussions on this theme, because they fail to take into account the size of the audience and local conditions, and because they are conducted without being based on specific facts, cause certain shortcomings. When many young men and women begin their independent life, they take part in customary ceremonies of a religious character. There are great expenditures for elaborate wedding celebrations."

'HEALTH TRADITIONS' IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 23 March 1985 carries on page 2 a 700-word article by A. Ergashev, a doctor in the Republic House of Hygiene Education, titled "Health Traditions." The article concerns a number of "traditions" established in Uzbekistan with regard to health. For example, lectures and discussions on the topics "Healthy Family" and "Marriage Hygiene" are held for newlyweds at "houses of happiness." Another tradition has been established in some rayons in the form of taking mothers and their newborn children home in hospital vehicles. Ergashev refers to a resolution of the Uzbekistan Ministry of Health "On Improving the Pediatric and Lying-in Hospitals of Uzbekistan" which called for supplying all lying-in hospitals with cars. In some oblasts there are special courses for new parents on feeding and health care of newborns. Nurses are also available to help with care. Children are given free medicine in their first year of life, and new mothers are given a supply of medicines.

RED TAPE COMPLICATES RECEIPT OF MOTHER HEROINE AWARD

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 23 March 1985 carries on page 3 a 300-word report on the difficulties in obtaining mother heroine awards. This report is carried under the heading "Not Printed in the Newspaper, But Measures Taken." Two cases are recounted. One concerns a mother who raised 11 children but was prevented from receiving the title and order "mother heroine" due to what she termed the "indifference" of the village soviet. The case was investigated by the Kashka-Darya Oblast Department of Social Security; subsequently the title and order were recommended. The second case concerns a woman who was recommended for the award in 1974, but because there were mistakes in the forms she filled out, they were returned from the oblast executive committee. Because of the indifferent attitudes of some comrades of the village soviet executive committee, the forms were not resubmitted. When the case was investigated, the appropriate award was made. Moreover, chairman of Chovqai village soviet executive committee A. Tursunov and secretary K. Allayev were reprimanded for mistakes in awarding the USSR order and medals to mothers of many children, as well as for mistakes in working with petitions and in receiving citizens.

PROGRESSIVE ELEMENTS OF OLD CEREMONIES SHOULD BE PRESERVED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 28 March 1985 carries on page 3 a 600-word article by D. Yusupova, teacher, Chartakskiy City Secondary School No 9, titled "Means of Atheistic Upbringing." The article discusses ways of atheistic training. The author emphasizes that it is insufficient merely to criticize religious customs and to unmask their superstitious character. Rather, it is necessary to juxtapose religious ceremonies with today's customs, ceremonies, and celebrations. Yusupova discusses some new practices and then adds, "Along with this, it is necessary to preserve progressive elements which are part of old ceremonies, but which are appropriate to the spirit of today, and which complement and add to the traditions of our national culture."

FINANCIAL DISPUTES CAUSE DIVORCES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 28 March 1985 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by M. Toyjonova, juridical consultation worker of Tashkent city Kirovskiy Rayon, titled "Care for Your Love and Family." The article explores the reasons for divorce among young couples. Toyjonova tells of one case of two Tashkent students who wanted a divorce. The pregnant wife asked her husband to buy a "jeans" dress for her, but he refused, saying he was embarrassed to ask his parents for money. The wife then went to live with her own parents. Even though her husband and his parents came to talk with her on several occasions, she insisted that she could not live with a man who would not even buy her a dress she wanted. Another case described concerns a wife who bought a new expensive dress for a relative's wedding even though she already had several dozen dresses. The husband, fed up with this kind of behavior, wanted to divorce the wife.

FATHERS DELINQUENT WITH CHILD SUPPORT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 16 April 1985 carries on page 4 a 200-word article by H. Hamroyev, procurator, Uzbekistanskiy Rayon, Fergana Oblast, and S. Holmatov, non-staff reporter of YOSH LENINCHI, titled "Run-Away Fathers." The article tells of several fathers who were delinquent in paying child support. One of them was sent to prison for a year for failure to pay child support for his two daughters. When he was released, he again refused to pay, and he soon owed 1,269 rubles. The man was then sent back to jail for another 1 1/2 years.

UZSSR MINISTRY OF EDUCATION BOARD HOLDS MEETINGS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 3 April 1985 carries on page 2 a 900-word news item under the heading "At the Board of the UzSSR Ministry of Education." It was reported at a recent meeting of the Board of the UzSSR Ministry of Education that in 1984 there were 4,144,500 pupils studying in 7,612 schools of the republic. Last year 26,869 specialists with higher and specialized secondary education were trained in pedagogical education institutions of the republic; schools with a capacity of 132,200 pupils and preschool facilities with a capacity of 37,990 were handed over for use. However, the

plan for school construction by local soviets was fulfilled only 88.4 percent; the plan for kindergarten construction by local soviets was filled only 74.8 percent, and for "republic objects" only 49.6 percent. The plan for acceptance of 6-year-olds into preparatory classes was underfulfilled by 8,200. As a result of inspections by the UzSSR Finance Ministry's Control-Inspection Administration, it was determined that there were 141,000 rubles of unaccounted deficits, plundering and stealing. At present, teachers of labor education are being prepared in 11 pedagogical institutes. Over 1,200 people graduate from them annually.

SERIOUS PROBLEMS OF PROVIDING CADRE TO SCHOOLS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek carries on page 3 a 600-word report under the heading "At the Board of the UzSSR Ministry of Education." One of the questions discussed was the training of teachers for general education schools and PTU's. During the first 4 years of the five-year plan, 103,710 teachers were prepared in republic pedagogical education institutions, and this year 26,100 more are due to graduate. Nevertheless, there are still "serious problems" in providing cadre to schools and PTU's. Among other things, oblasts do not consider their future needs for teacher cadre. The board adopted a resolution on improving the supply of teacher cadre. At the board meeting there was also a discussion of "young technicians' stations," and their "activity was strongly criticized." Only 265,000 pupils in grades 1-10 of general education schools (i.e., only 14 percent) have been attracted to technical circles.

SCHOOL WITH ENRICHED NATIVE LANGUAGE PROGRAM SUGGESTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 27 April 1985 carries on page 3 a 2,900-word round table discussion under the rubric "Quality Is the Foundation of Training." The topic discussed is the training of Uzbek language and literature teachers in the republic in light of the school reform. A number of the participants speak of the need to improve textbooks, teacher training, and selection of students admitted for training as teachers. One of the participants, scientific associate of the Uzbekistan Pedagogical Scientific-Research Institute imeni T. N. Qori-Niyoziy Yoldosh Abdullayev, suggests that schools with enriched teaching of native language and literature be established: "In our republic there are schools which teach an enriched curriculum of certain subjects. But so far there are not such schools for the subjects native language and literature. I think that the time has come to open such schools for enriched study of native language and literature."

BOOK 'SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ISLAM' REVIEWED

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 4 Apr 85 p 4

[Review by T. Mahmudov, doctor of philosophical sciences, of book "Sotsial taraqqiyot va islom" [Social Progress and Islam] by A. I. Abdusamedov, Uzbekistan Publishers: "Important Piece of Research"]

[Text] A new scholarly work has been published for teachers, propagandists, lecturers, and others interested in questions of atheism who are contributing to the work of eliminating religious survivals and forming scientific-atheist world views. Uzbekistan Publishers has published Professor A.I. Abdusamedov's book titled "Sotsial taraqqiyot va islom" [Social Progress and Islam]. The

importance of the work is that it has been written in response to the tasks being placed by our party before ideological workers to reinforce atheist upbringing.

Building developed socialism demands that we conduct atheist propaganda firmly linked to economic, sociopolitical, and cultural changes. Thus, as noted at the CPSU Central Committee June 1983 Plenum, "The perfection of the new man is not merely one of the very important goals of communist construction, but it is also a most necessary condition."

Thus, the success of atheist upbringing is linked to such things as the development of the economy, culture, and social life, with the fundamental changing of life, and with the improvement of workers' living conditions.

The present atheist upbringing process is being conducted in conditions in which the ideological struggle between two systems is becoming more acute on the world scene. Therefore, the problem of the Islamic religion's relation to social life acquires great importance. This sketch by Professor A. I. Abdusamedov has great significance in this area.

The question of the place and role of Islam in the people's social life is illuminated in the first chapter of the sketch. As the author asserts, social progress is determined not by the quality of a religion or an individual, but by certain social processes. The author studies the particular aspects of the social and spiritual life of Central Asia prior to the October Revolution from the perspective of social progress and Islam.

This scholar who has profoundly studied the essence of Islam comes to the conclusion that on the one hand this religion is determined by backward social processes, while on the other it was a cause for the relative stagnation of the spiritual life's social processes. The activities of the clergy and religious organizations in this area are revealed.

The Islamic religion affected society's spiritual life, but it could not entirely encompass all of its aspects. This is, first of all, because the most progressive aspects of social processes hindered this. Secondly, feelings of dissatisfaction with the orthodox religious dogmas based on keeping the broad masses of the people under oppression brought the spread of anticlerical ideas among the workers. Thirdly, the lagging of religious dogmas behind the times was a reason that spiritual life was not entirely under the influence of religion.

Special attention in the sketch is devoted to showing the characteristic aspects of free thinking and anticlericalism in Central Asia, and their stages of development. The uniting of Central Asia with Russia was of great significance to the spread of such ideas and an important stage in the entry of Marxist ideas.

Likewise, the arrival of scientific-materialist and atheist world views were an important stage.

There is also a discussion of the social bases of scientific-materialist and atheist world views, and the reasons and directions of the modernization of Islamic ideology. The social bases of scientific-materialist and atheist world views began to arrive in our republic immediately after the October

Revolution. In this area, the reforms and political, economic, and cultural measures carried out by the Communist Party and the Soviet state were of decisive importance. The social-historical and cultural improvement of our republic are a fundamental factor in workers' moving away from religion and in the formation of scientific-materialist, atheist world views. However, eliminating religious survivals and replacing a religious world view with a scientific world view is a difficult task, and it requires active work directed towards a specific goal.

In order to fight religious dogmas it is necessary to be armed with consistent scientific knowledge. This is because religion always tries to utilize achievements of the scientific-technical and social progress of its time and era in its own interest. This is very apparent from the modernization of Islamic ideology. Such modernization must be consistently exposed by broadly propagandizing the social-historical and cultural progress of our era, and through atheist measures which form scientific world views among youth and raise them as active members of life.

The sketch devotes much space to primary forms of manifestation of religious survivals in socialist society and to ways of eliminating them. The author illuminates the reasons for religiosity in our present conditions and the forms of its manifestations on the basis of results of concrete scientific sociological research conducted in a number of oblasts of our republic in the second half of the 1970's.

The sociological observations give evidence of the very apparent vitality of religious survivals in our republic due to certain objective causes and subjective factors. Here the skillful adaptation of Islam to the current times is apparent. Therefore, the influence of religious survivals is quite palpable in people's family and everyday life. This situation requires the reinforcement of ideological-political and atheist upbringing among the population.

It is recommended in the work to conduct atheist upbringing not [word indistinct] and in lopsided fashion, but in a complex way. Therefore, it is necessary to skillfully use all forms and means of propaganda, especially to conduct consistent and constant upbringing work among young people.

The book also tells in considerable detail about the attention to the question of Islam in the present ideological struggle, the reasons for it, and attempts to use Islam for reactionary purposes. The methods, ways, and purposes of attempts by anticommunist, anti-Soviet, and clerical reactionary currents to falsify and distort the condition of religion and religious organizations in the USSR are revealed.

One of the questions of great significance today is the laws governing the development of atheist world views in Uzbekistan. The author explains this question from a Marxist-Leninist perspective with specific facts. This acquires great importance in the struggle against bourgeois falsification of this process.

Professor A. I. Abdusamedov's sketch 'Social Development and Islam' is an important piece of research contributing to the question of scientific-atheist upbringing.

UZBEK SCHOOL'S RUSSIAN STUDY PROGRAM DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 6 April 1985 carries on page 4 a 500-word article by H. Khojayeva, director of Fergana Oblast, Ferganskiy Rayon School No 3, titled "Great and Powerful Language." The article reports on Russian language instruction at Khojayeva's school, which has 15 Russian teachers, all with a higher education. It also has a Russian grammar cabinet and a Russian and Soviet literature cabinet. "The third week of every month is declared 'Russian language week.' On these days all measures take place in Russian, and there are performances by students on various topics." For example, evenings are held under the rubrics "I Love to Study Russian" and "Study Russian as Well as the Best Pupils Do." "It is also necessary to note in particular that very great attention is given in the school to providing youths being called into the ranks of the Soviet Army a mastery of Russian. This is because everyone knows how important it is for youths of the local nationality to have a mastery of Russian when they carry out their youth obligation. Therefore, teacher A. Teshaboyev holds lessons with youths being called into military service on the basis of a special plan outside of class."

UNAUTHORIZED WATER USE FOR PRIVATE PLOTS IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 9 April 1985 carries on page 3 a 100-word item under the heading "Not Printed in the Newspaper, But Measures Taken." The item contains an excerpt of a letter from M. Mirsamatov of Mehnatkash proezd, near Bolshevik Street in Tashkent. In his letter Mirsamatov complains that the water supply in his neighborhood is frequently interrupted. An investigation of the situation revealed that water pressure was low because some people had used water for their private plots without authorization. Vodokanal Trust is to lay a new 140-meter water line to improve the water supply in the neighborhood.

NEW CUSTOMS SOMETIMES ACCOMPANIED BY UNDESIRABLE PRACTICES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 13 April 1985 carries on page 4 excerpts from five letters concerning customs. One 50-word excerpt from Ra'no Musofirova's letter (Tashkent city) says that sometimes even in weddings held in the new style one finds lavish spending, giving 30-40 sets of clothing, and obligatory valuable gift-giving. Another excerpt [50 words] from a letter from Zamira Bekjonova (Sharvatskiy Rayon, Khorezm Oblast) discusses the send-off ceremonies for youths going to serve in the army. She says that sometimes after the banquets, drunk youths get into fist fights on the streets.

SLACK ATHEISTIC EDUCATION IN UZBEKISTAN RAPPED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 12 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial entitled "Important Field of Communist Education" which states that the work of educating people in a spirit of scientific atheism must not be slackened. At the same time, communists do not force their views on anyone. In carrying out atheistic propaganda they recognize that freedom of conscience and conviction is guaranteed in the constitution. The thrust of their criticism is directed toward religious vestiges and their

harmful consequences, and their struggle is waged on a legal basis against violations of laws and politically subversive activities that go under the mask of religion. Atheistic education work is exemplary in most oblasts of the republic. Party organizations are paying more attention to perfecting atheistic propaganda and to broadly introducing the newer customs. Some of the ancient popular festivals like Navroz (Spring) are being rescued from their religious cloak. Councils for conducting weddings and ceremonies have been formed in many communities. Council members hold frequent talks with young people, the religious, and those inclined to vestiges of the past. Atheistic councils under city and rayon party committees and the republic Scientific Atheism House are working to expose the harmful ills of religion, and measures taken by the republic Sanitation Education House are producing good results in some places. However, the continued existence of such people who are alien to Soviet society shows that atheistic education is not being carried out at the necessary level. Letters reaching the editorial office reveal that various communists and leaders of farms, enterprises, and establishments view the survival of religious customs with indifference. Young people are still being permitted to have their marriage vows read by clerics following civil ceremonies. Recently, wandering mullahs have appeared in various oblasts. These "blessed" individuals deceive simple people and propagate religion in open defiance. In various rayons of Kashkadarya, Samarkand, and Bukhara oblasts religious ceremonies still take place on a broad scale. Occasions such as weddings, housewarmings, birthdays, birth, burial, and mourning ceremonies are being conducted by clerics who take advantage of the joys and sorrows of people to instill religion. Party organizations ignore it, and enterprise and farm leaders are apathetic. Public organizations are run by old men who adhere to religious beliefs. The impudent interference of swindling clerics in people's personal lives must be checked. The 16th and 19th plenums of the Uzbek CP Central Committee pointed out that party committees are being too charitable and tolerant toward customs and ceremonies of a religious nature. Such complacency serves to lengthen the life of religious vestiges. Stepping up atheistic education is one of the most urgent tasks of today. Party committees, mass media organs, and atheistic propagandists must devote all their attention to increasing the effectiveness of atheistic education.

SEMINARS ON ROLE OF MEDICINE IN ATHEISTIC EDUCATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 April 1985 carries on page 4 a 200-word article by A. Ergashev entitled "Seminars" in which he reports that atheistic seminars for doctors have been held in Fergana, Andizhan, and Namangan oblasts. Organized by the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Health and the republic Hygiene Education House the seminars were devoted to the role of medicine in the fight against the harmful consequences of vestiges of the past and religion. Speakers included Tashkent State University Professor I. Jabborov; senior scientific associate of the interrepublic branch of the Institute of Scientific Atheism of the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee T. Saksonov; Tashkent Polytechnical Institute Docent Kh. Rahimov; and Chief Editor of the "Meditsina" Publishing House A. Shomahmudov. Several local physicians and medical officials discussed their experience in atheistic propaganda. Participants discussed ways of stepping up atheistic propaganda, education workers to fight old customs, and broadening medical and atheistic knowledge.

DEMYSTIFICATION OF UZBEK HOLY SITE DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 April 1985 carries on page 4 a 500-word article by T. Maqsudov entitled "Secret of the 'Holy Site'" in which he discusses the spring of Saint Sa"divaqqos, which is considered one of the most famous holy sites in Gallaaral Rayon of Dzhizak Oblast. According to legend an extremely pious person named Sa"divaqqos lived by this spring and through his supposed miracles the water became curative. Supposedly whoever drinks of it or washes his face and hands in it becomes free of troubles. The spring became a holy site as a result of the deception of sheikhs (guardians of holy sites). These sheikhs suggested that supplicants could reach the "saint" Sa"divaqqos only by demonstrating their generosity. Coins thrown into the spring and sacrificial offerings were then appropriated by the sheikhs. The lovely setting of the spring is relaxing and its water has curative properties. Specialists of the oblast sanitation and epidemiology station have determined that the water contains less natural salts than ordinary drinking water and can be curative for hypertonic and other ailments. Leaders of the Gallaaral Raykom and the sovkhoz on which the spring is located say that the site is not holy at all. They have turned it into a rest area, where there are no longer supplicants or sheikhs. Maqsudov visited the spring with N. Rahmonberdiyeva, associate of the Dzhizak Oblast branch of the republic Scientific Atheism House. While there, a woman arrived with her daughter and grandson. She refused to give her name or address, but said that she came to the saint seeking a cure for her grandson's earache. The children imitated her actions of throwing a coin and washing her face and hands in the spring. When she saw that the house where the former sheikh Hoshim-aka Qosimov was boarded up she cried because she could not give him the offering she had brought. Maqsudov concludes that the Gallaaral Raykom is paying insufficient attention to atheistic education and the activities of the rayon Znaniye Society are unsatisfactory.

COMMUNISTS MUST LEAD FIGHT AGAINST RELIGIOUS VESTIGES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 April 1985 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by Professor A. Ortiqov entitled "Meaningful Ceremonies Must Be Held" in which he stresses that communists have vital role in carrying out the decisions of the 19th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee which called for a relentless struggle to instill a scientific worldview in cadres and against the provocations of enemy ideology, as well as against religious fanaticism, superstitious, and other vestiges of the past. Some communists conduct themselves in sympathy with ceremonies of a religious nature. Ceremonies, rituals, traditions, and customs comprise the most widespread, tenacious, harmful, and dangerous element of Islam, and must not be viewed with tolerance. Religious ceremonies and customs are presided over by official and unofficial clerics in various localities. Waste, absenteeism, truancy, lavishness, rowdiness, and presenting of bride prices are permitted at weddings. Youths have their marriage vows read by clerics following civil ceremonies. On Kolkhoz imeni Baymuradov in Dzharkurgan Rayon of Surkhandarya Oblast there is no effort to combat religious ceremonies, superstitions, and customs, and what is alarming about this apathy is that most of the rayon party, soviet, and farm activists live on this kolkhoz. Such defects as liberalism, complacency, and laissez-faire attitudes should never be found in communists and Komsomol members who must be both atheists and

disseminators of atheism. Local leaders of neighborhoods and collectives who fail to set an intelligent example in conducting ceremonies are backward in their civic duty and impede the advance of atheistic ideas. Communists and leaders must be in the forefront of the fight against religious fanaticism and superstitions.

NEW CUSTOMS MUST BE USED TO COMBAT RELIGION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial entitled "New Customs to Life" which stresses that party, soviet, Komsomol, and public organizations have the task of using socialist traditions and customs in educating the Soviet people in a communist spirit. They must attempt to strengthen the unity of all generations and their loyalty to socialist traditions, and to eradicate ills such as holding sumptuous ceremonies and lavish weddings, using customs and traditions for personal gain, theft, bribe taking, and drunkenness. Workers in literature and art, the press, television and radio must help party and soviet organizations strike a blow against these alien phenomena. Happily, a number of new customs which reflect important events in people's lives are taking root, including presentation of passports to youths, registration of newborn children, gold and silver wedding anniversaries, accepting newcomers into the ranks of workers, commemorating the first pay check, honoring labor veterans, and seeing off youths into the army. A clear system of ceremonies and traditions that reflect the whole agricultural cycle is firmly established on various farms. The editorial notes that an All-Union seminar held in Tashkent was dedicated to problems of widely introducing new socialist traditions, customs, and ceremonies into the work of communist education. Seminar participants stressed that the influential force of socialist customs must be used in the fight against vestiges of the past and in eradicating religious customs from society.

NEIGHBORHOOD COMMITTEES PROMOTE NEW CUSTOMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 April 1985 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by I. Eshbekov, first secretary of the Kattakurgan Gorkom, entitled "We Live Here" in which he discusses the importance of carrying out ideological and atheistic work in neighborhoods. Following a recent republic seminar on introducing new customs the gorkom formulated a plan for mass political work among the population in the city's 26 neighborhoods. Steps were taken to place scientifically oriented cadres in neighborhoods since these have the basic responsibility for introducing new customs. Lectures and talks are regularly offered on themes of peace, patriotism, friendship, and atheism, by 26 political information officers, 259 agitators, and Znaniye Society members. Talks are also held on the need to conduct weddings and ceremonies in a modern spirit and without excessive wastefulness and poor taste. City party and soviet organizations recognize that ideological, political, and educational work which seeks to elevate society properly begins in the neighborhood.

UZBEK SUPREME COURT CHAIRMAN ON PETTY THEFT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 25 April 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,800-word article by S. Yigitaliyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Court, entitled "Inescapable Power of the Law" in which he discusses several cases of major and petty theft and their causes. In one case, a group of superintendents at the 73d Mechanized Column of the Dzhizak Construction Trust conspired with officials to pay salaries to non-existent workers and collect their checks. When the chief of the trust found out, he joined them instead of taking immediate steps to halt the theft. Workers of other organizations were drawn into the conspiracy by letting their names be used for payroll registers. The group swindled more than 30,000 rubles from the state, but of course received appropriate punishments, including confiscation of their property. In another case, the former director of the Tashkent Rayon Cooperative Trade Agency conspired with other officials to compile a register showing high costs for purchasing produce from the population. These officials actually paid lower prices and pocketed the difference. Their crime was exposed by accident during the course of an unrelated investigation. Clearly, workers in the monitoring and inspection services of ministries and agencies are not doing their job. Moreover, those who are aware such crimes are taking place either do nothing or send unsigned letters to higher organs. Only by bold and open denouncement of such crimes can thieves and swindlers be removed from society.

Yigitaliyev stresses that petty theft must be dealt with as effectively and harshly as major theft. The incidence of petty theft is increasing at enterprises and organizations producing easily hidden goods, such as cigarettes, cognac, and sweets. Cases of stealing fuel and oil from vehicle transport organizations, pocketing money received from passengers, pilfering grain and produce from farms, are becoming too frequent, and amount to enormous losses for the state. People's courts receive cases of petty thefts for administrative review, and recommend appropriate action to internal affairs organs. However, internal affairs organs often dismiss such cases on the grounds that they are too petty and not socially dangerous. As a result, thieves and parasites are allowed to continue their criminal ways, and the rate of petty theft is not declining. People's courts also hand out light sentences to such thieves. Recently the supreme court has vacated the decisions of several people's courts and removed various judges for errors and shortcomings in this area. Yigitaliyev urges that a united front and strong cooperation be forged among those who defend law and order so that a stop can be put to those who covet public property and attempt to accumulate wealth.

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION MUST BE IMPROVED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 17 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,200-word lead editorial entitled "The Great Russian Language" which comments on the important role of Russian in Soviet society and urges that Russian language instruction be improved. Lenin condemned the idea of forcing people to learn Russian by making it an obligatory state language, and felt that it would become the language of discourse between nationalities according to socioeconomic laws. Today, Russian has indeed become the language of communication among the Soviet peoples. As an instrument of education and a

unifying factor in Soviet patriotism and friendship of peoples its importance will grow even more. This will require radical improvements in Russian language teaching. The Uzbek CP Central Committee has explained on several occasions the need to improve training of teachers, to raise the level of instruction in schools, and to ensure that both Russian and native languages are taught in national schools. Educational organs must devote their full attention to developing the methodology Russian language instruction in secondary schools and preschool establishments.

SHANSKIY ON VITAL ROLE OF RUSSIAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 17 April 1985 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by N. Shanskiy, full member of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, entitled "Language of Friendship" in which he discusses the role played by Russian in Soviet society and the need to improve its study and teaching. He states that two-thirds of the world's population speaks only 11 of the 3,000 languages of the world, and Russian is one of the most important of these, since it is spoken by nearly half a billion people. An ability to communicate easily in Russian has become a necessity in the Soviet Union. As economic and political cooperation between republics, rapprochement of nationalities, and the internationalization of Soviet society increases, the role of Russian grows accordingly. According to the 1979 census the portion of the population able to converse in Russian grew from 76 to 82 percent between 1970 and 1979. However, because interest in Russian among the non-Russian population is growing this does not mean Russian has a privileged status over other languages. All Soviet languages are equal to Russian, from Aleut, spoken by 50 people on the Komandor Islands, to Ukrainian. Although these languages do not play the same role in the social life of the country as Russian, their equality is provided for in the constitution. Russian has become the language of discourse among nationalities on a fully voluntary basis and in conformity with societal needs. However, there are still some problems in Russian language teaching, especially in isolated areas. Insufficient knowledge of Russian makes it difficult to correctly educate youths, place them in labor collectives, and solve cadre problems. A basic goal of the recent school reform is to ensure that every youth completing secondary school knows Russian. Reaching that goal basically depends on the knowledge, ability, and dedication of teachers. The Scientific Research Institute for Teaching Russian in National Schools is working in close cooperation with all republics to determine the best teaching methods, textbooks, and study aids. Measures are also being implemented to expand opportunities to study Russian outside of schools. These steps are only the beginning down the path of making a reality the desire of peoples to learn Russian.

UZBEK EDUCATION MINISTER ON RUSSIAN STUDIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 17 April 1985 carries on page 2 a 400-word comment by O. Abbasova, Uzbek SSR minister of education, on Russian language instruction in the republic. Presently, Russian is being taught in the 1st through 10th grades of national schools. Because preschool youth master languages more quickly Russian is now taught in more than 2,000 kindergartens and preschool groups. A special Russian program is established at 1,710 secondary schools and 14 boarding schools. Russian language teachers are

trained at 14 pedinstitutes and three universities, and each year some 900 youths are sent to study at institutes in various cities of the RSFSR and Ukraine. New study programs and textbooks are being created to meet the demands of the school reform.

NON-SPECIALIST RUSSIAN TEACHERS REMOVED FROM SOVKHOZ SCHOOL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 4 May 1985 carries on page 4 a 200-word article titled "Truth Won Out." The article reports on measures taken following a letter to OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI from teachers of Samarkand Oblast Sovetabodskiy Rayon School No 31. The letter complained that the school's teachers O. Elmurodov and J. Otamurodov were teaching Russian language even though they were not specialists. The letter claimed that Elmurodov and Otamurodov had been appointed thanks to personal ties. An investigation was conducted on this matter. It showed that because this school was located 50 kilometers from the rayon center and in the steppe zone, there was a shortage of Russian language teachers. Consequently, Elmurodov and Otamurodov, who were librarians, were hired. The results of the investigation were reviewed at a meeting of the council of the rayon department of people's education. Russian language specialists are to be sent to the school beginning next academic year. In compliance with a resolution of the rayon department of people's education, the school director was removed for his errors.

REPUBLIC SEMINARS ON EDUCATION REFORM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 22 May 1985 carries on page 2 two articles concerning UzSSR seminars held in connection with the education reform. The first article is by OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI correspondent Ye. Pavshukova and is titled "Urgent Questions of People's Education." [1,700 words] Pavshukova's article reports on a republic seminar for "heads of oblast, rayon, and city departments of people's education" dedicated to questions of implementing the Main Directions of the Reform of General Education and Trade Schools. In her report, CPUz Central Committee Secretary R. H. Abdullayeva cites poor supervision of some teachers and claims that some heads of rayon departments of people's education do not even know the teachers of the rayon. Abdullayeva points to the need to raise teachers' qualifications in accordance with the reform. She calls for rayon and city departments of people's education to "put a complete halt to such facts as conducting trade, immoral behavior, and drunkenness," and urges a struggle against school directors who embezzle funds. Abdullayeva also criticizes teachers in village schools who come to class in wrinkled and dirty clothes.

Also speaking at the seminar were Head of the Main Inspectorate of the USSR Ministry of Education M. M. Budanov, UzSSR First Deputy Minister of Health D. A. Asadov, deputy chairman of the Tashkent Oblast Executive Committee G. B. Yoldosheva, chairman of the branch trade union republic committee E. K. Komilova, and others.

The second article on the school reform is by an unnamed OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI correspondent [1,700 words] under the rubric "On the Way to Implementing the Reform." This article reports on a May 18 seminar in Tashkent to which ministry and office administrators, deputy chairmen of oblast, city, and rayon soviets,

heads of oblast departments of people's education, and heads of oblast offices of vocational and technical education were invited. The seminar was devoted to "tasks of implementing the requirements of the school reform. Introductory remarks were given by Deputy Chairman of the UzSSR Council of Ministers S. U. Sultanova. Chairman of the UzSSR Council of Ministers G. Kh. Kadirov gave a report titled "First Results and Basic Tasks of Implementing the General Education and Vocation School Reform in the UzSSR." Qodirov criticized ministries which were asked to help implement the reform but did not meet their responsibilities. Construction workers were singled out for failing to meet deadlines for facilities. Qodirov also pointed to the need to resolve problems of preparing and publishing textbooks and methodological materials.

UzSSR Minister of Education O. S. Abbasova emphasized the importance of eliminating the practice of pursuing percentage targets. She said that "the slowness of reinforcing schools' and other educational institutions' material-technical base is especially alarming." The proportion of schools operating with shifts did not decrease during the 11th Five-Year Plan. At present, 76.1 percent of the republic schools operate in two shifts."

Chairman of the UzSSR State Committee on Vocational-Technical Education P. K. Kayumov said that "while many ministries and offices sense the great need for skilled workers, they do not want to make any efforts in this area." Kayumov also pointed out that frequently school construction takes 4 years or longer instead of 2. "The question of cadre for the system of vocational-technical education is particularly acute." In vocational-technical school 35 percent of special subject teachers lack a higher education."

UzSSR Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education S. P. Pulatov mentioned that since 1984, planned admissions for teacher cadre training were raised and pedagogical centers established; teachers are being trained according to the new five-year plan. "The second specialty of Russian language and literature teacher in the national school has been introduced in foreign language faculties." Pulatov criticized the practice of hiring specialists outside of their fields; he noted that 2,500 teachers and cultural workers with diplomas are working in the ministries of communications, commerce, and household services. Pulatov emphasized the need to put an end to "computer illiteracy."

Chairman of the UzSSR State Committee on Labor M. A. Zakhidov stressed questions of perfecting the system of vocation selection.

Deputy Chairman of the UzSSR Gosplan I. I. Ishakov spoke about the perspectives for material-technical supply of schools, vocational schools, and higher specialized educational institutions. Ishakov said that it is planned to hand over for use schools with space for 924,000 pupils, and to build 52 vocational-technical schools. It is also planned to raise the proportion of children in preschool institutions to 53 percent.

Vice President of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences E. Yu. Yusupov spoke of the creation of textbooks and methodological materials. He noted that one of the important questions of implementing the school reform is providing computer literacy.

CONCERN ABOUT NEED FOR COMPUTER REPAIRMEN, SPARE PARTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 25 May 1985 carries on page 3 a 900-word article titled "Reliable Helper." The report discusses several aspects of the problem of introducing computers and electronic calculators into schools from the perspective of the Tashkent Experimental Factory of Calculating Technology and Service. This factory is the only one of its kind in Central Asia. Part of the article is devoted to an interview with the factory's deputy director Sobir Soliyevich Nodirov. Nodirov suggests that it is time to consider oblast branches of the factory. "Although this may not be implemented soon, it must not be ignored. Likewise, it is necessary to resolve the problem of a spare part fund for electronic calculating machines." Chairman of the factory trade union committee Anatoliy Aleksandrovich Malkin suggests courses on computer service be established in tekhnikums of every oblast center. "It must not be forgotten that it requires 4-5 years to prepare an experienced mechanic. Despite all of their good points, small electronic calculating machines have plenty of their own minor shortcomings.

POCKET CALCULATORS MAKE GOOD BIRTHDAY GIFTS FOR PUPILS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 25 May 1985 carries on page 3 a 600-word article which describes an interview with director of Chirchik Middle School No 20 Isaak Grigor'yev Zetserdan concerning the use of microcalculators in the educational process at his school. The article indicates that Zetserman was reluctant to grant the interview with OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI because he felt readers might mistakenly conclude that Chirchik already had enough calculators. He says that even though the calculators are being used in upper grade math, physics, and chemistry classes, "there is still a shortage of calculators." Zetserman reports that one pupil's parents asked his teacher for advice about what to give the child for his birthday. The teacher suggested a microcalculator. Zetserman considered this an appropriate suggestion.

CSO: 1830/736

CULTURE

SOVIET BARD OKUDZHAVA SPEAKS ABOUT HIS ART

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 27 Apr 85 p 5

[Interview with Bulat Shalvovich Okudzhava by SOVETSKAYA KULTURA correspondent Ye. Shcherbinovskaya: "Let Us Understand One Another With a Hint"]

[Text] Within the last 40 years a great deal has been said about war in poetry, prose, music, and the cinema. A timely, very personal interpretation of the military theme was presented for us in the poems of Bulat Okudzhava in the late 1950s and early 1960s. The poems have a very simple, convincing intonation.

Bulat Okudzhava has undergone all the burdens of war. In 1942, as a 17-year-old volunteer, he went to the front. He was an infantryman, mortarman, machine gunner, and radio operator. He was gravely wounded and spent time in military hospitals. And to correspondents' questions as to what prompted him then to go to the front, he replied: "It was a completely conscious need to participate in the fight against fascism, to defend my country."

Songs about the infantry, about soldiers' camps, about Lenka Korolev, and many others, which at first had an unaccustomed, unexpected sound, were soon accepted by most people both of the older generation and especially by the young.

"Forty years later," said Bulat Shalvovich in conversation with our correspondent Ye. Shcherbinovskaya, "many sad things remain from the war, but life goes on.... And building it is the task facing the new generations.

"I think that it is impossible to compare the generations--that is, in comparing them, to make relative judgments. Because each generation is the product of a specific time, a specific era. It is impossible to put oneself in the position of a judge with regard to another generation; each is beautiful in its own way and imperfect in its own way. After all, we are only striving for the ideal, that is what our life is. Sometimes people of my age express this point of view: we were lucky, we fought, we were heroes of the

war, but you, what are you wasting your time on? It's good that our young people are growing up, living, studying, and working under peaceful conditions. The personality is formed in a peaceful time, and war only reveals its worth and imperfection....

"I think that heroes are people who can feel themselves to be people in the most peaceful situation, who can go about their business in a worthy fashion, despite any difficulties, not losing heart. I think that anyone who can be an everyday hero, in the most ordinary life, will also be one in the most difficult situation and, if it is required, will be able to defend his fatherland."

[Question] Now many young writers, artists, and musicians are again turning their attention to the theme of war. What do you think, Bulat Shalvovich, what has caused this striving?

[Answer] I think that there has awakened in them a desire, a need to have their own say about war. They have attempted to rise to the next level. This is the stimulus of a creative movement.

[Question] And what about the author's song which developed in the postwar era? In the late 1950s and early 1960s the first of your songs came out, then followers, imitators appeared among them. Then a whole wave of student amateur song. I wonder what the future of these songs will be.

[Answer] I am inclined to think that it is no accident this phenomenon has embraced such a large number of people. The chief task of an author's song is putting together the artistic and the entertaining. It was born, one might say, from protest, and of course it had a difficult time. But it is holding its ground very steadily. And it is even having a beneficial influence on the commercial song. I have noticed in commercial writing in the past 10 years attempts to write more thoughtfully, more profoundly. The manner of execution has become more confiding. Many artists are no longer using sound effects, light effects, and other devices, but simply try to convey the sense of the song, the poem. This is a positive phenomenon, and it was largely caused by the author's song. On the other hand, the author's song loses something under the influence of the stage. It seems to me that Aleksandr Dolskiy, who began at one time as a representative of the author's song, trying to write serious verses, began more to amuse the listeners, entertain them. On the other hand, it is good that the author's song is getting more and more recognition. Recently there was a television show of Yelena Kamburova, and all the songs she sang were author's songs. I think this sort of song has a future because it has many followers. There is one competition after another, the trend is getting stronger all the time, and this makes me happy.

[Question] Bulat Shalvovich, in your life as a whole, how did you happen to turn to music, in your youth or childhood?

[Answer] My father and my mother were party workers. They themselves came from simple folk, from working people. And they had a great respect for education. My father was a musical person, he loved the opera, my mother understood music poorly but literally worshipped it. I listened to a great

number of operas and ballets. When the first record players appeared, we bought a record with the aria of Mephistopheles performed by Shalyapin.... This was a great treasure at that time. I knew the entire thing by heart, with all its subtleties, and tried to sing it.... That was how I first got involved with music. Well, later I moved to Tbilisi and lived with my aunt. My aunt lived opposite a music academy. My cousin was accepted into the academy, and we went there for student recitals, competitive exams, and concerts. It was my second home. And then--the hot weather, the windows always open, the narrow street.... Until recently, the academy taught voice, violin, and piano.... And the young Richter came there--so red-haired and skinny. The academy gave him a classroom where he rehearsed before a concert. On the whole, what a life it was. This also drew me to music. I too tried, with one finger, to play some of my songs there, and to sing.... It was a need.

[Question] And what role does music play in your life now?

[Answer] A great one, of course. I regret that I never became musically literate, but it is too late to study this now. I love classical music, at home I have a very fine collection of records. We listen to them often, and go to philharmonic concerts.

[Question] Who is your favorite composer?

[Answer] That is difficult to say.... In my own development, I dwelt for some time on Rachmaninoff. I love Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, and Schumann. Of the later composers, I am interested in Prokofyev. If you are talking about light music, about the stage--jazz has come into my life. I used to like frivolous, entertaining jazz, but did not understand serious jazz. But in recent years, Louis Armstrong has become for me a truly great phenomenon, I suddenly understood that he was singing about himself, expressing himself, and that this was a high mastery.

[Question] And what about the Soviet stage? What is your attitude, for example, to the work of Alla Pugacheva?

[Answer] Pugacheva is a brilliant phenomenon. She is a gifted person, and not only as a performer. In my view, the public taste sometimes lets her down, where she is forced to adapt herself to the audience, which is very broad and heterogeneous.

[Question] And as a songwriter?

[Answer] She has both successful songs and weak ones. But there are some so interesting that they should be discussed separately. In my day, the 16-year-old Alla Borisovna sang a song for me as a gift, which touched us deeply, and there were two lines I especially liked: "If there is a guitar in the house, the house is warm and cozy." And I recently wrote a poem called "Hymn to Comfort," in which I used these two lines of Pugacheva as the epigraph.

This was a strange history. Several times, in appearances, I talked about how, in my opinion, taste sometimes let her down. And suddenly what an

alarming quantity of letters from her admirers rained down upon me! They nearly buried me! I recently met her and told her about this, and she said--not to pay any attention!

[Question] Does Pugacheva herself agree with your opinion?

[Answer] In a certain way, perhaps, she agrees, but everyone pays a certain price.... She is a person inclined to take a risk--I approve of this, you understand--a creative risk. This is not always crowned with success, but it is a very important quality. You have to be able to take risks in art, to strive for discovery. A person who cannot do this is eventually reduced to nothing. And Pugacheva has this quality.

[Question] How would you assess the performers of your songs, what is your attitude toward them?

[Answer] I have a good relationship with all of them. The mere fact that people want to perform my things is a great honor to me. But this doesn't mean that all the performers please me. The least interesting are those who try to sing too much in "my style." Lena Kamburova interprets my songs completely in her own fashion, and I listen to many of them with pleasure, but not as though I listen to myself.... Zhanna Bichevskaya performs several things successfully, but some of them are too "decorated." But she is a master, it is her right to disagree with me.

[Question] When a song or a poem is growing in you, is some kind of external stimulus necessary for this? Or does it all accumulate gradually, within?

[Answer] Of course there is sometimes an external stimulus. But the main thing is what builds up inside. What has built up, I myself, possibly, still do not know. But then the outside stimulus appears. For example, the following lines recently came into my head:

All the postmen in the world, everyone knows
Carry correspondence and knock on doors.
My postman is cut from a different cloth--
He doesn't bring me letters, but is silent.

This quatrain appeared. What it is about, I have no idea. I started to go on, and suddenly realized, that in it I had expressed my own experience, my suffering, and that certain of my internal upheavals had served as the stimulus for it. Why all the experience of my feelings was distilled into a conversation about a postman, I do not know. These lines appeared, and my suffering was poured into them. That's all there is to it.... And now it is a song, and I have sung it several times at concerts.

[Question] Bulat Shalvovich, our conversation, which began with reflections on war, has taken a peaceful course. This is natural. Nevertheless, I would like to ask--do your forthcoming creative plans include a new work about war?

[Answer] I wrote a short story for the 40th anniversary of the Victory, which is called "Lessons of Music." It is about me, a 17-year-old at the front, a subject I have taken from my own life.

CULTURE

GEORGIAN FILM ACTOR PLAYS ROLE OF STALIN

Tbilisi MOLODEZH' GRUZII in Russian 23 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by Y. Sudakova, GruzINFORM correspondent: "Here One Can Neither Subtract Nor Add"]

[Text] The novel "Victory" by A. Chakovskiy, Lenin Prize winner, is the basis of a two-part feature film of the same name, which was shot at the Mosfil'm motion picture studio, with the participation of the Defa motion picture studio (GDR). The film premiered in April in all socialist countries simultaneously. This correspondent interviewed Ramax Chkhikvadze, People's Artist of the USSR, who played the role of I. V. Stalin in the film.

The political novel "Victory" encompasses thirty years, which are sharply defined by two historical events: the Potsdam Conference of three Allied Power leaders in 1945 and the Helsinki Conference for European Security in 1975.

One of the film's central episodes--the meeting at the "round table"--was shot in the Potsdam Cecilienhof Palace. Here the camera has recreated every detail of the conversations held by Stalin, Churchill (actor G. Menglet) and Truman (A. Masyulis). The spectator has the opportunity to follow the upheavals of our government's persistent struggle for a just system in the world after the utter defeat of fascism and to penetrate into the depth of the interrelations of the Soviet delegation with its "forgetful" partners who were attempting not to fulfill agreements concluded previously in Yalta and Teheran.

[Question] Ramaz Grigor'yevich, how did you feel when you first crossed the threshold of Cecilienhof Palace on the day of shooting?

[Answer] I felt a deep responsibility...and timidity...history was made here! Hence my attitude to the role. Its revelation was sharply restricted by the time limits, which the authors of the film defined as follows: at the decisive moment, Stalin, a complex and many-sided man, was able to cast away everything of minor importance and be a leader worthily representing a great country. Roughly, such a text goes in sequence in

the film. I'll add this myself: the generations which lived through the war remember that the repulse of Hitlerism and the belief in victory are identified in the national consciousness with the name of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief. As the poet said, 'Here one can neither subtract nor add, that is how it was on earth...'

[Question] The dialogues in Cecilienhof , as the director noted in one interview, were written by history itself. They are strictly documentary. However, often expressions, gestures and intonation characteristic of a man, which are not stated on paper, give words a special meaning...

[Answer] But on which authenticity also depends. I have viewed kilometers of documentary film which reproduced the last two decades of Stalin's life. The film's outline itself, the basis of which was the painstaking work of the writer, and later of the authors of the picture over archive materials and the personal memories of those who were involved in the conference, contributed quite a bit. The significance of the moment required reserved, but expressive gesticulation and hidden dynamism...

Already on the evening when they called at my room at the Lvov Hotel from Moscow and informed me that I was confirmed for the role, I began, as I now understand, to subconsciously, intuitively "try on" power. Intuition prompted my choice of artistic methods in many ways later on too. But, again, within those limits defined by the events reflected in the film.

[Question] How was the problem of similarity in physical appearance resolved?

[Answer] When you're dealing with a historical person, moreover, one whom everyone remembers, appearance is an important factor, but not a decisive one. For example, Sergey Bondarchuk tried out for this role. Make-up determines quite a bit in the cinema.

[Question] As in the theater, you selected it yourself?

[Answer] No. An experienced make-up artist did it. But I added several characteristic details at my own discretion.

[Question] How do you evaluate the film as a whole and its significance?

[Answer] I remember, one critic correctly concluded that the power of historic prose is in the fact that it is necessary for its time, it is linked to it and is its reflection. This is why, during World War II years, the film about Georgiy Saakadze was shot. In it the point was not only about how the people won, but what they were like and why they must certainly have been victorious. This is why in the present complex and contradictory world, the need for political and artistic works which are active and aggressive are so important. The film shows the arrangement of forces not only among heroes, the real and the fictitious, but also in today's world. And, like never before, it requires the most uncompromising discussion about the duty and place of everyone in the struggle for peace, because it is a struggle for life on earth."

From an interview with Evgeniy Matveyev, director of the film and People's Artist of the USSR:

"In exposing the savage essence of Nazism, we all, the authors of the literary and the film production, wish to remind people of many things, which are assiduously forgotten today by western strategists, who intentionally distort the truth about the events of World War II. We are attempting to draw the main line of the Soviet policy of peace, from the Potsdam Conference to the present peaceful initiatives of our country. With this thought, we made a new film bearing the excellent, laconic and always-- and today especially--urgent title 'Victory'."

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CULTURE

UZBEK PUBLISHING HOUSES CASTIGATED FOR QUALITY, THEMES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 March 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial entitled "The Duty of Publishers" which stresses that the printing quality and thematic content of works being published in the republic are substandard. Problems which most interest readers at the stage of developed socialism are not being adequately treated. Military patriotic themes possess particular importance at a time when the international situation is tense, and yet "Uzbekistan," Gafur Gulam," "Ukituvchi," and "Yash Gvardiya" Publishing Houses release few works on this topic and almost no works on the methodology of military-patriotic education and current life in the armed forces. There are also deficiencies in the publication of works on scientific atheism. It is alarming that not a single atheistic work aimed at a certain layer of youth has been published. Cooperation between publishers and organizations engaged in writing works on the theme of scientific atheism is lacking. In the field of bellelettres, too much prominence is being given to characters who suffer misfortune in life, occupy a low position in life, whine about their fate, and think muddleheadedly. Sometimes religious beliefs are reflected in the form of national traditions, and motifs of patriarchalism are presented. Some artistic works falsify the socialist reality. There are not enough works that expose negative phenomena like localism, bureaucratism, and conservatism. It is also regrettable that excellent works are often printed in small circulations while publications that have no current significance are released in large quantities.

The editorial states that the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade is not increasing demandingness toward publishing houses in regard to the quality of their work, which is substandard in a number of cases. Publishing houses must introduce new forms of organization of labor and comprehensive systems of quality control. It is especially important that the quality of textbooks and study aids be improved. The "Uzbekistan," "Ukituvchi," "Fan," "Meditsina," and "Karakalpakistan" Publishing Houses must strengthen their collectives with specially trained workers. Party committees and primary party organizations must increase their demandingness toward workers in the field for feeling their responsibility for carrying out their duties. The propaganda buro of the Uzbek Writers' Union and the Book Lover's Society must become more involved in book propaganda.

TEXTBOOK ON SOVIET KIRGHIZ LITERATURE CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz on 7 March 1985 carries on pages 5-6 a 4,000-word article by Abdygany Erkebayev on the first textbook produced for students in the Kirghiz language and literature specialization at higher education institutions, K. Artykbayev's "History of Soviet Kirghiz Literature," published by Mektep Publishers. Despite the fact that 3 years have passed since its appearance, there have not been any major assessments of the textbook in the press, other than remarks about the fact that it has appeared, satisfying a long-felt need for such a text. Erkebayev summarizes the contents of the book and points out some positive aspects of it, but for the most part he is critical of K. Artykbayev's work. One of its advantages, that it is a rich source of information about Kirghiz writers, is also a major failing, since it is just a mechanical compilation of names and dates. It is hard to find serious evaluation in this book; Artykbayev gives only high marks to the works he examines. The principled shortcomings encountered during the course of Soviet Kirghiz literature and even now being encountered are not revealed in a professional manner. Such an approach stands in the way of a requirement of Soviet pedagogy today, i.e., teaching students how to analyze literary work and how to think independently. There are some theoretical weaknesses as well in the book, such as a statement that the socialist structure has completely eliminated contradictions in the country. Erkebayev notes that this is true of antagonistic contradictions, but not of other types. He also objects to the excessive size of the textbook; it is 36 printer's sheets long, as compared to Prof. L. Yershov's "History of Soviet Russian Literature," which is 32 printer's sheets. All this is connected with the study program for Soviet Kirghiz literature, and the problem becomes clear when it is recalled that most of this study program was devised by Artykbayev himself. The size of the program is four printer's sheets long, as compared to one for the history of Soviet Russian literature. In textbooks on Soviet Russian literature, there are just about 20 individual portraits of writers, while in Artykbayev's work, there are 19 Kirghiz profiles. Erkebayev also complains about the author's subjectivism and tendentiousness; it may be proper in a work expounding personal view to include only like-minded critics and exclude others, like K. Bobulov and S. Jigitov, but not in a general textbook. Erkebayev then sets forth several desiderata in a textbook of this nature, including the requirement that in the periodication of Kirghiz literature it is necessary to start from the "national specifics" of its development. In short, it is difficult to call Artykbayev's textbook an overall success.

DEFENSE OFFERED FOR CONDEMNED KIRGHIZ PLAY

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz on 28 March 1985 carries on pages 6, 7, and 10 a 6,100-word article based upon the report given by theater scholar Janysh Kulmambetov at a joint session of the secretariat of the Kirghiziya Writers Union and its dramatic art section on 5 March. From the perspective of the last 15 years Kulmambetov finds that there are four major tendencies in contemporary Kirghiz drama--plays dealing with the present day, plays relying upon the folklore that serves as the never outmoded heritage of Kirghiz culture, plays on the Great Patriotic War topic, and plays treating

the historical and revolutionary theme. Most of the article concerns recent plays that explore contemporary themes, the dominant tendency in Kirghiz dramatic art today. Among the numerous plays Kulmambetov examines in this portion of the article are five plays by the Kirghiz playwright and writer Mar Bayjiyev, including his drama "Last Trip," which was originally known as "Long-Distance Train." Critical views were expressed in the party press about the fact that some ideological errors were committed by the author in this work's first version. [After winning second prize for multi-act plays in 1982, it was taken off stage after only a few performances and was criticized severely by the newspaper SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN, by Kirghiz party chief Usubaliyev himself, and apparently by some in Moscow. See USSR Report, Political and Sociological Affairs No 1483, JPRS 84849, 30 September 1983 page 54 and subsequent summaries.] Kulmambetov follows the above statement with four paragraphs dealing in general with plays that discuss current social problems, although he does not specifically relate his remarks to "Long-Distance Train." He states, sometimes when negative phenomena not conforming to the high ideals in society take a large place in creative works, we get all worked up for some reason. We argue that the author has deliberately tried to defame the society or sought to disseminate negative phenomena, and we begin to show resistance with all the might we possess. For one thing, when the position of the authors that they are trying to arouse in their audiences active protest against negative aspects is ignored, claims are made that have superficial and unconvincing arguments. For another thing, if by prohibiting or trying to prohibit authors from showing negative phenomena in society we want to come to an agreement that society consists only of "positive phenomena," is that not a false understanding of the principles of Marxist-Leninist philosophy, since it holds that society develops in a contradictory environment? In Kulmambetov's opinion, the indictment against the plays that have raised such sharp social issues arises from a false understanding of the principle of Marxist-Leninist philosophy. And an apprehensive attitude of theaters towards such plays is brought about by such a condition. Kulmambetov also expresses the desire that playwrights explore one of the most serious problems facing the Kirghiz nationality, the fact that children have begun to be alienated from their predecessors and to lack sympathy for them. Playwrights have yet to treat the impact of urbanization and mass communications on the national character of this traditionally nomadic people. In the part of his article dealing with plays that appeal to folkloric themes, Kulmambetov focuses on a couple of plays that use such motifs in examining the issue of ecology.

ROUNDTABLE ON FLAWS IN WORK WITH CULTURAL CADRES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 17 May 1985 carries on page 6 a 2,800-word transcription of a roundtable entitled "Cadres Are the Main Problem" which focused on serious flaws in working with cadres at cultural establishments. Organized by the Uzbekistan Institute for Advanced Training of Cultural Workers the roundtable was attended by Komil Ibrohimov, first deputy minister of culture; Esanboy Orinov, deputy director of the sponsoring institute; and 10 officials from rayon and city cultural departments and houses. Ibrohimov notes that there are over 4,200 clubs and cultural palaces in the republic with 10,200 workers, over half of them with higher education and 712 of them with cultural specialities. More specially trained cadres are needed, but many of the hundreds of graduates from Tashkent

State Cultural Institute, oblast tekhnikums, and VUZes each year do not even find placement in cultural establishments. Another participant confirms that Tashkent Cultural Institute has trained over 7,000 specialists in the 3 years since it was founded, but many of these do not have positions. He proposes that a special commission be formed to place such cadres. Other discussants list problems that confront cultural cadres on the job, including low salaries, poor living conditions, indifference of leaders, and even cases where leaders obstruct their work under the pretext that cultural diversions distract workers from their tasks. Ibrohimov summarizes the discussion by stating that steps must be taken to eliminate shortcomings in providing cadres to cultural establishments. The Tashkent Cultural Institute must increase its responsibility for training mature specialists who will stay on the job despite often difficult working and living conditions. Oblast cultural administrations and rayon and city cultural departments should try to staff cultural establishments with cadres with cultural specialties and take steps to provide necessary working and living conditions for them.

UZBEK TELERADIO CHAIRWOMAN ON RADIO DAY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 7 May 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by I. Yusupova, chairwoman of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, entitled "Pulpit of Millions" in which she comments on republic television and radio broadcasting in conjunction with Radio Day. The field is developing by great strides in the republic. Presently the volume of radio broadcasting from Tashkent within the republic is 33 hours per day in five languages. Republic television broadcasts 11 hours per day on two channels, and the Central Television program is broadcast for over 28 hours. All-Union radio broadcasts are relayed for 7 hours per day. Republic journalists endeavor to cover successes being achieved by workers and to bring up to current demand the level of broadcasts dealing with improving quality, cutting production costs, conserving on fuel and materials, finding new reserves, and introducing scientific and technological advances into production. Journalists return again and again to the themes of the friendship of peoples and the Leninist nationality policy in programs like "Friendship Screen," "On the Waves of Friendship," "In a Single Family," and "Uzbekistan to the Nonchernozem Zone." Local broadcasting also possesses great importance. Television and radio oblast committees and 154 rayon radio broadcasting editorial offices provide practical assistance to party organizations by dealing with current economic and cultural problems. For 38 years Tashkent Radio has been engaged in foreign broadcasting. Today it broadcasts 10 hours per day in seven languages to various countries in order to bring the truth about world events and the Soviet reality to other peoples. The success of these broadcasts can be gauged from the nearly 4,500 letters received by Tashkent Radio each year from 70 foreign countries.

UZSSR PUPILS HAVE FEW BOOKS, READ TOO LITTLE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 4 May 1985 devoted page 3 to a roundtable discussion of aesthetic upbringing of children in the UzSSR under the rubric "Garden of Elegance." Many of the speakers address questions of children's literature. Author of children's literature Khudoyberdi Tokhtaboyev reports on a recent visit to a rural school in Fergana Oblast's Uzbekistanskiy Rayon where 1,200 children are enrolled. Only one child in four had used the school library in the course of a year. Tokhtaboyev discovered that the analogous indicator for Tashkent's Oktyabrskiy Rayon is one in eighteen. The author notes that for the USSR as a whole, 3 books are published for every child annually, but the figure for Uzbekistan is less than 0.5 books. Moreover, "the majority of the artistic books being issued for children in our republic are translations or republications of books. I think that more new books need to be produced for children. And the paper fund for books published for children is also small. In the Baltic republic there are 7 books issued annually per child. In these republics the propaganda of books also operates well. It would be very appropriate to take this into account and establish close contacts with pupils of the Baltic republics."

Senior Scientific Associate of the Uzbekistan Scientific-Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences Sanobar Nishonova says that based on conversations with upper-grade pupils in schools, only 3 or 4 in each class have even read the works which are indicated in the curriculum. Nishonova says that raising the level of literature instruction and inculcation of aesthetic taste must be made major goals. To illustrate the need for improvement in this area, she mentions that she discovered at a conference on the 90th anniversary of the birth of the Uzbek writer A. Qodiriy at a Tashkent school that only a few of the school's pupils had ever read Qodiriy's most famous works. Head of the Uzbekistan Scientific-Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences R. Hasanov reports that recently workers of the Moscow Institute of Artistic Upbringing made a study of the literary level in major Soviet cities. "It is reported that the artistic level of Tashkent city's pupils is very low." Hasanov sees the reasons for this as 1) lack of specialists in such fields as art, music, and singing, and 2) the indifferent attitude towards these subjects which results in poor teachers (and those without the proper specialization) conducting classes in these subjects.

CSO: 1830/737

CULTURE

BETTER DISTRIBUTION OF POETRY URGED BY WRITER

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen on 12 April 1985 carries on pages 6-7 a 2,200-word article by Berdinazar Khudaynazarov stressing the importance of poetry in Turkmen culture and criticizing the book trade network for not stocking enough of it in their retail outlets. Pointing out that this applies to the works of both classical and modern poets, it is added that if books of poetry were better advertised, more would be sold.

POLITICAL APPROACH OF TURKMEN TELEVISION HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 16 April 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by Ch. Annagurbanov, chairman of the TuSSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, marking the 23d anniversary of Turkmen television. He noted that "great importance is given to propagandizing Marxist-Leninist theory, the foreign and internal policies of the CPSU, the celebration of the Leninist nationality policy and the unbreakable friendship of the peoples of our country. These programs are given under the titles 'Unbreakable Union', 'From Congress to Congress' and 'A Country Transformed by Il'ich.' In these programs successes achieved by the Turkmen people in the years of Soviet rule under the leadership of the Communist Party are discussed."

PURITY OF SOCIALIST REALISM IN ART STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 6 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the development of the figurative arts in Turkmenistan which began only after the revolution. Pointing out the major achievements since that time, it is added that one also finds works on trivial or immature themes. "Art students, critics, exhibit committees, the TuSSR Artists Union and the Art Council of the Republic Art Collection, and their primary party organizations must display a principled stance opposing such manifestations, and must be deeply concerned about the purity of the art of socialist realism. It is important that the TuSSR Ministry of Culture occupy a clear and principled position in the selection and sale of art works."

GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR STRESSED AT WRITERS PLENUM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen on 26 April 1985 carries on pages 2-3 an unsigned 3,000-word report on the 23 April plenum of the Turkmenistan Writers Union Presidium which "was devoted to describing the heroism displayed by the Soviet people at the front and at home during the Great Patriotic War, and the pressing duties of Turkmen writers connected to this." The writer Tirkish Jumageldiyev remarked that connected with the Great Patriotic War have been created in Turkmen literature "we still need serious, multi-faceted works about this period. We must especially strengthen our attention to this aspect of the question." The authoress Tovshan Asenova, stressing another aspect of the treatment of the war, mentioned that when she was in Iran, she was asked about the effect of the war on Turkmenistan. She answered: "Along with talking about the Patriotic War and the heroism displayed in our works, we must also talk about the eternal nature of the fraternal friendship of Soviet peoples."

POOR BOOK DISTRIBUTION ENCOURAGES CULTURAL ILLITERACY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 11 April 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by Zh. Shashtayuly, published under the rubric "Spiritual World of Our Contemporaries," entitled "A True Comrade and Wise Friend." Shashtayuly points up the current shortage of Kazakh books in the KaSSR and suggests that much more may be at stake than convenience, since book shortages are going hand in hand with a growing cultural and literary illiteracy of the Kazakhs. According to Shashtayuly, there are far too many Kazakhs who never open a newspaper or book and millions of school children who have read none of the Kazakh literary classics.

Readers, Shashtayuly stresses, are an inseparable part of the literature and without readers there will be no literature. Thus, he suggests, shortage of books coupled with a younger generation more interested in television and films than books, can mean death for Kazakh literature in the future.

READERS' LETTERS ON DICTIONARY, BOOK SHORTAGE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 5 April 1985 carries on page 15 two "Readers Letters" published under the rubric "Readers Offer Suggestions." The first letter is by Iliyas Qozhabayev of Turkistan City and is entitled "An 11th Volume Is Needed." It discusses the problem of preference for Soviet vocabulary in the 10-volume "Qazaq Tilining Tusindirme Sozdigi" (Explanatory Dictionary of the Kazakh Language). The second, by Gharifolla Anesov, entitled "We Have Noticed," suggests organized and well-publicized book subscription drives as one means of overcoming chronic book shortages. The letters total 1,000 words.

According to Qozhabayev, the recent publication of the "Qazaq Tilining Tusindirme Sozdigi" has marked a major turning point in Kazakh cultural life. However, he continues, like every new undertaking the new dictionary also has its errors and deficiencies.

Qozhabayev goes on to complain of substitutions of "Kazakhized" Russian words for real Kazakh vocabulary, giving rise, in his view, to a misrepresentation of actual language use among present-day Kazakhs. He notes, moreover, that the actual words used are often not found in the dictionary at all. The problem, Qozhabayev suggests, is an overreliance upon the Kazakh Soviet press in compiling the dictionary, a failure to devote equal emphasis to Kazakh literature and an unwillingness to study the vocabulary of the Kazakh people themselves. He suggests an 11th volume of the 10-volume dictionary to make up for omissions and his suggestion is seconded by the editors of QAZAQ ADEBIYETI.

The second letter, by Anesov, asks why the subscription methods employed in the USSR for Russian books cannot be employed in the KaSSR for Kazakh books, for which distribution problems have long existed. He suggests that regular book subscription campaigns would publicize books better, help stabilize demand and help develop Kazakh literary culture within and outside the KaSSR.

KARAGANDA REALISM NOVEL HAS TOO MANY RUSSIANISMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 28 April 1985 carries on page 3 a 600-word article by Abdwali Qaraghulov, published under the rubric "Readers' Letters," entitled "The Beauty of a Novel Is Its Language." The article strongly criticizes Oten Akhmetov's novel "Konvertor" (Converter), which deals with life at the Karaganda Metallurgical Combine, for too many Russianisms, incorrect and clumsy Kazakh usage and dialogue that hardly resemble the real language of the Kazakhs. The author suggests that this type of writing is the very thing that was condemned at the recently held conference on the Kazakh literary language.

AYTMATOV NOVEL SEEN AS REVELATION OF KAZAKH SPIRIT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 4, April 1985 carries on pages 29-32 a 3,400-word review by Sabetqazy Aqatayev, candidate in historical sciences, of Sh. Aytmatov's novel "Borandy Beket" (Borandy Junction). The article is entitled "Lesson in Humanitarianism."

The Aytmatov novel, which recently appeared in a Kazakh translation by Sh. Murtazayev in the pages of the October issue of ZHULDYZ, is praised by Aqatayev as a major work of Khirghiz and Soviet and even of world literature.

Looking at the content of the work, which, Aqatayev notes, created considerable controversy when it was first published, the reviewer sees it as a parable of the Kazakh spirit and of the plight of modern Soviet man operating on three levels: a mythic, a literary-realistic, and a scientific-fantastic. Through its three levels, the reviewer continues, the book shows us modern Soviet man in all his depths, using myth and fantasy to reveal aspects of the Kazakh psyche otherwise obscured. One central theme, moreover, Aqatayev notes, running through the road is the question of how to engender the idealism of the past in an insensitive, materialistic, grasping generation of the present that Aytmatov suggests, according to Aqatayev, may be cultureless, historyless and thereby soulless. The novel is thus, Aqatayev concludes, as much a criticism of the Kazakhs of the present as it is an epic of the deeds of the hero Yedige.

Aqatayev acknowledges the Islamic content of the novel but prefers to interpret it symbolically, as an allegory of Kazakh culture and life. He sees the Islamic elements as embodying their own peculiar folkloristic background and logic not to be taken at face value.

KASSR MINISTER DETAILS COMMUNICATIONS PROGRESS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 7 May 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by KaSSR Minister of Communications S. Bayzhanov, published under the rubric "Today Is Radio Day, the Festival of All Workers in the Communications Sector," entitled "At the Forefront of Scientific and Technological Progress." The article outlines the present state and future prospects of republic communications.

It is now 90 years, Bayzhanov begins, since Popov's discovery of radio and in that time a whole new sector of human existence was come into being based upon radio, later television, and the other communications media, one that we cannot conceive of living without. As one sign of the progress that has been made, he continues, there are now 700,000 telephones serving republic residents in a system now of 909,000 numbers (there will, he notes, be triple that number in only 15 years) that includes improved and more reliable intercity connections. At present, Bayzhanov records, 18 cities and 177 rayons in the republic are connected by automatic telephone exchanges with Alma-Ata's system a national leader.

Also a sign of communications progress, Bayzhanov continues, is a well-developed radio broadcasting system with 2,700 transmission centers serving 12.8 million radio points, some with recently begun stereo broadcasting. Television, too, has been much expanded, he also records, with republic television now serving an area inhabited by 14 million people. Altogether, he boasts, 90 percent of the republic's population is now served by television (78 percent of the rural population), with 77 percent of viewers now receiving a second channel and 46.2 percent a third. Republic programming is even transmitted to other parts of the Soviet Union and even abroad by satellite while the republic itself has 563 receiving dishes.

FIVE CENTURIES OF KAZAKH LITERARY HERITAGE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 17 May 1985 carries on pages 6-7 a 2,900-word review by Nemat Kelimbetov, docent of the Kazakh Abay imeni Pedagogical Institute, of the three volume anthology of early Kazakh song and poetry "Bes Ghasyr Zhyrlaydy" (Songs of Five Centuries), "Zhazyshy" Press, Alma-Ata, 1984-5. The review is entitled "A Golden Treasury of Five Centuries."

Kelimbetov uses his review of the new anthology, which covers the period from the early 14th to early 20th centuries, to point up the deep roots of the Kazakh literary accomplishment of the present. He strongly criticizes those that would have Kazakh literature first begin in the 18th century and shows instead how the writers of that era were direct successors of earlier writers and traditions.

The anthology is praised for its apparatus and the care with which it places writers in their literary and social contexts, making it an edition far superior, in the reviewer's words, to anything previously published. He does note, however, the omission of some writers and suggests publication of a separate volume in the Arabic script to do them justice. Throughout his review, Kelimbetov stresses the common literary and cultural heritage of the Kazakhs and of the other Turkic peoples.

WORK OF OTRAR ARCHAEOLOGY MUSEUM DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 24 May 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by A. Yeshzanov, director of the Otrar State Archaeological Reserve-Museum, published under the rubric "Cultural Service, an Honored Duty," entitled "Gift From Otrar." The article describes the work and problems of the reserve-museum in the almost half decade of its existence.

The Otrar State Archaeological Reserve-Museum was organized in 1981, the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, and since that time it has accomplished, its director suggests, great things. He goes on to describe some of these accomplishments in detail, including creation of an open air archaeological park to display on-going Otrar excavations, the cataloguing, protection, and, in some cases, restoration of almost 200 local monuments, effective cooperation with party and other local authorities to protect sites and remains from damage due to economic development. and the creation of displays featuring and publicizing rayon and city local history. Although full of praise for what has been accomplished, Yeszhanov also complains of problems with slow site and building restoration, damage to the exhibits of the open-air site due to failure to properly protect them from the elements and the tramp of visitors and damage to the Arystanbab site through ground water seepage. He calls for quick solutions to such difficulties and for the working out of coordinated excavation and restoration plans to protect archaeological discoveries better in the future.

NEW SCHOOL TEXTS MUST INCLUDE OLDER KAZAKH LITERATURE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 24 May 1985 carries on pages 14-15 a 1,400-word article by noted philologist Professor Rakhmanqul Berdibayev, doctor of philological sciences, published under the rubric "School Reform a Happy Duty," entitled "Let Us Think About the Quality of Textbooks." The article calls for new Kazakh literature textbooks for secondary school students (9th and 10th grades) in response to changing educational needs and changing appreciations of the Kazakh literary heritage and what it comprises.

In particular, Berdibayev argues that the time has come to push back the literary threshold in secondary school Kazakh literature from the once accepted late 18th century to the previous, 15th-18th century period wherein the roots of Kazakh literary culture are now known to reside.

Berdibayev also calls for reading the "common works" of Turkic literature in schools and even going back to the earliest stages, with selections from the 7th-8th century Orkhon-Yenisey Inscriptions. He would also like consideration given to folk literature and the epic due to their influence upon written literature. All works read, Berdibayev stresses, should be placed in their proper historical and cultural contexts and illustrated with documentary, historical, ethnographic and even musical fact where appropriate. He suggests learning from the Russians in developing new teaching methodology but also stresses the need for developing, at the same time, a consistent Kazakh literary terminology for school use.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

ELECTRIC POWER PROBLEMS IN NORTH KAZAKHSTAN OBLAST CITED

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 85 p 2

[Article under rubric "People's Control Page," with subrubric "At the KaSSR KNK [People's Control Committee]": "Saving the Kilowatt-Hours"]

[Text] The People's Control Committee has considered the results of the inspection of the state of planning, accounting, and supervision of the expenditure of electrical energy on the farms in North Kazakhstan Oblast. As was shown by the inspection, the enterprises in the electrical networks and the energy inspection departments have not been executing completely the planned series of operations involving the electrification of agriculture. There is a lack here, in essence, of any reliable accounting of the expenditure of electrical energy. A large number of transformer substations lack accounting instruments, and the instruments that are available fail to provide the necessary accuracy.

Director of an enterprise of electrical networks, A. Deduk, is failing to take effective steps to carry out the prompt technical servicing and repair of the electrical transmission lines and transformer substations. Some of them are in an extremely critical condition, and thus there have been interruptions in the supplying of electrical energy to the sovkhoses and kolkhozes. In 1984 the farms in the oblasts recorded 682 unplanned outages with a total duration of 10,500 hours, and the farms had 11.1 million fewer kilowatt-hours of electrical energy released to them.

The assignments for 1981-1984 for the construction of electrical transmission lines were fulfilled by only 80 percent.

In violation of the Rules for the Use of Electrical Energy, no consideration is being taken of the percentage of its losses in the networks, and in the event of reciprocal settlements 2-3 percent is deducted from the total consumption, with planned losses from 7.9 to 9.8 percent. The bulk of the losses of electrical energy in the networks located on the balance sheet of KaSSR Minenergo [Ministry of Power and Electrification] are paid for at the expense of the sovkhoses and kolkhozes.

It was also noted that, with the purpose of creating a semblance that everything was proceeding well in the work of the energy inspection

department, unconsumed electrical energy was reported as having been issued to farms. In the first quarter of the current year alone, more than 11 million kilowatt-hours were so reported. Random inspections revealed that during the past four years and three months, the accounts of the sovkhoses and kolkhoses in the oblast have been credited with 39.5 million kilowatt-hours of unconsumed electrical energy with a value of more than 400,000 rubles.

The energy inspection system has been unsatisfactorily monitoring the expenditure of electrical energy by nonagricultural organizations situated on the territory of the sovkhoses and kolkhoses, and by the household sector. In January 1985 the Leninskiy Sovkhoz, Sovetskiy Rayon, was reported as having been issued 95,000 kilowatt-hours that were used by other customers, and as a result of the overexpenditure that was thus formed it was assessed a penalty in the amount of 3100 rubles.

On four farms that were inspected in Bishkulskiy and Bulayevskiy Rayons, more than half the customers in the household sector have not been taking meter readings for four or more months.

The oblast administration of agriculture (deputy chief V. Simonenko) failed to guarantee the development of specific norms for consumption of electrical energy, and transferred to a separate account only one-fourth of the farm. On many of them no measures were developed to save electrical energy. On the farms in the oblast, illegally connected electrical heaters with a total capacity of 47,900 kilowatts were in use.

The committee instructed the ministries of power engineering and electrification, as well as KaSSR Ministry of Agriculture, to take measures to eliminate the shortcomings that were revealed by the inspection. Director of energy inspection at the Tselinoenergo PEO [economic planning department] V. Mikhaylov, director of the Petropavlovskiye Elektroseti [Petropavlovsk Electrical Networks] enterprise A. Deduk, chief of the Petropavlovsk Department of Energy Inspection P. Savin, and deputy chief of the North Caucasus Oblast Administration of Agriculture V. Simonenko were given strict reprimands. Mikhaylov, Savin, and Simonenko have been required to make payments for the recovery of the unauthorized expenditures.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

KASSR IRRIGATION IMPROVEMENTS, SHORTCOMINGS VIEWED

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 85 pp 2

[Article by I. Abugaliyev, corresponding member of VASKhNIL [All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin], director of Kazakh Institute of Agriculture, and K. Balgabekov, candidate of agricultural sciences, senior scientific associate: "Undergoing Tests -- Technological Scheme of Irrigation"]

[Excerpts] In the decree of the October 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasis is made of the need to carry out a system of measures to assure the economical expenditure of water for irrigation, and the broad introduction of progressive irrigation systems. This is especially important under the conditions of the south and southeast of Kazakhstan, where an acute shortage of irrigation water is felt every year during the vegetation period.

The efficient use of the available sources of moisture presupposes first of all the assimilation of a water-saving technological scheme for irrigation. That technological scheme must be based on differentiated irrigation modes, methods, and technology of irrigation that are to be employed with a consideration of the peculiarities not only of the crops that are being raised, but also the soils and the climate of individual zones and regions, which prevent the erosion of the land and also prevent the unproductive losses of water when it is being transported, as a result of filtration, evaporation, or overflow.

The zone of irrigated agriculture in Kazakhstan is characterized by a large variety of natural conditions. However, in most instances the variety of the natural conditions is not taken into consideration, and the irrigation network is designed only with a consideration of the total availability of the land to be irrigated. Also, the water is divided by the total area to be irrigated, irrespective of the location of the farm.

The need to establish regions in the territory being irrigation is influenced, apart from the factors that have been mentioned, by the fact that during recent years there have been noticeable changes in the irrigation and reclamation condition of the land in many oblasts of the republic

The modes for irrigation of agricultural crops in conformity with the regionalization guarantee an increase in their harvest yield by 10-15 percent

and reduce the specific expenditures of irrigation water by 10-12 as compared with the norms that are planned at the present time.

In the system of measures to assure the effective use of irrigated land, an important role is assigned to preplowing (after husking) or moisture-charging (in the plowed soil) irrigation. In the southeast of Kazakhstan the moisture reserve in the soil that is created by this method makes it possible during individual years to raise winter wheat, peas, and certain other crops with a short vegetation period without any additional irrigation, and to irrigate the plantings of sugar beets and corn less frequently and with smaller water norms. In addition, moisture-charging irrigations are carried out in the autumn or early spring, when the farms do not have any need for water. Therefore the broad application of moisture-charging, with the exception of land where the ground water stands close to the surface, is one of the reserves for increasing the productivity of irrigated plowland.

In experiments carried out by the Kazakh Institute of Agriculture during moist years, when a large amount of precipitation fell, especially during the autumn-winter period, the increase in the harvest of winter wheat as a result of the application of water-charging constituted 5.6 quintals, and during dry years 26.5 quintals a hectare. Grain harvests against the background of moisture-charging were always stable and were at the level of 43-45 quintals a hectare. On the average during an eight-year period the increase in the harvest came to 16.6 quintals per hectare.

In the effective use of the irrigated land and irrigation water, a factor of great importance is the state of the irrigation network, its state of equipment with hydraulic water-regulating and water-metering structures, the reclamation state of the irrigated areas themselves, the evenness of their surface, and the relief conditions. The state of the irrigation network largely determines the timeliness and quality of the irrigations, the coefficient of water use, the possibility of application of progressive methods of irrigation, and, in the final analysis, the harvest yield of the agricultural crops. Therefore the remodeling and reorganization of the irrigation network takes on great importance.

We would like to cite the example of an experimental farm in our institute that was created 25 years ago on the basis of relatively weak, backward kolkhozes. At the present time, on an area of 2280 hectares of irrigated plowland, the farm has an engineered irrigation network that was constructed on a high scientific-technical level, and that extends for approximately 70 kilometers. On them, only 3.5 kilometers are chutes, and the remaining kilometers are closed delivery conduits. For every 100 hectares with the reorganized irrigation system of engineered type there are as many as 40 hydraulic structures. This has made it possible to preclude water losses and to increase the coefficient of water use to 0.9-0.95.

Of course, all this required large expenditures -- approximately 3 million rubles. However, those expenditures have justified themselves. Whereas the gross production of output in comparable prices during 1965-1970 constituted 1,334,600 rubles, in 1976-1980 it increased to 2,382,000 rubles, that is, approximately doubled. Last year it constituted 1.4 million rubles.

The efficient organization of irrigation has an effect upon the increase in the harvest yield of agricultural crops. For example, even during the very arid year of 1983, the experimental farm obtained from each irrigated hectare 470 quintals of green mass of corn, 46 quintals of winter wheat grain, 23 quintals of soy beans, 115 quintals of alfalfa hay, and more than 500 quintals of sugar beets. The same results were achieved last year.

At the present time in our republic the most widespread methods are the surface and mechanized irrigation by means of sprinkling. Surface irrigation currently is being carried out on 80 percent of the irrigated land, whereas sprinkling is being carried out only on 20 percent. The annual expenditure of labor for the carrying out of surface irrigations is of the order of 7-8 million man-hours. If the labor productivity in irrigation remains unchanged in the future, as a result of the annual shortage of manpower and the planned increase in the amount of irrigated land the situation with providing the farms with the necessary amount of irrigation specialists will become even more acute. Already on individual farms, as a result of a shortage of such specialists, the deadlines for carrying out the irrigation are not being met, there has been an underfulfillment of the plan, the operating modes are being disrupted, hurry-up methods and carelessness are being allowed to occur in carrying out the irrigation, a considerable amount of irrigation water is being lost, and the reclamation state of the land is worsening. In the final analysis, the harvests have been decreasing.

Kazakhstan has a large pool of irrigation technology, but it is being used very poorly everywhere. And there are definite objective reasons for this. For example, the irrigation zone of the southeast of our republic, as was already mentioned, is characterized by a number of specific peculiarities, such as the multiplicity of types and varieties of soils, the strong horizontal dismemberment of the territory, large slopes in the terrain, complexity of the relief, and the variety of climatic conditions. This definitely, to a certain degree, has been restraining the broad extension in this zone of the mechanized methods of irrigation. In addition, there has been insufficient development of the technology and the technological schemes for irrigation with a consideration of the specific natural factors and the economic-organizational conditions for the specific area of land that is being irrigated. But the basic reason for the unsatisfactory use of the technology lies in the fact that the farms have not assimilated it.

In addition to the economizing of water and the increasing of labor productivity both with surface irrigation and with mechanized irrigation, there is also the task of preventing the irrigation erosion of the soils. One should not forget that irrigation, when it is incorrectly organized, can change from a creating factor to a destructive one. By attempting to achieve an increase in the harvests, one sometimes gradually destroys the fertility of the soil, sometimes on considerable areas.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

CONSTRUCTION OFFICIAL ON ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AT NEW TALLINN HARBOR

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 21 May 85 p 2

[Interview with Boris Ivanovich Karpukhino, chief engineer of the directorate for the construction of the new port at Tallinn, by V. Plishchenko; date and place not specified]

[Text] If one takes the first letters of the stable and now familiar phrase "sokhraneniye okruzhayushchey sredy" [preservation of the environment], they form the well-known abbreviation: SOS. The agreement in sound with the universal international distress signal is coincidental, but in essence the analogy is entirely legitimate. For when one speaks of the preservation of nature, frequently one must talk about saving it or at least about not disturbing the established ecological balance.

The importance of a careful approach to nature has long and necessarily been considered in the construction of all of the country's national economic facilities.

Unquestionably, neither can such a large-scale construction project as the New Tallinn Maritime Commercial Port fail to influence the ecological balance of the adjacent region, and not only now during the process of the construction itself but in the subsequent operation of the port. In essence, the water landing area and the coastal territory of the Gulf of Muuga with its huge port economy are being transformed into an industrial zone. Naturally, this will bring with it the necessity of taking a responsible approach to the preservation of the environment.

[Question] How seriously is this being considered in practice?

With this question, we began our conversation with Boris Ivanovich Karpukhino, chief engineer of the directorate for the construction of the new port.

[Answer] This important subject has, in fact, never been brought up in an interview about the port, and there have been many of them. Meanwhile, we must constantly remember the necessity of protecting the environment.

Naturally, our main task now is to construct primary facilities. I remind you that at the end of next year, a start-up complex is to be put into operation for the processing of grain and refrigerated loads, and the first ocean-going

ships will begin to be unloaded at its moorings. It is therefore clear that the main efforts are in this direction. The tasks in environmental protection have not been shunted aside but are being carried out in a parallel manner as the project is completed. Already in operation is an entire complex of purification facilities for 2,000 cubic meters of water daily with deep-water outlets, and later they will be able to purify up to 35,000 cubic meters daily. For waters contaminated with fuel oil, we are equipping a special ship with a capacity of up to 20,000 tons, where the water will be brought from ships and sent to a coastal purification station. In the future, we will have our own bunkering base with reservoirs. In short, we are creating a solid system, and all project restrictions and requirements evoked by the necessity of not damaging the ecology of the port region are being fully observed. And there will certainly be no retreat from this rule when the port begins to operate.

[Question] The readers are interested in knowing what requirements were considered in selecting the location for such a large harbor?

[Answer] Many different factors were considered, above all the efficiency of its installation and the operational facilities. Tallinn meets these conditions well. For example, the number of ocean swells and storm winds here is much smaller than in other regions of the Baltic coast and, in this connection, it is possible to do without labor-intensive protective installations. With time, however, they will also be built. One of the decisive factors was the fact that the waters of the Gulf of Muuga are sufficiently deep to accept ocean-going ships. But dredging work was required, for the depth of the bottom must not be the same in all sections of the port's water area. Depths were established to 18.5 meters and the territory was prepared for the construction of basic shore facilities for the port. As a result, it turned out that a third task was resolved.

[Question] What task?

[Answer] In the course of this work, they removed the upper stratum of the bottom, which had been greatly contaminated by many years of waste disposal. It must be said that because of these wastes fish had long since disappeared from these waters. And now they have reappeared, thanks to the dredging work. The control service verified that the chemical composition of the water has almost returned to the normal, natural level so that, as we see, the construction of the port made a substantial contribution to restoring the health of the basin. For fish seek not only where it is deeper but where it is cleaner as well. To be sure, the water becomes turbid during the dredging work and this can probably cause temporary damage to the nearby spawning grounds. The construction project therefore considers possible harm and provides ways to compensate for it. It is planned to build a fish-breeding plant, artificial spawning grounds, and a laboratory for the Baltic Scientific-Research Institute of the Fish Industry.

[Question] Boris Ivanovich, will not the resort zone directly adjacent to the port suffer from that proximity? It is quite natural that the people are concerned about this....

[Answer] I understand that the citizens whose horticultural cooperatives are located next to our construction are concerned about this proximity. But I do not think that any particular difficulties will arise in connection with this proximity. One cannot, of course, avoid the everyday noise of work, but there is not going to be a "quarry sieve" here. And one gets used to ordinary noise. We did become accustomed to the noise of machines outside the windows of our apartments.

What else? The air will not suffer on account of the port, there will be no boiler house here, and the operation of an elevator will ensure that the air purity remains within the limits of the norm. In short, the proximity to the port is no longer in any way "threatening."

[Question] I think that this will calm the owners of summer cottages. But is not the picture that you have drawn too optimistic?

[Answer] Not at all. One can even assert with certainty that the entire coastal region of the Gulf of Muuga will gain from the construction of the port. The port more than compensates for the losses that the Maardu Chemical Plant caused to the region's ecological balance.

To free the port territory and the resort zone from the unpleasant proximity to the operational part of this plant, the question has been raised about transferring it to one of the remote quarries. It is only necessary to speed up its resolution and nature as well as the people will win. The local stream will be cleaned up and the freed territory will be put in good order. And speaking of the situation as a whole, in no way will the presence of the port change the natural balance of the gulf for the worse--neither now nor later when the New Tallinn Maritime Commercial Port is operating at full capacity as one of the country's most important and up-to-date transport centers.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

MUBARAK THERMAL ENERGY STATION UNDER CONSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 22 March 1985 carries on page 3 a 200-word report from UzTAG entitled "The Merit of Cooperation," which states that the first block of the Mubarak Thermal Electric Central has begun to operate. The boilers have a capability of producing 500 tons of steam per hour. This volume of steam is sufficient to be used by a gas refinery to purify natural gas of sulphur. Plans call for the Mubarak column of Uzbekenergostroy to hand over the block by the end of March, and a second block by the end of the year.

FUEL WASTE IN UZBEK AGRICULTURAL SECTOR SCORED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 March 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article entitled "Economical and Abundant" in which various officials comment on the waste of fuel in the agricultural sector. Yu. Mansurov, Uzbek SSR Deputy Minister of Agriculture, states that agriculture, with over 180,000 tractors and other machinery in operation, is the largest consumer of oil products. The ministry constantly supervises how its directives concerning fuel economizing are carried out. Still, it must be said that 744 of the 1,510 fuel warehouses on republic farms do not meet technical demands. Reservoirs need air valves and measuring devices, but the Goskomsel'khoztekhnika does not deliver spare parts on time. Complaints have also been voiced to Goskomsel'khoztekhnika that it does not service machinery regularly. The fuel system of 41 percent of inspected farm machinery in Namangan, Bukhara, and Syrdarya Oblasts is not functioning properly and is thus consuming 25-30 percent more fuel than normal. A. Sviderskiy, chief of Goskomsel'tekhnadzor, confirms that a lot of fuel is being wasted because fuel warehouses are poorly maintained. Rayon unions of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika service only 30 percent of these in the Karakalpak ASSR and 20 percent in Kashkadarya, Dzhizak, and Navoi Oblasts. The remainder sit covered with dust and dripping fuel. Nearly 90 percent of the specially built fuel warehouses in Syrdarya and Dzhizak Oblasts are now discarded. R. Husanov, deputy chairman of the Goskomsel'khoztekhnika Union, replies that all farms must put their fuel warehouses in order. The union has cleaned 16,700 (54 percent) of existing reservoirs in the last years. It has also set up oil pump repair shops at all RAPOs and carburetor repair shops at 43 service stations. F. Ibrohimov, chief of the Uzbek SSR State Oil Inspectorate, notes that oil products are not always used for intended purposes, and recalls that last year farm leaders used diesel fuel for heating purposes.

CHILDREN OF STEPPE DEVELOPERS WELCOMED IN DZHIZAK SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 6 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 700-word article titled "Children of Steppe Developers in Our Care." The article discusses the school facilities of Dzhizak Oblast's Zarbdarskiy Rayon which are being improved to handle the influx of children from Fergana Valley families moving there. The introduction to the article notes that most of the families coming to develop the steppe in Dzhizak are young, and so they have a large number of children. In order to meet the needs of these families, mobile classrooms were opened on some sovkhozes of Zarbdarskiy Rayon and classrooms in some schools were repaired. Among the new arrivals are 8 teachers; they have already begun work in their new home in the field of education. The article notes that "the arrivals to the steppe zone are continuing," and that "quite a number" of families are due to arrive in the years to come.

SCHOOL PUPILS RAISE COTTON

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 6 April 1985 carries on page 2 a 200-word article by A. Bozorov (non-staff correspondent) titled "Tempered in Labor." The article concerns labor training activities in Bukhara Oblast. Bozorov mentions that over 6,000 pupils in Bukhara Oblast work in production brigades. Last year 4,691 pupils working in 212 brigades raised over 5,000 tons of cotton.

UZBEKISTAN'S AGRICULTURAL WOES DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 5 March 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,200-word lead editorial entitled "The Responsibility of the High Obligation" which reviews a number of problems in the agricultural sector. The 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee pointed out that in recent years plan, party, and state discipline have been grossly violated and, resulting in declining production results, including the failure to meet four-year plans for production of cotton, meat, and dairy products. A basic cause is neglect of the land. Serious errors in land use, including failure to observe crop rotation and fertilization regimes, have been permitted. More than 221,000 ha have been planted in cotton to the exclusion of other crops, resulting in diminished fertility and increased susceptibility to diseases and pests. Party, soviet, and agroindustrial unions must devote their energies to establishing order in crop rotation. In 1984, 154 sovkhozes under the Ministry of the Fruits and Vegetables Industry got less than 50 centners per hectare yields in vegetables and 41 sovkhozes the same yields in potatoes. Farm leaders are meeting their plans by buying produce from the population instead of taking steps to introduce the necessary techniques and technology. Concrete organizational steps must be taken to correct the terrible situation in animal husbandry. In a number of rayons only 1,500 kilograms milk per cow is being obtained annually because insufficient attention is being paid to feed production. The 1984 plan for feed production was not met by Kashkadarya, Dzhizak, and Samarkand oblasts, and by farms of the Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy. In consideration of these problems the republic party and government have submitted a proposal to the CPSU and Soviet Government that the volume of cotton to be grown in the republic be reduced to 5.7 million tons in 1985.

The elevation of agriculture depends in many respects on cadres. The directives of the 16th Plenum concerning improving the quality of cadres must be strictly implemented; Republic ministries and agencies, and party, soviet, and farm organs must be reinforced with officials who are morally pure, loyal to the work of the people, competent and decisive, highly responsible toward their obligations, and skillful in working with people. Presently, ranks are being purified of leaders who lag behind the demands of the age, and who are complacent or abuse their positions for personal gain. Since last years 29 leaders of ministries and agencies, 72 kolkhoz chairmen, and 132 sovkhoz directors have been released from their duties. Thanks to such demandingness the agricultural situation is improving.

BACKWARD RAPO OFFICIALS REPLACED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 2 March 1985 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial entitled "We Must Organize Management on a Scientific Basis" which notes that rayon agroindustrial unions are operating in every rural rayon and their leadership has been reviewed and confirmed by buros of rayon and oblast party committees. Practical work revealed that some officials were not prepared to work under the new conditions. Consequently, party committees correctly replaced them with officials of oblast agricultural organizations and specialists who have shown their organizational abilities. Unfortunately, some RAPOs still consider their basic task to consist of collecting various kinds of information, compiling reports, and making this information known. Raykoms and rayispolkoms are not firmly and clearly explaining to them that their basic task is establishing new working relations among people and striving to obtain the highest production results. Greater trust must be placed in farm cadres and a wider path opened to their initiative in finding and putting to work production reserves. Only when RAPOs take deep root in agricultural life and this new method of management is widely accepted can success be obtained.

SHORTAGE, FLAWS IN AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 7 March 1985 carries on page 1 an 800-word lead editorial entitled "Machinery Construction to the Aid of Cotton Growers" which states that a serious problem has arisen because sufficient quantities of sowing machinery and spare parts have not been produced in time for the sowing season. The collective of the Uzbeksel'mash Union has pledged to deliver to farms by 24 April, 2,400 cotton seed sowers of the SKhU-4 type and by 1 May another 100 sowers. This initiative is being broadly supported. The fact remains that production has not been properly organized, labor and plan discipline are weak, and enterprises are producing too few spare parts. This is true of the Chirchiksel'mash Plant, which is not meeting its plans for production of spare parts for agricultural machinery. Also poorly produced machinery is being returned to local enterprises of the Sel'khoztekhnika Union. Additional funds, material, and labor are required to repair such machinery. All organizational and political education work must be aimed at eliminating violations of technological demands and labor discipline, putting to work new reserves, and more widely introducing new techniques and technology.

PROBLEMS BESET KARSHI STEPPE RECLAMATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 21 March 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,100-word article by M. Karomov entitled "The Steppe Is Being Tamed, But..." in which he discusses problems facing the reclamation of the Karshi Steppe in Kashkadarya Oblast. One problem is that oblast water resources and agricultural organs and the Karshistroy Territorial Production Union are not making irrigated land fully usable. Due to cases of eyewash in the construction of irrigation and reclamation structures land is becoming salinated and its fertility is declining in a number of rayons. Organizations subordinate to the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy Union have handed over numerous new farms without completing engineering communications or water resource and reclamation facilities. This situation is found in the Kitab and Shakhrisabz massifs where lands have become uncultivable after a few crops. The Karshistroy has poorly built numerous irrigation and reclamation structures. Closed and vertical drainage pipes are clogged and salt is raised to the surface. Some 80,000 hectares land in the oblast are in poor condition. Another problem is that land water resources cannot function properly without the attention of farm specialists. But some hydrotechnicians irresponsibly allow runoff water to flow into drainage pipes and collectors, and neglect to clean out drainage pipes. A serious problem that must be resolved is slackness in building housing, social, and municipal services. Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy has not responded to complaints. Families moving into the steppe need private plots with a field and a yard for stock, but sovkhozes have not prepared such conditions for them. Poorly built housing, heating systems that barely work, and plumbing systems that do not work, are creating great hardships. The 16th, 17th and 18th plenums of the Uzbek CP Central Committee and the 5th and 6th plenums of the Kashkadarya Obkom criticized such shortcomings and issued guidelines to correct them that must be followed.

IMMIGRANTS TO KARSHI STEPPE NEED HOUSING, SOCIAL FACILITIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 28 March 1985 carries on page 2 a 400-word article by A. Norqulov entitled "'Gulbag' Needs Help" in which he describes the conditions awaiting him and 60 families moving from Namangan Oblast to Gulbag Sovkhoz in Kasan Rayon of Kashkadarya Oblast. The sovkhoz administration assigned to each of the families a new 4 or 5 room cottage. However, the Karshistroy failed to finish building the homes, having completed only 7,000 of the plan's 17,000 square meters. Construction of the secondary school is lagging, and there are no plans for building a bathhouse, teahouse, or kindergarden. The Karshistroy has also failed to carry out its promise to lay open and closed drainage pipes to desalinate the land surrounding the homes on the sovkhoz.

RESERVOIR TO EXPAND FARM LAND IN SAMARKAND

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 6 March 1985 carries on page 3 a 500-word article by H. Esonturdiyev, chief of the Bulungur Rayon Water Resources Administration, entitled "The Crystal Cup of Bulungur" in which he reports that a new reservoir capable of holding 320 billion cubic meters water

is being built in Bulungur Rayon of Samarkand Oblast. When completed the reservoir will solve the water shortage in Bulungur Rayon and in neighboring cotton-growing rayons like Dzhambay, Akdarya, and Payaryk. The Obolin Canal from Payaryk Rayon will be the basic canal through which water will be conducted from the reservoir. Completion of the reservoir will make it possible to reclaim thousands of hectares of land in the Gubdin Foothills and for Bulungur Rayon to grow 100,000 tons of grapes annually by the year 1990.

NEWSPAPER MONITORS CENTRAL ASIAN RAILROAD OPERATIONS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek carried daily reports in March 1985 under the rubric "The Transport Conveyor Must Operate Uniformly" and after 10 March under the rubric "Transport Conveyor Under SOVET OZBEKISTONI's Supervision" which cover railroad car unloading operations on the Central Asian Railroad, as well as fines levied against slack enterprises and leaders, passenger freight problems, and cases of underloading cars to accelerate turnover. On 3 March 1985 on page 4 the newspaper carries a 500-word article by N. A. Belogurov, chief of the Central Asian Railroad, in which he comments on improvements made in accelerating car turnover. Only 139 cars stood idle at railroad stations on 2 March, compared to 300 cars at the end of February. He states that railroad workers are responsible for some of the delay, but railroad users are largely to blame because they send out too many loaded cars and are slack in unloading incoming cars. On 24 March 1985 on page 2 the newspaper carries a 500-word article by J. Qosimov in which he notes that improvements made in unloading cars have been reversed in recent days. On 20 March 1985 6,193 cars were unloaded, or 122 over norm. However, on 21 March only 5,903 cars were unloaded, or 133 under norm.

8,000 UZSSR YOUTHS WORK ON ALL-UNION SHOCK PROJECTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 22 March 1985 carries on page 2 a 450-word article by UzTAG correspondent E. Tukhvatullina titled "Friends, We Are Leaving for Distant Parts." The article reports on UzSSR youth leaving for major construction and land improvement projects in other areas of the USSR. Recently, construction worker Ghanisher Abdullayev from Fergana left for Noyabrsk. He took with him a handful of soil from home and his dutar [Uzbek musical instrument]. Nowadays one finds UzSSR Komsomol members working on the BAM, Sayano-Shushensk GES, the Tobolsk Petrochemical Complex, the Yartsevo Iron Smelting Works, and in New Uzenoy. They have also been working in the nechernozem for 2 five-year plans. "And now new young volunteers are setting off. Sixty-two new construction sites of our country are awaiting them. Three hundred of the young enthusiasts are preparing to go to the nechernozem, and representatives of Uzbekistan will leave for the first time for Komsomolsk-Amur, the Kuybyshev Motor and Tractor Electrical Apparatus and Carburetor Factory, and the Cherepovetsk Metallurgical Kombinat. "Since the beginning of the five-year plan the All-Union Komsomol Shock Construction Projects have received almost 8,000 young men and women of our republic."

NEW BONUS SYSTEM FOR GEOLOGICAL WORK IN KIRGHIZIYA NEEDED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 1 March 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by M. Abduvaliyev, a senior engineer with the Kirghiz Methodological Expedition of Geological-Economic Research of the Kirghiz SSR Geological Administration, on the system of incentives used in prospecting and other geological work. In recent years the capital-output ratio has dropped considerably, and material expenditures throughout the Administration of Geology due to losses and defects has amounted to 261,700 rubles. That is, the issue has arisen within the Administration of strengthening the repair and mechanical service. Abduvaliyev finds some shortcomings in the current system of rewards. Bonuses for workers in the Administration amount to 2.4 percent of the total salary, 0.15 percent for conserving electrical energy, and 1.12 percent for introducing scientific and technological achievements into production. Payment for the specific conditions of production comes to 23-25 percent of the employees' salaries. But Abduvaliyev thinks that the necessity has arisen to devise and employ an incentive system for the effective use of the fixed production capital in the work of the employees. Under the current material incentive system for research and geological prospecting work, there are no bonuses for the effective use of technical equipment in production processes, and consequently the coefficient of its use is not very high. There can be basic indices quantifying the coefficient of the use of fixed capital, the capital-output ratio, etc., and bonuses can be linked to these indices. He believes that this should be done on a quarterly basis. He presents arguments in favor of his proposal.

EFFORTS MADE TO INCREASE SOIL FERTILITY IN KIRGHIZIYA

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 14 March 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,100-word article by J. Kojekov, the director of the Kirghiz Scientific Research Institute for Soil Science and the Chemicalization of Agriculture, on efforts being made by his institute to enhance the fertility of the soil in Kirghiziya. Since more than 60-70 percent of the irrigated land in the republic has not been improved well and is subject to erosion or salination, it is necessary to take measures to enhance the productivity of the soil. Kojekov discusses some of these measures--leveling the land, avoiding the negative effects of irrigation, treating saline soils, adding nutrients to the soil, and preventing wind and water erosion. In a number of rayons in Talas, Issyk-Kul, and Osh oblasts an improper meliorative condition has been created on lands not previously overrun by salt. On some farms in Tyupskiy and Ak-Suyskiy rayons the area of saltmarsh lands has increased nearly 10-fold and in the western portion of the Chu Valley 4-5-fold. The effectiveness of Naryn gypsum in the saline soils of Naryn Oblast has proved to be not less than the Dzhabul phosphogypsum currently being added to the soil, and thus its use is to be expanded. Also, ash from heat and power stations (TETs) is now being used to improve saline and clayey soils; it can raise corn yields from 20 quintals a hectare to 60. The institute is conducting research on improving the inherent calcium resources of the soil and other useful substances. Since erosion causes some 55-75 million rubles worth of damage to the economy each year and lowers the harvest some 30-80 percent, much effort at the institute is being aimed at combatting erosion.

KIRGHIZ GOLD MINE, OTHER CONSTRUCTION SITES LAGGING

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 20 March 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead article on the present condition of capital construction in Kirghiziya. In just the third paragraph the editorial starts citing some of the recent problem areas. In 1984 the targets for capital investments and for construction and installation work were poorly utilized at the tin mine enterprise, the [Kirghiz] gold mine combine, the Kara-Balta carpet combine, and the Papan reservoir. It was projected that overall in the republic 62.2 million rubles worth of fixed capital in state capital investments would be realized in the first quarter of 1985, but in January and February only 15.5 million rubles of fixed capital were realized, or 25 percent of the quarter plan. This was 14.5 million rubles, or 48 percent, less than last year. The editorial provides other statistics on construction carried out, as well as contract work performed. The two-month target for the realization of capital investments in construction and installation work at the Tash-Kumyr GES was achieved by only 85 percent, at the gold mine by 24 percent, and the Papan reservoir by 42 percent, and these are among the great construction sites of the current five-year period. In addition, 2,800 square meters of housing space were turned over for use in January and February, only 9 percent of the quarter plan. One of the reasons for the failings observed in construction in the republic is that labor and financial resources are not being concentrated on the construction sites of economic significance, but are being haphazardly distributed.

300 FAMILIES MOVE FROM NAMANGAN TO KARSHI

[Editorial Report] Taskhent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 17 April 1985 carries on page 1 an 800-word article by T. Sulaymonov (Non-Staff reporter of YOSH LENINCHI) titled "Virgin Land, Receive the Developers of the Steppe!" The article is accompanied by a picture taken at a farewell musical performance at the Namangan railway station. The article concerns the departure of families from Namangan for Karshi. Sulaymonov reports that over 300 families of Namangan Oblast have left for the Karshi Steppe. They have gone to sovkhoses where they work in accordance with their specialties. "Yesterday applications arrived from several families. Another 120 families are setting off for the Karshi Steppe."

RECLAMATION WORK LAGS IN SURKHANDARYA OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 April 1985 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by A. Khalilov entitled "Insufficient Respect for the Land" in which he discusses the current situation of land reclamation in Surkhandarya Oblast. In 1981-1984, oblast reclamation and irrigation work included reclaiming 21,700 [as printed] hectares of new land, ameliorating 92,200 hectares, capitally grading 36,100 hectares, building irrigation structures for 101,700 hectares, and measures to prevent water and soil erosion. Despite this, land reclamation in the oblast is substandard. As of 1 March 1985, 8,414 hectares were taken out of cultivation due to extremely poor conditions. Over half this land belonged to farms formed over the last 25-30 years in the

Sherabad-Surkhan steppes. Because poorly built covered drainage pipes and pumps in vertical wells did not function properly the land became salinated and uncultivable. These errors are due to the irresponsibility and indifference of leaders of oblast water resources administration and the republic Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. Water resource officials, especially those of the republic ministry, are dragging their feet in allocation of sufficient funds for reclamation and amelioration, re-grading work, and reconstruction of irrigation networks. Were they to realize this work is not of secondary importance they could ensure that these lands are returned to the agricultural turnover in a short time. It is necessary to take operational steps to radically improve conditions of the land in the oblast. Plans for the period up to the year 2000 call for reclaiming 17,000 hectares in the Tivet Massif, 24,000-28,000 hectares in the Khavdak Massif, and, when the Iskra Canal is finished, 15,000-18,000 hectares in the Muzrabad and Aktash massifs. Although the oblast party, soviet, and economic organizations are planning for the future the current situation demands immediate attention.

PRODUCTION SLACK AT UZBEK INDUSTRIAL BRANCHES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 9 April 1985 carries on page 3 a 2,100-word unsigned article entitled "Important Link of Management" which discusses current problems of branches of republic large industrial enterprises. The building of branches of large enterprises in small cities, rayon centers, and rural areas which have a labor force not attracted to other forms of work is a productive trend in the intensification of sectors producing consumer goods. There are now over 250 branches, shops, and sections of republic industrial enterprises, and unions, including 1,112 subordinate to the republic Ministry of Local Industry, 99 to the Ministry of Light Industry, 11 to the Ministry of the Food Industry, and 29 to machinery construction enterprises. Branches produce 2.9 percent of the total goods produced in the republic, and employ 45,200 people, basically local youth. Over 350 million rubles have been spent setting up branches using modern designs and equipment. Nonetheless, a number of branches have yet to attain planned levels of productiveness. Some operate at a loss due to idle equipment or unproductive operations. Main enterprises do not take steps to improve repair services, raise labor productivity, reduce turnover of cadres, or attract more young workers to branches. Construction pace of branches is slack and workmanship is low. The production of poor quality goods by a number of branches constitutes a major problem. Some lack production labs, and others have labs without the necessary instruments to investigate product quality. Main branches should correct this and also place skilled workers in positions of supervision. Since the beginning of 1985 a regulation has been in effect requiring branches to carry out plans at the time they receive them from main enterprises. Branch leaders must increase supervision over the observance of this regulation. Executive committees of local soviets must make greater efforts to ensure that settled labor collectives are created at branches. The most urgent task on the agenda is the implementation of measures to increase the productiveness of branches.

MUBARAK THERMAL ENERGY CENTER LAUNCHED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 3 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 100-word item from UzTAG entitled "First Stage Handed Over for Use" which reports that the first stage of the Mubarak Thermal Electric Central has been launched. A boiler capable of producing 500 tons of steam per hour and

100,000 kilowatt generators and turbines are operating smoothly. The steam produced will ensure the non-stop operation of the Mubarak Gas Refinery, make possible an increase in fuel deliveries to five union republics, and increase the amount of much-needed sulphur separated from the gas. Work on the second and third stages is proceeding toward a scheduled completion date in less than a year.

UZBEK KOMSOMOL MEMBERS SENT TO WEST SIBERIA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 5 April 1985 carries on page 2 a 200-word item under the "Komsomol Information" rubric entitled "To Master West Siberia" which reports that a ceremony was held at Tashkent airport to see off a group of Komsomol members sent to open oil and gas wells and create new industrial rayons in West Siberia. Presently, republic Komsomol members are working on BAM, the Sayano-Shusensk GES, Atom mash, the Tyumen, and Noncherno zem projects. Another group of Komsomol members is preparing to leave to take part in building the Cherepovetsk Metallurgical Combine.

CENTRAL ASIAN RAILROAD MEETS LOADING PLAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 April 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by newspaper correspondent J. Kholqosimov and correspondent of the railroad newspaper GUDOK R. Biktagirov entitled "The Stain of Backwardness Is Removed" in which they announce that the Central Asian Railroad has met its first quarter plan for loading and unloading of cars. At the beginning of 1985 the number of cars standing in the railroad yard has risen above norm and more than 100 trains had accumulated at the station. Causes of this situation included defects in organization and management of loading operations, insufficient responsibility and demandingness of cadres and workers, and slack state, technical, and execution discipline. The situation has improved due to more effective management, reorganization of departments, better communication between enterprises and dispatchers, stronger discipline, and other factors. However, the lesson of the past winter should not be forgotten. In January, the railroad fell behind in loading and unloading operations by 780,000 tons. Some of this backwardness was made up in February, and March concluded with record results when the plan was exceeded by 600,000 tons. Car turnover was accelerated by more than 15 hours, and use of locomotives was raised by 7 percent. However, there are still other problems to resolve. Railroad workers must ensure that all equipment works productively at a steady pace, eliminate defects in operating and maneuvering trains, expand loading and unloading yards at the stations, accelerate the laying of tracks, and strengthen relations with railroad-using enterprises and organizations.

GEOGRAPHERS DISCUSS SIBERIAN WATER DIVERSION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 May 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,400-word article by O. Akromkhajayev, academician of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, doctor of geography Z. Akramov, and candidate of geography A. Rafiqov, entitled "An Eye on the Future" in which they discuss various problems connected with the Aral Sea and the diversion of water from Siberian rivers to Central Asia. In accordance with an assignment by the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology geographers of the republic Academy of Sciences have been devoting their research to problems connected with the

Aral Sea and the Siberian water diversion project. There are over 8.5 million irrigated hectares of land in Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The Aral Sea supplies 105-110 cubic kilometers water per year to this land. Due to this heavy consumption the level of the Aral Sea, Lakes Balkash and Issykkul, and other bodies of water, is falling sharply. The water shortage affects the lower course of rivers, and the expansion of salination and sandy steppe changes ecological conditions. These changes on the lower Amudarya and Syrdarya rivers began in the 1960's. Halting them and alleviating the water shortage requires that steps be taken to supply the region with water. The western portion of the Amudarya delta must be supplied with drainage pipe water by diverting the collector water flowing into Lake Sarykamish to Lake Sudoch'ye, thereby turning reed marshes into pasture land and restoring fish and wildlife. It is also extremely important to halt the advance of salt and sand being carried by winds to the dried part of the Aral Sea. Building a main collector system to gather the drainage water in the Kashkadarya, Zarafshan, Chardzhou, and Karakalpak valleys, and diverting it to the sea would be very beneficial.

The October 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee stressed the need to bring planning for the diversion of Siberian water to Central Asia to a conclusion. This involves building a great canal 2,230 kilometers in length. In Uzbekistan this canal would run through the Akchadarya delta and Northwest Kyzylkum, then divide into two branches in Ellikkala Rayon, one branch going to the Tuyamuyin Reservoir and the other to the Amudarya River across Beruniy Rayon. According to preliminary estimates 9.1 cubic kilometers of the water brought by this canal each year would be used to develop irrigation in the lower Amudarya. Research indicates that the effect of the absorption of water would be felt for a stretch of 3 to 10 kilometers in the Akchadarya delta and the Kyzylkum, thereby bringing into existence a new geographical complex such as that created along the finished part of the Karakum Canal.

Party plenums have stressed the need to raise the yield of crops by increasing productivity of land in use. Indeed, yields were highest when the fertility of irrigated lands was at a peak. Now, cotton yields amount to 14-22 centners per hectare on over 600,000 hectares land in the republic. If appropriate measures were taken to bring soil fertility to normal levels the cotton harvest would be much greater. In recent years automobile traffic and geological work has increased erosion on flat pasturelands. This could be prevented by building asphalt roads between large population points and livestock farms. Even as the water shortage worsens Central Asian rivers are being polluted by drainage and runoff water. Such water should be purified by biological and other means prior to being released into rivers, and more efficient use made of it. It cannot be emphasized enough that annually 14 cubic kilometers of drainage water evaporates or is lost through absorption.

Republic geographers are focusing on problems of environmental protection, efficient use of natural resources, and other issues. Yesterday the 2d Congress of the Uzbek Geographical Society opened in Tashkent to discuss these problems.

IMAMALIYEV ON FLAWS IN COTTON CULTIVATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 31 May 1985 carries on page 2 a 2,300-word interview with A. Imamaliyev, chief director of the All-Union Soyuzkhlopok Cotton Production Union and academician of VASKhNIL, entitled "Problems Raised by Life" in which he lists the major flaws in current cotton cultivation in Uzbekistan. One major problem concerns the effort to increase machine harvesting of the crop without waste or damage to the cotton fiber. To accomplish this it is imperative that the automatic spindles on harvesters have an improved design that conforms to the variety of cotton being processed. Second, efforts must continue to breed cotton varieties that are optimal for republic conditions and also provide high yields and quality fiber. In particular, a variety that matures in 100-110 days instead of the present 124-145 days. Third, too many farms still rely on manual labor cultivating, weeding, irrigating, and harvesting. Mechanization has reduced the role of manual labor in all these processes, but not eliminated it. For example, machinery alone cannot get rid of all the weeds, which means that wider use should be made of the herbicides kotoran and prometrin. Some farms apply these herbicides improperly, and others turn to the hoe instead of learning how to use them properly. What is needed is a simple applicator that can be attached to tractor cultivators. Manual labor can be reduced in irrigation by wider use of drip and other mechanized forms of irrigation. However, more cadres must be trained who know how to service this equipment, which is far from perfect. Fourth, the soil is becoming increasingly less fertile. One reason is that decades of single crop cultivation has removed nutrients from the soil. Crop rotation with clover must be broadly introduced. This measure raises cotton yields by 7-10 centners per hectare, increases the ability of the soil to retain moisture, cuts down on weeds, and lessens the negative effects of mineral fertilizers. By reducing the number of irrigations, over 2 million cubic meters of water could be saved. Finally, scientific advances are not being fully used in cotton cultivation. The Ministry of Agriculture busies itself with instructions, directives, and recommendations, but places no supervision at all over how these are carried out. Important innovations are introduced too slowly. Many agricultural specialists are lax about mastering new techniques, resulting in confusion or haphazardness in their introduction and leading to an attitude of distrust toward scientific advances.

RAYON TO EXEMPT STUDENTS FROM WORK IN COTTON FIELDS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 28 May 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by T. Nazirov entitled "Through the Proposal of Communists" in which he reports that the Turakurgan Raykom of Namangan Oblast studied the proposal of cultivating and harvesting cotton in the rayon entirely without the help of students, and issued a decision effective 1 March. The rayon's 100 primary party organizations and 177 party groups were entrusted with task of mobilizing communists and farmers to carry out this work. Meetings have been held on rayon farms to discuss ways of improving labor discipline and attract the full labor force to socially useful work. War, labor, and party veterans and heroine mothers have given talks urging that only adults be sent out to work in the fields. The exemplary work style and initiative of Turakurgan communists merit wide attention.

LAG IN MINERAL FERTILIZER PRODUCTION RAPPED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 24 May 1985 carries on page 1 an 800-word lead editorial entitled "Urgent Task of Fertilizer Enterprises" which criticizes enterprises that produce mineral fertilizer for complacency toward failing to meet plans for delivery of fertilizer to farms at a critical period of cotton cultivation. A number of plants have not eliminated cases of gross violation of labor and equipment discipline, nor placed adequate supervision over the full utilization of capabilities. Such defects are found at Elektrokhimprom in Chirchik, Azot Production Union in Fergana, and plants in Samarkand, Almalyk, and Kokand. Many enterprises fail to maintain equipment properly, reduce the amount of worktime lost due to labor violations, and provide proper conditions to attract skilled workers. Because of these and other shortcomings the sector has fallen short by 220,000 tons mineral fertilizer since 1981. Oblast and city party committees and primary party organizations must examine the situation and take steps to increase the accountability of economic leaders.

UZBEK POTATO GROWING SECTOR BESET WITH PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 May 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,100-word article by N. Khojayev, chief of the Uzsorsemovoshch Union, and B. Oghajonov, chief agronomist of the union, entitled "The Best Seed Gets Highest Yields" in which they discuss various problems impeding the growth of potato cultivation in the republic. Recent measures have intensified potato growing. In 1984 the area of fields planted in potatoes increased 1.5 times over 1980, reaching 36,000 hectares, and some farms are obtaining yields of 170-200 centners per hectare. Nonetheless, in 1984 the potato growing plan was met by only 55 percent, and 169,500 tons were harvested instead of the plan's 306,600 tons. Some oblasts were particularly poor in meeting their plans: 25 percent in Navoi, 19 percent in Karakalpakistan, and 9 percent in Bukhara. In 1984, on 271 collective farms and 309 state farms 33 centners seed potatoes were planted per hectare, whereas yields averaged only 50 centners per hectare. For two decades scholars at the republic Institute for Vegetable, Field, and Potato Crops, have been trying without success to breed a variety of seed potato suited to republic climatic conditions. Because local varieties cannot be used as seed, each year 70,000-90,000 tons are imported from other republics, mostly during autumn. The imported potatoes are on the road 15-20 days. A part of them gets wet or frozen, and a part turns rotten. When they arrive, the freight cars often stand for a week or more before being unloaded, further hurting their quality. Moreover, a number of farms fail to dry out the potatoes, making it necessary to discard 15-20 percent of the shipments, while various farms also fail to sort the varieties, mixing together early and late varieties. These defects in shipping and handling must be eliminated. Moreover, the republic commission for testing agricultural crops should begin testing varieties grown with success in other parts of the country with climatic conditions like those in the republic. Finally, the construction of air conditioned warehouses for storing potatoes should be accelerated. Presently, facilities for storing only 15,000 tons exist.

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LACK OF RESPECT FOR BREAD SCORED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 30 May 1985 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial entitled "Bread Must Not Be Wasted" which castigates the leaders of the Uzkhlebprom Industrial Union for lack of demandingness toward branch enterprises which are producing huge quantities of worthless bread and pastry products. Enterprise party organizations must discuss cases of irresponsibility, laissez-faire attitudes, and lack of discipline, and take steps to ensure that labor productivity and product quality are raised. At the same time there are widespread violations in the proper use of food products. Frequently, farms and citizens buy bread from trade organizations to feed their livestock. Such use of bread runs counter to the task of developing animal husbandry, and must be halted by party, soviet, and farm organs. The republic Procurement and Agriculture Ministries are urged to see that sufficient quantities of feed are made available for farms and citizens with private plots to feed their livestock.

SPOILAGE PLAGUES UZBEK POULTRY INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 25 May 1985 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by A. Hidoyatov, chief of the Uzmyasomoltorg [Uzbek Meat and Dairy Trade] Republic Agency, entitled "Paternal Help Is Needed" in which he states that despite efforts to increase the volume of poultry meat made available to the population large quantities of this meat remain unsold at trade counters due to defective processing or spoilage. All large poultry farms subordinate to Ptitseprom [State Committee of the Poultry Industry] are equipped with modern meat processing machinery that processes, cleans, wraps, and freezes meat. However, most farms do not fully exploit its potential or strictly observe sanitation and equipment requirements. In the last 2 years over 10 million rubles have been lost by the state due to production of low quality poultry meat. Incorrect processing or failure to store meat in special containers resulted in discarding 200 tons in 1983-1984. There are virtually no refrigeration units in the poultry industry, and a severe shortage of technical engineers, mechanics, and refrigeration machinists. The recently formed republic State Committee for the Poultry Industry should make it a priority to buy and install refrigerators on farms until such time that construction organizations complete building of such units. It is also recommended that meat combines smoke the poultry meat to reduce the amount of spoilage. Recently, the republic party and government reached several special decisions aimed at increasing meat and egg production, improving their quality, and helping the new state committee bring its work up the level of leading factories of the country. Because the development of the poultry industry is important in alleviating the shortage of meat, oblast party and soviet organizations must take steps to ensure that the poultry industry is given practical assistance in satisfying this demand.

NAMANGAN REGION ROCKED BY EARTHQUAKE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 5 May 1985 page 3 and 7 May 1985 page 4 carry a 2,600-word article by UzTAG correspondents R. Bichurin and Yu. Kruzhilin entitled "The Earthquake Epicenter and Its Surroundings" in which they report on the damage and relief measures taken as

a result of an earthquake measuring in the range of 7.0 that struck on 27 April at the Uygursay Settlement in Pap Rayon of Namangan Oblast. Uygursay was the epicenter of a stronger earthquake in February 1984. This time there were no dead or wounded, although several people were treated for shock or heart problems. In addition to Pap there was damage in Chust and Zadarya Rayons. Many of the destroyed buildings were those not repaired following last year's quake, although walls were cracked at the new rayon building, the hospital, and other public buildings. The population is calm, and local organizations proceeded to restore services at once. Professor Doctor of Mathematical Physics V. I. Ulomov, deputy director of the Seismology Department of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, commented on the most recent quake, stating that it is a part of a continuing seismic process. Unfortunately, he added, science is unable to predict earthquakes with any accuracy, although several teams have been at the site studying the situation. He advises that rural construction in the area be placed under strict supervision so that modern scientific advances and building regulations are observed.

STORMS, QUAKE HIT NAMANGAN OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 29 May 1985 carries on page 2 a 500-word article by T. Nazirov entitled "Bravery" in which he reports that in the middle of May powerful winds damaged cotton plants on a number of farms in the Zadarya Rayon of Namangan Oblast and an earthquake measuring 6.0-7.0 struck the Uygursay settlement in Pap Rayon, damaging houses, the hospital, and kindergartens. Winds also battered farms in Pap Rayon, and orchards in Chust, Kasansay, Yangikurgan, and Chartak Rayons. On 24-25 May winds and torrential rains hit crops and orchards in Chust, Yangikurgan, and Chartak Rayons, flooding thousands of hectares and damaging homes. Oblast party and soviet organizations are taking steps to provide relief and support workers who have been mobilized to replant the fields.

STORMS DEVASTATE CROPS IN FERGANA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 May 1985 carries on page 4 a 400-word article by O. Hakimov entitled "Perseverance" in which he reports that on 2 May powerful winds, torrential rains, and hail wiped out cotton plants on thousands of hectares in Bagdad, Buvayda, Uzbekistan, Leningrad and Rishtan rayons of Fergana Oblast. Oblast party and soviet organizations are taking steps to eliminate the effects of the storm and have mobilized thousands of rural workers to begin replanting the fields.

STRONG WINDS DAMAGE CROPS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 24 May 1985 carries on page 1 a 900-word article by Yoldosh Sulayman and Nabijon Sobirov entitled "Respect for the Heroes of the Virgin Land" in which they report that on 13-14 May the temperature reached zero and powerful winds clocked at 35-37 meters per second hit Yazyavan Rayon in the Central Fergana Steppe, severely damaging crops and clogging irrigation systems with sand. Already this year strong winds on 30 April and rain and hail on 2-3 May damaged cotton plants, but the latest disaster wiped out plants on 8,700 of the 11,700 planted hectares, and damaged thousands of hectares planted in other crops. The RAPO proclaimed a 10-day period of shockwork throughout the rayon, mobilizing some 11,000 people to reverse the effects of the storms.

REPORT ON UZBEK SOVKHOZ IN NOVGOROD

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 4 May 1985 carries on page 4 a 500-word article by I. Lyubovskiy, worker at the press center of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, entitled "Circle of Friends" in which he reports on the progress of construction of the Tashkent Sovkhoz in Novgorod Oblast by the Tashkent-9 mobile mechanized column of the Uznovgorodvodstroy Trust. When finished the sovkhoz will have 3,000 ha of reclaimed land for farming, a milk farm, winter greenhouses, repair shops, garages, covered warehouses for fertilizer, buildings for storing produce, hot and cold running water, central heating, plumbing, and telephone services. Since the beginning of construction 13,000 square meters housing has been built and 2,100 hectares land has been reclaimed. Although an extremely harsh winter and late spring have impeded work, builders will complete a large volume of construction and installation work this year, including a barn for 400 head of cattle and 700 hectares of drained land.

UZBEK OFFICIAL ON VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL EDUCATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 28 May 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by P. Qayumov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, entitled "Great Social Program" in which he discusses recent developments and current problems in the field. During the 11th Five-Year Plan 105 schools have been opened and some 570,000 workers have been trained. In accordance with the demands of the April 1984 school reform all schools in the system have been turned into secondary vocational-technical schools. Presently there are 567 schools with 280,000 students learning 340 specialties, and 21,000 ideologically mature and skilled teachers, production masters, and tutors. Training of workers for the electronics industry, motor servicing, and other sectors is expanding, and a new course on programming and computer technology is being taught. However, much work remains to be done in the selection, placement, and education of cadres. Especially alarming is the frequent turnover of school directors and other officials, particularly in Dzhizak, Syrdarya, Samarkand, and Surkhandarya oblasts, and Tashkent City. There are few communists among deputy directors, particularly in Dzhizak and Khorezm oblasts, and more women should be elevated to the leadership, particularly in Namangan, Navoi, and Surkhandarya oblasts. The structure of special science teachers and production masters needs improving, and experienced tutors, specialists, and labor veterans of enterprises could be more helpful. A pressing problem is the selection of social science teachers, too many of whom are unqualified. Although twice the number of applicants in engineering pedagogy were admitted into institutes this year there is still need for the formation of a department of engineering pedagogy at the Tashkent Institute of Engineers for Irrigation and Mechanized Agriculture. Local party organizations must provide more leadership in the selection, education, and placement of cadres for schools. The supply of equipment and materials to schools must be improved. Numerous parent ministries and agencies with substantial needs for specialists in their areas neglect this basic requirement. Also, many schools are housed in substandard buildings or rooms and lack adequate

study facilities, dormitories, workshops, and messhalls. Construction of schools is slack. Since 1981 construction ministries and agencies have failed to appropriate 37 million rubles of allocated capital funds, and are behind in the completion of 56 schools. Considerable work remains to be done to fulfill 1985 and 11th Five-Year Plan assignments.

MORE COMPUTER SPECIALISTS NEEDED IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 12 May 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by M. Vohidov, docent at Tashkent State University, entitled "The Age, Progress, and Computers" in which he states that the training of computer specialists lags behind the demand of organizations which need them to fulfill their plans. Currently, such specialists are trained at Tashkent and Samarkand State Universities, Tashkent Polytech, and Tashkent Economics Institute. The department of practical mathematics and mechanics at Tashkent University trains 130-140 specialists each year. With the rapid development of computer technology, creation of new types of computers, and acceleration of computer processes, more programmers, technical engineers and other specialists need to receive regular advanced training. The study of computer technology by young people is an important factor in development of this field. Beginning in the new school year a course in the fundamentals of information and computer equipment will be introduced at secondary schools, and efforts are being made to train teachers in the subject and organize computer equipment rooms. However, more work needs to be done in orienting youth toward this study and instilling in them an awareness of the future importance of computers. Today, those who complete VUZes should be considerably more knowledgeable about computers. But in all of Central Asia only Tashkent State University is training mechanics with a firm grasp both of their own subject and of computers. Consequently, it is especially surprising and unfortunate that two years ago, for unknown reasons, the number of students admitted into the department of mechanics was reduced.

UZBEK TRADE UNION FIGURES CITED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 26 May 1985 carries on page 3 a 400-word item entitled "Facts and Figures" that contains the following information about republic trade unions:

--Within the last 10 years the number of participants in socialist competition has increased by 1.5 million to reach a total of 4,956,000.

--Presently 130 sanitoriums and dispensaries for 10,443 people operate in the republic. In 1984, 88,785 workers and employees received treatment and rest paid for by state social security, twice the number as in 1974. Also, 30,095 people relaxed at rest and pension homes and 49,958 at tourist bases. Last year, 857,283 students vacationed at pioneer camps and 72,780 at pioneer sanitoriums.

--In 1983 more than 140,000 working mothers received full benefits for children up to one-year old and 200,000 mothers received one-time benefits.

--Cultural and educational facilities hold a prominent place in the work of trade unions. Now, 945 clubs, cultural houses, and palaces, 1,059 libraries, and over 15,000 red corners are set up in the republic.

--Last year more than 2 million people took part in 5,407 volunteer sport societies.

--In the last 10 years the number of communist labor schools under trade unions has increased from 8,415 to 24,000. There are over 200,000 tutors, 5,700 tutor councils, and 1,500 tutor schools at production enterprises.

--More than 299,000 members of scientific and technological societies and organizations are participating in the introduction of advances into production.

--The republic trade unions unify in their ranks 6.4 million workers, employees, farmers, and students.

--The membership of trade unions improving in quality. In the last 10 years the number of trade union groups has doubled, and the number of members of standing commissions reached 1,650,000.

UZBEK COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER ON TELEPHONE SERVICES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 May 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,400-word article by K. R. Rakhimov, Uzbek SSR minister of communications, entitled "New Stage" in which he reviews developments and current problems in providing telephone services. During the 11th Five-Year Plan new telephone stations with the capability of handling 252,400 numbers, including one in Tashkent for 60,700 numbers, have been built. The number of telephones has increased by 1.3 times with the installation of 159,000 phones, bringing the total to 1 million, including 240,000 in Tashkent and 760,000 in cities and rayon centers. The national average of telephones per 100 people is 12.9, and the republic average 9.45. One area where shortcomings exist is telephone service to rural areas, where the republic average is 2.5 times less than the national. However, a number of intercity automatic telephone stations are being built in five oblasts, which will improve services to the rural population. Also in the future, city automatic telephone stations will be built with a capability of handling 550,000 numbers, 200,000 of them for Tashkent City. These stations will bring the republic average 13.8 phones per 100 people. The minister acknowledges that currently the ministry is behind in the filling of 300,000 orders for telephones, including 130,000 in Tashkent. While some of these could be filled with existing capabilities, some cannot for reasons unrelated to the ministry's work. Moreover, laying underground communications requires additional time and work, but has the benefits of being more attractive, efficient, and safer. The ministry has also received complaints from the Tashkent Gorispolkom that construction of telephone service enterprises is behind schedule. This is due primarily to insufficient capital construction funds and to the sluggish construction pace. The minister concludes with the assurance that the elimination of these shortcomings is on the agenda of communications workers.

UZBEK ACADEMY PRESIDENT ON RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 24 March 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,800-word article by P. Khabibullayev, president of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, entitled "Toward Lofty Peaks" in which he surveys problems in research on various economic issues. He notes that automated systems of management operate at republic oil refineries, petrochemical and machinery construction enterprises. However, the rate and level of work in the creation and introduction of such systems do not meet today's demands. The 11th Five-Year Plan called for the introduction of over 530 automatic manipulators

and industrial robots in the republic, but the success of this program is in doubt because specialists of various organizations and enterprises cannot realize their long-term benefits. It is especially regrettable that the automated management and planning system of the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Works has not been used since it passed operational tests. In fairness, Khabibullayev acknowledges, establishments of the Academy of Sciences have not fully complied with the demand to introduce automated research systems.

While emphasis must continue to be placed on research whose results obviously benefit economic development fundamental research should not be ignored because its relevance often becomes clear only years later. In the directive that established the Central Asian Irrigation Research Institute it was stated that the Academy of Sciences would have methodological leadership over the institute's research on irrigation problems. However, in recent years the academy has followed a policy of non-interference in its research. As a result theoretical research at the institute took a back seat to practical work on tasks assigned it by the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. At a time when the water shortage in the republic is worsening and there are enormous issues like the diversion of Siberian river water to Central Asia to consider, it is regrettable that the republic does not have a fundamental scientific research base for resolving long-term problems in reclamation and irrigation. It is recommended that an institute for water problems be founded, one whose findings would pertain not only to the republic but to the whole region.

Economizing has become an important source of ensuring production growth, but secondary sources are still not being sufficiently used. For example, every year the Almalyk, Samarkand and Yangikokand Chemical Plants discard as waste over 5 million tons of phosphogypsum, a raw material much needed in the construction industry and cement production. Another example is the discarding of over 60 million tons of kaolin, useful in the ceramics industry, by the Angren Coal Mine. Recommendations of republic scholars for the productive use of such secondary resources go unheeded.

In 1970 a technology was produced for using lignin, a waste product of biochemical plants, as an additive that could increase the fertility of 30,000 hectares land. Unfortunately, the Ministry of Agriculture drew up plans to introduce it only in 1981-1982. Last year, lignin was applied to 145 hectares and results fully confirmed the projection--15 years later!

However, there are still shortcomings at academy establishments concerned with agricultural and other problems. A cotton variety that meets both agricultural and industrial demands, and cotton harvest machinery that would free students from spending a lot of time out of school at harvest, still have not been produced. Ideological and theoretical results obtained in the social sciences, particularly in economics, do not meet today's demands. There has been no profound research in the field of the theory of developed socialism, and some works by sociologists, economists and historians lack scientific value. There are serious shortcomings in the selection, placement and education of cadres. There is no room in science for those unable to work at the level of today's demands, or who are weak in knowledge, scientific methodology, mathematical logic, and computer technology.