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PRESS SURVEYS FROM
SOVIET SOUTHERN REPUBLICS

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3 July 1985

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

PRESS SURVEYS FROM SOVIET SOUTHERN REPUBLICS

This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the southern republics of the Soviet Union which include the Transcaucasian republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia; the Central Asian republics of Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys contain material on political affairs, economics, social, cultural, international and military issues.

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Economics

LAND IMPROVEMENT, RECLAMATION IN ARMENIA

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 3 February 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article, published under the heading "Decisions of the 1984 October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in Action," by V. Vardanyan, entitled "Increasing Productivity of Land-Improvement Measures." The author states that one of the principal ways to boost agricultural output and achieve food production targets is productive utilization of the land and improvement of agricultural land. In the period 1966-1984 R1.35 billion were allocated to land reclamation and improvement, including R884 million for construction activities. During this same period plan targets pertaining to development and improvement of agricultural acreage were surpassed in 22 rayons, while targets were not met in many other rayons. The main reason for failure to meet targets in certain rayons was the fact that, in addition to unsatisfactory organization, they were inadequately provided with heavy equipment and equipment operator personnel. Other factors hindering achievement of these targets included excessively rocky soil, fractionalization of the land into small plots, etc. The author states that due to land improvement measures the percentage share of large plots of land has increased, with an accompanying decrease in the percentage share of small plots.

The bulk of the work in the area of land improvement planning and research is being done at the Haypethoghshinnakhagits Institute [Armgozemstroyproyekt]. Although considerable success has been achieved, there still exist many shortcomings in land improvement and reclamation planning. In the planning process; rayons and farms fail to consider the volume figures specified by the farm's internal acreage utilization plan, as a result of which the land volume figures fail to correspond to the on-farm acreage utilization figures. This is followed by more unnecessary expenditures, resulting in increased cost of planning and research activities, with a decline in productivity of capital investment. Adverse results are also achieved when land improvement research activities are carried out on the basis of general methods employed in the Soviet Union as a whole, which do not and cannot take into consideration local peculiarities of land use. A number of recommendations are made for improving the situation.

IMPORTANCE OF PRIVATE-PLOT FOOD PRODUCTION REPORTED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan LENINYAN UGIOV in Armenian No 2, 1985 carries on pages 45-50 a 2,500-word article, published under the heading "Milestones of the 11th Five-Year Plan," by Doctor of Geographical Sciences Professor G. Avakyan and V. Manasian, entitled "An Important Reserve Potential for Boosting Food Supplies." The author states the importance of development of family subsidiary farming operations as a component part of agrarian policy. It is true that dozens of important agricultural products and agricultural raw materials are obtained from public-sector farming. Even though the percentage share of private-plot production is generally small, it continues to play a very important role. The author cites figures on the percentage of farm products supplied by private plots to the population in 1982: potatoes--48.1 percent; meat--28.8 percent; vegetables, milk, eggs, and wool--32.35 percent; fruit--50 percent; and grapes--23.2 percent.

Analyses of statistics indicate that the percentage share of private-plot production in Armenia is in line with the overall national average. The author notes that land allocated to private plots usually consists of small, odd pieces, in part useless or unprofitable for utilization by communal farming operations. Production in a number of areas of agriculture--early maturing greens, berries, growing of pulses and flowers, beet growing, beekeeping, duck, geese, and pigeon breeding--is economically more expedient to organize on a private-plot basis. In animal husbandry, however, productivity figures in private-plot operations continue to be inferior to those of communal farming operations, which assume production of the major agricultural products and agricultural raw materials, while private plots perform a unique function, chiefly that of helping satisfy the personal consumption needs of the general public. The author discusses and cites figures indicating how much land is assigned to private plots in various rayons and areas in the republic, and discusses the laws dealing with what land and how much acreage may be allocated to private plots.

Social and Cultural Affairs

MOTOR VEHICLES MAIN CAUSE OF AIR POLLUTION IN YEREVAN

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 6 February 1984 carries on page 2 an 1,400-word article, published under the heading "Attention: A Question Is Raised," by Candidate of Technical Sciences V. Chalabov, entitled "The City and the Motor Vehicle." Much is being done to implement the decisions of the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum pertaining to environmental protection. The author notes that these activities take on special significance in Yerevan, where more than 1 million persons reside in an area of 220 square kilometers, and where dozens of industrial enterprises are operating. Major highways pass through Yerevan. In the last 10 years the gross output of the city's enterprises has grown, and the number of motor vehicles has doubled. All this indicates the scale of the stress being imposed on the environment and underscores the importance of environmental protection and the complexity of the problems involved. In addition to these factors, approximately 20,000 motor vehicles enter Yerevan daily. Motor vehicles have become the main air polluters. Twice a week at certain hours, the quality of the air in the Yerevan air basin is

checked, for the purpose of determining whether air quality is deteriorating to a point where health protection measures must be taken. Published figures state that in 1980 the Soviet automotive industry built 2.199 million motor vehicles, including 1.327 million passenger cars. Although this indicates not only the might of our industry and the level of prosperity of the Soviet citizen, the republic Ministry of Health reports that 40-60 percent of the pollutants in the air of Armenian urban areas are caused by automotive emissions. They contain more than 200 substances and compounds which are detrimental to human health. In the course of monthly and annual inspections, government automotive inspectors require that information be provided them by automotive maintenance facilities pertaining to the legally allowable level of carbon monoxide in automobile emissions. In 1983 they inspected 130,000 motor vehicles with internal combustion engines, approximately 6,000 of which were taken out of service for fuel system problems and for failure to meet government standards. These motors have been sent to the shop for repairs, and many drivers and officials have been fined. In a 9-month period last year 65,000 government motor vehicles and 95,000 privately owned automobiles were inspected. Fines were imposed on 378 supervisory personnel and 10,000 private car owners.

The author notes, however, that these inspections are of a selective and subjective nature. There is a lack of adequate equipment and systems available for performing the required inspections. Only 1,000 exhaust gas analyzers have been produced in this country, while several tens of thousands are needed. In the Armenian SSR, however, installation of more exhaust emissions analyzing equipment would not make a big difference. Hungarian-built Ikarus buses are operating in Yerevan, and these vehicles are the city's principal air polluters. These buses are powered by diesel engines, the exhaust emissions of which are difficult to check, since they consist mainly of smoke, containing carcinogenic substances, as well as a smaller amount of carbon monoxide than emitted by gasoline engines. These buses are being inspected "visually," and the number of these vehicles is growing steadily.

International

CUBAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN ARMENIA

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 8 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 350-word ARMENPRESS report entitled: "Reception at the Council of Ministers of the Armenian SSR." On 7 February F. T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Presidium of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, received Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba I. Malmierca Peoli, member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party. Sarkisyan gave a welcoming speech, to which Malmierca responded with heartfelt thanks for the warm reception received in Soviet Armenia. Malmierca listed achievements accomplished by the Cuban people and stated that the great assistance rendered by the Soviet Union was based on principles of socialist internationalism.

ARMENIAN STUDENTS ENROLLED AT USSR HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

[Editorial Report] Yerevan AVANGARD in Armenian 17 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 150-word ARMENPRESS report, published under the heading "Reception at the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee," entitled "Representatives of Armenia at the Country's Higher Educational Institutions." More than 500 young men and women from Soviet Armenia are enrolled at various leading higher educational institutions elsewhere in the Soviet Union. The article states that many of them are honor students and that almost all are trade union and Komsomol activists.

AZERBAIJAN SSR

Political Affairs

AGITATION EFFECTIVENESS RELATED TO VOTER CONCERNS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 3 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the importance of the effective operation of the "agitation zones" in view of the forthcoming elections to the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet. Citing a number of rayons where such ideological work is done well, it is added that "a number of agitation zones are closed at night, and some agitators harbor a formal relationship to their duties. Since the last elections to the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet and the local soviets of peoples deputies, the Ahmedli district has changed to an unrecognizable degree. At that time, this district itself was the best supplementary agitation channel in its reflection of the housing rights guaranteed to Soviet people under the USSR Constitution. But the spirit of mass political work is no longer felt in the district and few people go to the agitation zones. An agitation zone can only attract the voter when it exemplifies the measures implemented there and touches on questions of interest to the population."

BUREAUCRATISM, FORMALISM IN LOCAL SOVIETS ASSAILED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 14 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial stressing the importance of the local soviets in working for the interests of the people. It is pointed out that "manifestations of formalism, apathy and bureaucratism still reveal themselves in the activities of a number of local soviets. System and relevance in their work are lacking, and there is no decisiveness in solving problems." It is added that "they show little concern for the people's working and living conditions, their legitimate demands or needs. It is known that meeting the urgent needs of the people and supplying them with cultural, trade and life services depend on the local soviets. The struggle with inadequacies and shortcomings in services for the rural population requires adroitness and decisiveness from the ispolkoms and deputies of local soviets."

PHILOSOPHY OF DEVELOPED SOCIALISM DISCUSSED AT SEMINAR

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 16 February 1985 carries on page 4 a 300-word announcement by the Institute of Philosophy and Law of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences and the Azerbaijan affiliate of the USSR Philosophy Society on the holding of a seminar on "Philosophical and

Methodological Problems in the Perfecting of Developed Socialism" at which the following papers are to be given: A. Ismayylov on "Productive forces and the dialectic of production relations under developed socialism"; Dr N. Mammadov on "The role of the scientific-technical revolution in the intensification of social and economic development"; Dr A. Rahimov on "Some theoretical questions on the establishment of a classless socialist society"; R. Muslumov on "Actual problems in the study of the socialist way of life"; Dr N. Najafov on "Spiritual education questions under the conditions of perfecting developed socialism"; and Dr M. Sattarov and R. Osmanzade on the "Role of economic consciousness in defining social relations under developed socialism." The seminar began on 18 February.

Economics

BETTER FUEL, ENERGY CONSERVATION EFFORTS DEMANDED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 1 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial devoted to the final 11 months of the current five-year plan. "As seen in data on last year's results, certain ministries, chief administrations and institutions are not meeting quotas for the conservation of raw materials, fuel and energy. A number of duties of the scientific-technical programs are being implemented too slowly. Some organizations and institutions of the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Nonferrous Metallurgy Administration, the Ministry of the Construction Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Cotton Cleaning Industry and the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking are not executing their contractual commitments to the necessary extent. A number of production organizations and institutions have fallen short in plans to increase the amount of their products and labor productivity, and in reducing capital investment." It is pointed out that these shortcomings are a result of poor management.

AZERBAIJANI INDUSTRIAL ACHIEVEMENTS NOTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 2 February 1985 carries on page 3 an unsigned 1,100-word report on the significance of achievements in the Azerbaijani industrial economy since the last elections. It is noted that "the most important statistic is that national income has increased 33.9 percent, or an average of 6 percent a year. The 1984 national income was 11.7 billion rubles, in comparison to the 8.2 billion rubles of 1979. On a per capita basis, this is 24 percent more than in 1979." With regard to labor productivity, it is pointed out that "every percentage point in the growth of productivity in the last 5 years has contributed more than 75 million rubles in industrial production to the economy. In the last five-year plan one percentage point of growth has equaled 44 million rubles."

TRAINING OF LAND RECLAMATION SPECIALISTS HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 7 February 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by Shemistan Baghyrov, director of the department of hydrology and land reclamation at the Azerbaijan Construction Engineering Institute, on the current scope of the training of land reclamation experts in Azerbaijan and present requirements in this training. "Engineer-land

reclamation experts in our republic are prepared at the faculty of hydrology and land reclamation of the Azerbaijan Construction Engineering Institute. In the last 10 years close to 1,170 land reclamation specialists have been trained in regular and external sections and sent into production." Noting that graduates are performing effectively both within and outside the republic, it is added that there is still room for improvement in the training system. It is pointed out that "every year close to 300 students undergo training in various places under desert conditions. A great need is felt for a special training area in order to organize and run the training effectively. It is possible to establish such an area in Absheron. We would ask the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry for Land Reclamation and Water Resources to give us the necessary aid in this work."

BAD FREIGHT HANDLING REVEALED BY 'RAID'

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 26 February 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word report on a "raid" conducted by KOMMUNIST and peoples controllers in order to examine freight handling at the Keshla railroad station. Enumerating the numerous shortcomings and mistakes revealed in the loading and unloading of freight, it is pointed out that "this work is conducted by the railroad which has the necessary technology. But there are not enough workers. The situation during the night shift could be improved considerably. Unfortunately, no serious thought has been given to this at the freight office. A progressive form of work such as the brigade system is poorly applied in loading and unloading operations. The working and living conditions of supervisors and workers are badly arranged." The manager of the station, however, pointed out that it was impossible to contact recipients of freight during the night shift because Baku ministries all closed after 5 p.m. He also noted that one of the basic problems was that the freight cars are in poor repair, and added that "some industrial concerns have contracts to repair railroad cars. But most Baku institutions are not fulfilling their contracts."

Social and Cultural Affairs

IMPROVEMENTS IN JOURNALIST EDUCATION HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 1 February 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by T. Rustamov, dean of the Journalism Faculty at the S. M. Kirov Azerbaijan State University, in which outlines for the improvement of the training of journalist cadres in line with directives set forth in decrees of the CPSU and the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee are explained. It is pointed out that "recently, a language laboratory with the latest equipment, a television and radio studio and a newspaper laboratory have been established, and the work of the film-photo workshop has been strengthened." It is added that "primary attention has been given to the further improvement of specialized studies. Along with traditional subjects related to the characteristics of the republic, courses on the 'democratic press of Southern Azerbaijan' and the 'old Azerbaijani alphabet' have been added to the curriculum."

POOR PARENT-SCHOOL RELATIONS HINDER SCHOOL REFORM

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 16 February 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by Arif Jafarov, first secretary of the Ismailov Rakyom, on certain problems in complying with the tenets of the school reform. It is noted that "the basic mistake is that relations between parents and the school are still weak. Parents very often stand outside the work conducted for trade school orientation. Thus, a number of failures and dissatisfactions in accepting the student into a trade school are occurring. We know well that school reform is a question with such a broad scope and sociopolitical importance that it is difficult to achieve it without the complete cooperation of the parents."

CONFERENCE ON LANGUAGE ENRICHMENT HELD

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 22 February 1985 carries on page 3 a 300-word Azerinform report on a conference sponsored by the literature, language and fine arts section of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences at which "ways to enrich the Azerbaijani language at a time of developed socialism" were discussed. It was noted that "under the Soviet Government the Azerbaijani language has been turned into a language of science, technology and politics, its vocabulary enriched considerably, and its circle of influence broadened. Today, the Azerbaijani language is taught in a number of foreign higher schools. Scientific and artistic literature in the Azerbaijani language is widely studied in fraternal socialist countries." It is added that "conference participants discussed questions on the growing role of the Azerbaijani language in the communist education of republic youth, raising the level of speech culture and improving the teaching of Azerbaijani in the schools."

MEASURES AGAINST ISLAM SEEN AS INEFFECTIVE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 19 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial stressing the increasing need for effective atheistic propaganda. It is pointed out that "as seen from letters to the editors, the fight against religious remnants in a number of places is not being conducted in a consistent manner. Measures undertaken in Davachi, Yardymly, Masally, Pushkin, Julfa, Jabrayyl, Absheron and other rayons are not yielding the desired results due to their superficial nature. New socialist customs and traditions are being applied weakly. Thus, a portion of the population takes part in religious ceremonies such as Kurban Bayram [Feast of the Sacrifice] and Muharrem. Situations in which marriage and burial services are conducted according to religious law have been revealed. A number of communists and Komsomols hold an uncompromising position toward religious customs, ceremonies and rites, but even they take part in these same ceremonies. As for party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, often they do not take action in a principled manner." It is added that "although the material and spiritual basis of our society is being strengthened, the subversive measures of aggressive forces against our country and socialist unity are widening. Our [word indistinct] opponents are making wide use of religious slogans at this time. Workers at foreign radio stations are putting together

religious broadcasts in the language of various nationalities living in the USSR in order to turn Soviet people away from their beliefs. The activity of subversive radio stations has been stepped up even further in connection with events which are taking place in Iran, which borders Azerbaijan." It is also noted that "the activities of Muslim and sectarian groups, mollahs and 'holy' places have not escaped notice in our republic. Swindlers, concealing themselves under the veil of religion, are making a lot of money. Financial and internal affairs organs, ispolkoms of soviet of peoples deputies and the Azerbaijan SSR representatives of the Council of Religious Affairs under the USSR Council of Ministers must conduct a relentless struggle against such illegal activities."

International

IRANIAN AZERBAIJANI POET ON 'HEROES OF STALINGRAD'

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 15 February 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by Musaddig Mammadli describing in detail the poem "Heroes of Stalingrad" by the Iranian Azerbaijani poet Mahammadhuseyn Shahriyar. With regard to the defense of Stalingrad itself, it is noted that "this battle attracted the attention of all progressive mankind. Mahammadhuseyn Shahriyar devoted his poem 'Heroes of Stalingrad' to the heroes of Stalingrad who defended their fatherland against the fascist invaders. The poet has described the battle as if he were a participant in it." It is added that "the Soviet people's crushing of the fascist army which had treasonously attacked the fortress of freedom or, as Shahriyar says, the crushing of the hundred-headed dragon, was appreciated by the patriotic poet Shahriyar as well as by all of progressive mankind."

IRANIAN AZERBAIJAN DISCUSSED BY NAKHCHYVAN POETS

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 15 February 1985 carries on page 6 a 900-word review by Isa Habibov of an anthology of the verse of Nakhchyvan poets which was published in 1984 and dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Nakhchyvan ASSR. It is pointed out that "the words Nakhchyvan, Araz and Tabriz do not have the same sound, but in poetry written about the Araz or Nakhchyvan these concepts are always used side by side." Citing the titles of a number of poems included in which direct parallels are drawn between Soviet Nakhchyvan and Iranian Azerbaijan, it is noted that "these make meaningful the idea of the spiritual unity of the people." It is added that in the poetry of Suleyman Rustam, "one of the banner bearers of the southern subject in our poetry," his approach to the Araz motifs "calls forth powerful hatred for international imperialism."

ARAZ HYDROELECTRIC STATION HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 22 February 1985 carries on page 6 a 1,400-word review by Professor Y. Seyidov of Rashid Gazybeyov's "Lights Over the Araz," a publicistic work describing progress made in Nakhchyvan during the Soviet period. One of the highlights of this period was

the construction of the Araz Hydroelectric Station. It is pointed out that "this station brings light both to this side and the other side" of the Araz River. It is described as "a symbol of the Soviet Government's policy of friendship and peace, and a symbol of its benevolent relationship to the workers of Iran. This station is a new bridge between Soviet Azerbaijan and Southern Azerbaijan, and between the separated brothers of our people. It is Soviet Nakhchyvan's bridge of light and freedom, erected at the gateway to the East to a world of tyranny and slavery, darkness and deprivation."

EMIGRE POET'S WORK ON IRANIAN AZERBAIJAN FEATURED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 22 February 1985 carries on page 6 a 1,300-word review by Arif Ibrahimov of a new collection of poetry by Balash Azeroghlu. It is noted that "in the poet's works the southern subject holds a fundamental place. It is not by chance that the new book is opened with a poetic cycle related to Southern Azerbaijan." After citing the names of a number of his poems on this theme, it is added in these and other poems, "not only the poet's own life, but the struggle conducted by an entire people for freedom, independence and a felicitous future, the agonies and bitter-sweet days of millions of men are turned into verse."

TABRIZ RECALLED IN EMIGRE MEMOIRS

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 8 February 1985 carries on page 6 a 1,600-word review by Sabir Amirov, candidate in philological sciences, of Ali Tuda's memoirs, "Leaves of a Sunny Spring," which covers the last months of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic in 1946. The work concentrates on Tuda's career as poet and writer, his work with the ADR Ministry of Education, where he was responsible for the publication of textbooks, and his affiliation with the Tabriz Philharmonic Orchestra. Writers now prominent in the Azerbaijan SSR, such as Balash Azeroghlu, the poet, and Nariman Hasanzade, editor of ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT, are also depicted in Tuda's memoirs.

Military

MILITARY PATRIOTIC EDUCATION STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 27 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial stressing the importance of military patriotic education. Noting the various measures implemented throughout the republic in this regard, it is pointed out that "in Zerdab, Davachi, Shahbuz, Neftchala, Ujar, and Gadabay Rayons not all channels are exploited in the military patriotic education of the younger generation. Neither the physical preparation nor the technical knowledge of youth entering the armed forces from these rayons meet the demands of the day. Inductees have difficulties during their first days due to their poor knowledge of Russian. The party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, the military commissariats, peoples education organs, defense and sports organizations must reach a turning point in the work of military patriotic education."

Political Affairs

PARTY'S ROLE IN AGROCOMPLEX DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 3 February 1985 carries on page 2 an 1,100-word article by Professor Dr of History G. Muchaidze, head of the Scientific Communism Sector in the Georgian CP Central Committee's Party History Institute, and Economics Candidate E. Baratishvili, a party committee secretary in the State Agricultural Production Committee, on the vanguard role of the party in light of the restructuring of the agricultural complex--the creation of "regional links"--that has "freed" party units from "narrow utilitarian practicicism," promotes local self-government, and enhances the role of the labor collectives.

The creation of regional agrocomplex organs, however, now requires restructuring the party organizations in line with the territorial principle of economic management. The Food Program relies on territorial agrolinks based in villages and towns, but "from the party standpoint, as economic-administrative units," the arrangement is discoordinated and hampers "the concentration and effectiveness of party forces," as was mentioned at the Second Republic Conference of Primary Organization Secretaries.

The authors suggest the creation of a "unified party center" encompassing the primary organizations of population centers, the first stage to involve a territorial council of primary organization secretaries headed by sovkhoz and kolkhoz party committee secretaries and coordinated by raykom agricultural departments. Village party units would be tasked with drawing up plans of organizational-ideological support for the Food Program and would also be involved in cadre training and selection (reference is made to the recent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree on agrocomplex cadre training; the present system is not adequate).

Party work in the rural districts is greatly strengthened by good liaison among party organizations of the various outfits and sectors. The State Agricultural Production Committee's and Education Ministry's top party units, for example, have met to discuss such matters as the importance of the new "school-sovkhozes" in the context of general school reform. This is a promising development, and the Agricultural Production Committee and the Education Ministry have set up "permanent traveling sectorial seminars" to promote it.

In light of all these developments, the vanguard role of communists must be enhanced. So far, however, these forces have been underutilized. It is essential to delineate the functions of economic management, the trade unions, and the Komsomol while ensuring harmonious collaboration, conservation of forces, and reduced costs.

The authors conclude by assuring readers that these new developments by no means entail ignoring the positive experience of the past. Everything that is new grows out of the old, extended and adapted to suit new conditions.

ENUKIDZE: 'PRIVATE-OWNERISM IS ENEMY OF SOCIETY'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 13 February 1985 carries on pages 2-3 a 6,700-word interview with Georgian CP Central Committee Secretary Guram Enukidze exploring all facets of "private-ownerism," its roots, manifestations, subjective factors, the role of the family, the struggle against it, and the long-term prognosis.

The present stage of the struggle really began in 1972, when the famous CPSU Central Committee decree rallied people to take up arms against two decades of thievery, corruption, cronyism, and overall declining morale. Progress was soon forthcoming. By 1976, public attitudes were turned around. Negative phenomena were no longer "typical or accepted."

The problems involved are age-old, and since "the new society grew out of capitalism," old flaws persist. It is easier to overthrow capitalism's economic legacy than to eradicate entrenched mores (Marx and Lenin are quoted in this vein). Vestigial ills will be done away with only when full communist principles are in place.

To be sure, socialism has its own contradictions, and it is naive to seek their roots only in the past. Figure padding, illegal industry, speculation, and the like have grown up on socialist soil as well. Failure to eliminate them results from subjective factors, from economic, political, ideological, and administrative errors. The correct approach lies in a proper blend of indoctrination and legislation.

Above all, it is essential to provide people with a code of "rational needs," to achieve a "Golden Mean" and a "social scale of real values." "Thingomania" is bad even if material goods are honestly earned. Man should not want more than he creates himself, for his obsession disrupts the balance, bringing "hidden mechanisms of income distribution" into play and leading to crime. The author lists a number of the more celebrated examples or trends of recent years: persistent smuggling of produce out of Georgia; construction workers seeking work outside the republic on a mass scale ("shabashnichestvo"); kolkhoz bazaar gougers and "middlemen"; all manner of speculators in foreign goods and other prized items, "even respectable citizens" who peddle their wares door to door; the champagne factory scandal; the adulterated juices affair; crooked dealings in the forestry and agriculture sectors; "dead souls" on construction outfit payrolls; the case of Finance Minister Ananiashvili; and so on.

Young people are of special concern, and along with the schools and other social institutions a sound home and family is the key. Unfortunately, too many families set a bad example and inculcate a philistine mentality that can only lead to immortality. Cynical family members say one thing in public, another in private, "sacrilegiously snickering over our difficulties" (Shevardnadze's remarks in KOMMUNIST are quoted briefly here).

Cultural contacts are fine, but not "pseudocultural, bourgeois fashions ... for 'anti-Soviet forces' count [them] as effective means of eroding young people's ideology." Hence, many problems with young people are due to bourgeois influence. Especially shocking are those homes where pornographic videotapes are shown, parents give their children cars, and similar evils. An important component in the struggle is better labor training in the context of school reform, and it must be kept in mind that "higher education is not an end in itself." Getting into a VUZ "at any cost" is fraught with danger.

How is the struggle going, and what is the forecast? It must proceed as a comprehensive effort on all fronts: economic (the Abasha and now the Poti experiment are good examples of new directions in effective management), cultural, scientific-technical, idealogical. All must keep pace with developments elsewhere, for the graspers and money grubbers are quick to "adapt" to new conditions. For example, Tbilisi's streets have proliferated with foreign cars, mostly owned by those who cannot have earned enough honestly to buy them (a television program on the subject evoked conflicting responses: some viewers dismiss the mania for foreign cars as a "mere hobby!").

In conclusion, the struggle is going about as expected, and we can predict that progress will continue, though as Shevardnadze has said it will be a long and difficult process. It is essential to rally public opinion and draw on the expertise of the social scientists (although, unfortunately, recommendations so far have been rather few). Literature and the arts play a vital role in "shaping the new man." Effective media are crucial. The enemies are private-ownerism, vestiges of individualism. The political and class struggle against them cannot be a passive one.

CONFERENCE EXAMINES PRIMARY ORGANIZATIONS' CADRE POLICY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 20 February 1985 carries on page 2 a 3,300-word report by D. Gedenidze and G. Kharebadze concerning a "republic scientific-practical conference" held in Kutaisi to examine general and specific cadre policies by primary party organizations. Participants included economic and party officials from Kutaisi as well as Bogdanovka, Tskhaltubo, and elsewhere. Prior to the plenary session summing up the conference, "sectional" sessions were held at the Kutaisi Ordzhonikidze Motor Vehicle Plant, the Silk Production Association, and the Kirov Clothing Association. In each, the theme was stated and, at the end, recommendations were promulgated.

At the Motor Vehicle Plant, the focus was on the primary organizations' role in working with leadership and reserve cadres on the basis of increasing "democratization." The plant is going to need an additional 2,000 workers, engineers, and specialists very soon to handle the recent expansion and remodeling of

facilities and capacities. Detailed plans for cadre work have been drawn up and are being implemented. It is desirable to advance more young people, if possible. "Those who recommend candidates for cadre posts, moreover, must be held responsible for the success or failure of their nominees. Collective leadership must be the rule. By the end of 1985, all rayon and city-level nomenklatura personnel must have undergone "character rating."

The session at the Silk Production Association focused specially on "mid-link" cadres and emphasized "democratization," including reliance on collective opinion. Nominees should undergo character rating at the beginning and the end of their "trial period."

At the Kirov Clothing Association session, participants focused on the "mass professions," individual work with cadres, incentives, and the spread of the brigade system, which has shown good results in the past couple of years. Mass-profession personnel retention remains a problem.

At the plenary session, Kutaisi Gorkom Second Secretary D. Melkadze summarized the various aspects of the party organization's increasing experience in implementing cadre policy, with reference to efforts in the past 10 to 12 years to correct errors in cadre selection, placement, and indoctrination. Mention is made of "successful delineation of functions" and such matters as the Kutaisi Lithopone experience, where measures to harmonize cadre duties and incentives have resulted in excellent discipline. A vital component of all cadre work is a smoothly functioning "system of intraparty information" from top to bottom and vice versa. Various aspects and methods of this latter are sketched briefly.

ATTESTATSIYA EXPERIMENT: 'VIRTUALLY ELECTIVE' LEADERSHIP POSTS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 21 February 1985 carries on page 3 Dzh. Kurkhuli's 1,600-word report of a meeting held by the collective of the Dmanisi Tea Packaging Factory to rate the social and political qualifications of the outfit's director G. Chigogidze and determine his fitness for the post. The factory, a vital employer of some of the district's surplus labor (the collective numbers 100), has performed consistently well since it was set up in a remodeled old building; figures on productivity, overfulfillment, and so on are cited. A lot of the credit goes to Director Chigogidze and many of his sterling qualities are duly noted. A number of participants in the attestatsiya, however, complained of his neglect of working, sanitation-hygienic, and domestic conditions, failure to monitor rail car loading-unloading, financial discipline and military-patriotic indoctrination, and occasional rudeness. A decree passed by the meeting assigned a select group of workers to monitor his efforts to overcome these shortcomings.

The innovative thrust of this meeting, as elucidated by Dmanisi Raykom First Secretary Beridze, is that "democratization is proceeding apace" in all aspects as workers (and peasants) have grown in their ability to run social and economic affairs. Consequently, "some forms of cadre work have become outmoded," and as Shevardnadze suggested in Rukhi at his meeting with constituents, "it would not be a bad idea to make the pose of sovkhos leader an elective one." Accordingly,

the raykoms collective has decided that the collectives are to be directly involved in the selection and attestatsiya of their leaders. Detailed plans and schedules have been drawn up for the process, with information drawn from all units and organizations having to do with the particular candidate. Materials from such sessions are submitted to the raykom so that the leader in question can begin to work systematically on any shortcomings noted. If successful, this experiment is to be refined and elaborated, with the end result of making many leadership posts virtually elective.

Economics

LAND MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS, DOCUMENTS OFTEN IGNORED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 2 February 1985 carries on page 2 an 1,800-word article by Docent Candidate of Economics A. Charkseliani, director of the State Project-Planning Institute of Land Management, concerning the function of that institution and the projects it has worked on since it was created 22 years ago, and lamenting that all too many agricultural enterprises and organizations on the local, rayon, and higher levels--up to and including ministries and departments--tend to ignore, unilaterally alter, and otherwise violate land management regulations and documents drawn up on the basis of the institute's works.

The author cites numerous figures on the work of the institute in regard to charting, mapping, and inventorying land resources on the basis of soil, climate, terrain, and other factors, working out recommendations for best land utilization, reclamation, erosion control (via terracing and reforestation, among other means), soil improvement, and the like.

As a result of failure to comply with regulations and recommendations, considerable farmland areas are lost to production or produce less than optimum. One glaring example: ministries and departments engaged in strip-mining, which are supposed to replace the soil and make it cultivatable again, have been doing a poor job of rehabilitation or have even abandoned the land (figures are cited on numbers of hectares). And for years, 500 hectares originally allocated to the Dimitrov Aviation Plant for an auxiliary farm operation have instead been taken over by the Construction and Local Industry ministries and by Transstroy to dig clay. Now no one knows how to apportion responsibility for the job of rehabilitating the land.

A repeated complaint throughout the article is that organizations most directly involved in land use matters neglect to consult the institute, for example when splitting or merging kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

MANPOWER RATIOS IN PRODUCTIVE, NONPRODUCTIVE SPHERES EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 3 February 1985 carries on page 2 an 1,800-word article by Tbilisi State University Docent Candidate of Economics R. Asatiani concerning the need to achieve a correct ratio of manpower in the productive versus nonproductive spheres. As it is, statistics over the years show that while output in industry, for example, is rising thanks to

increased labor productivity, thus releasing workers from that sector for other work, there has been a steady and largely unwarranted rise in the work-force in the nonproductive spheres, except for certain sectors such as credit, insurance, housing and communal services, and some others. Of the 201,300 additional workers entering the work force in the 10th Five-Year Plan, productive spheres got only 44.2 percent, nonproductive got 55.8 percent. And the proportion of workers in Georgian industry is the lowest in the USSR. The disproportion reflects badly on productivity and efficiency in the nonproductive spheres and indicates "irrational use of manpower." Unlike in industry, the technical and equipment level is not keeping pace, and the base is inadequate. Health and medical care provide an example. In 1982, Georgia had 107.5 beds per 10,000 (versus the USSR average of 127.1)--11th place in the country. Yet Georgia was first in the number of physicians and fourth in the number of mid-level medical personnel. Furthermore, only 22.9 percent of the Georgian doctors worked in the villages, versus 77.1 percent in the cities. The cities had 26 doctors per thousand persons, villages had only 8.

Better cadre training is needed for the nonproductive spheres. Some sectors are worse off than others in this regard, largely because of failure to provide proper training and retraining for workers transferred from the productive spheres, with due attention to specific sectorial needs.

Other reserves to be drawn upon are pensioners--in 1982, only 35.8 percent of pensioners were employed--young people, and persons "working in the home." Mature persons are especially valuable in credit and insurance jobs, clothing stores, beauty shops, hotels, and certain other sectors. Part-time work would be a boon to housewives and young people. Some 8.8 percent--270,000--of the able-bodied population is involved in labor in the home, and figures show that their "release" for work outside the home is not progressing fast enough. In 1979, only 8 out of every 10 women were in the social work force, up from 7.3 in 1970.

The author concludes by noting that although people's demands for services are increasingly sophisticated and, indeed, the level of services is higher in Georgia than in the USSR as a whole, the republic holds only sixth place in that regard. Latvia, for example, provides more services with 3.2 percent fewer personnel in the service sectors.

MEASURES TO ATTRACT, RETAIN YOUNG WORKERS AT GORI COMBINE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 5 February 1985 carries on page 2 L. Kinkladze's 1,400-word article in which Merab Nizharadze, the recently appointed director of the Gori Cotton Goods Production Association, discusses that outfit's relative dearth of good specialists, especially young people, and what is being done to correct it "in this period of generational crisis." Cadre problems in general are a major factor in the combine's failure to fulfill plans and meet certain targets (although there has been definite improvement since 1983): turnover was 16.2 percent in 1984, and workers averaged 17 days of unexcused absence last year.

Of Gori Cotton's 4,630 employees only 1,700 (36 percent) are of Komsomol age, and the average age of all workers is 42--an "alarming" statistic. The tradition of "worker dynasties" needs to be made stronger.

The combine has instituted a number of experiments to turn the situation around. New forms of incentive include substantial extra pay after an employee has "worked conscientiously" for 5 years, and the opportunity to get an apartment or an automobile "out of turn." Men in the armed services continue to receive pay. And so on. Ordinary workers' base pay is R250-350 monthly, while journeymen earn from R240 to 600. It is to be hoped that incentives like these will discourage "drifters" and those who "blithely quit to go to college" after the mandatory 6 months.

Other measures to make employment more attractive at Gori Cotton are also discussed. The output plans to build its own commuter bus base to carry workers in outlying villages to and from work; Automotive Transport Minister Davitashbili himself has agreed to contribute six buses. Trade Minister Kadzhaia, similarly, will allocate cars and set up funds to supply food products and industrial goods. Help is being provided to finish the combine's Youth Center, which Director Nizharadze says will be "the finest in Georgia."

Housing has been a problem, and plans are under way to build a number of dormitory and apartment facilities of varying accommodation (one-, two-, and three-room apartments). Other amenities such as kindergartens are also noted.

FIRST PHASE OF CABLEWAY EQUIPMENT PLANT COMPLETE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian [no day] February 1985 carries on page 1 a 500-word unattributed article on the progress that has been made on the Akhalkhalaki Cableway Equipment Plant, the first phase of which--the main building of 20,000 square meters--has been completed. The whole plant is to be completed by the 27th CPSU Congress. Projected yearly output is 121 sets, one-eighth of which is for export. When operational it will employ 1,500 workers of a diverse range of skills, including the operation of programmed tools. Last year, 75 future workers chosen by competition (employment at the plant affords some prestige) were sent all over the USSR to be trained, and another 75 will be sent in May of this year. The facility is expected to boost the district's economy and halt migration, especially in conjunction with the Marabda-Akhalkalaki rail line, which will end virtually at the plant's gates and provide commuter service for workers outside Akhalkalaki. Social and cultural construction associated with the new plant is proceeding apace.

COAL INDUSTRY OVERCOMING PAST MISTAKES, ACHIEVING BREAKTHROUGH

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 6 February 1985 carries on page 2 Gruzgol' Production Association General Director Sh. Sanikidze's 2,000-word article tracing the numerous mistakes and other problems that have plagued Georgia's coal industry in the last couple of decades and sketching the measures that have been undertaken to overcome them. Coal production in Aklahtsikhe, Tkvarcheli, and Tkibuli rose steadily into the mid-1950's but declined drastically as a result of the "negative phenomena" that became

entrenched in the subsequent period, and demand began to outrace production. To make up the gap, the new Eastern-2 and Western-2 mines were started, but through a series of serious blunders as well as lackadaisical management the construction dragged on for years. Eastern-2, for example, took 18 years to complete, and Western-2 is still unfinished after 24 years. Gruzshakhtstroy Trust No 7 is doing 2.5 million rubles of construction yearly at Tkvarcheli and Tkibuli--a pace which virtually rules out reaching the 5.8 million yearly that will be necessary in the 12th Five-Year Plan. The construction trust's output has been so dismal, despite a greatly improved base in the past 15 years, largely because the best workers have quit en masse over unsatisfactory pay, and Construction Ministry officials seem to care very little about the performance of the mine construction sector (in all the other republics, mine construction units are subordinate to the Coal Industry Ministry).

Some of the bungling of the past, which in the mining industry may take years to reveal itself, goes beyond inadvertence, and the guilty have meanwhile changed jobs and escaped responsibility. For example, the ventilation unit in Tkibuli's Lenin Mine was built over a heap of coal fines in 1965, and 19 years later, in 1984, a disastrous fire broke out. Errors in the construction of Western-2, involving changes in the original plan which were agreed to be several participating outfits, also led eventually to fires and, just as important, put an end to the original aim of making Western-2 a separate ("independent") mine.

Similar problems plagued Eastern-2, which was "turned over for production" in 1973 but had to be shut down in 1975 because of "dynamic phenomena," so that after 18 years and R25 million spent it was subjected to "reconstruction." The author goes into some detail on the particulars of the mine's engineering and design problems, with main tunnels having to be abandoned, costly equipment flooded and ruined, and years of fussing in unstable clay-shale soil--the end result adding up to nothing.

At the Georgian CP Central Committee's initiative and with the help of the USSR Coal Industry Ministry, a series of measures was drawn up for 1985-1990, and decisions made at the coal industry aktiv in Kutaisi on 11 October 1984 should begin to correct the situation. All Georgia's coal mines are geologically difficult. Tkibuli-Shaori, which has the best prospects, suffers from high geologic pressure, tectonic phenomena, and other features that impose restrictions on the use of conventional equipment. Accordingly, Georgian engineers have had to design suitable machinery and techniques, which have already yielded excellent results in the Eastern-2 and Lenin mines and promise further benefits. It is noted, however, that different coal districts in Georgia, which differ substantially in geological and other features, cannot all be worked successfully using the same equipment systems.

A number of the worst problems plaguing the Tkvarcheli mines are also being corrected, and plans have been worked out in collaboration with the Abkhazian party organization to ensure that the Tkvarcheli mine will be in operation into the 21st century. (Of relevance to this latter concern, the author questions the wisdom of closing down the Akhaltsikhe mines, which are capable of producing millions of tons of coking coal.)

The article concludes by emphasizing the party's and government's concern for the industry's workers, with particular reference to new forms of pay. Underground workers are to get a 25-27 percent raise. "It is time to restore the old glory of the republic's coal industry."

ILLEGAL ELECTRICAL HOOKUPS REPORTED IN ADJARIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 6 February 1985 carries on page 2 M. Gorgiladze's 400-word piece reporting the Khulo Rayon (Adjaria) Peoples Control Committee's efforts to push energy conservation. Although progress is being made, it was found that large numbers of persons have illegal, unmetered hookups to power lines, many of them used to run woodworking installations (of 85 such installations in the rayon, 30 are owned by the consumer services administration while the rest are "in private hands"). Committee staffers found that local Gruzglavenergo employees were installing the illegal hookups and making considerable money at it. M. Iremadze, an electrician in the Gordzhomi district, had installed 10, and his own home was running on an unsealed meter. Many other cases were found. Some 64 powered facilities on Khulo kolkhozes are unmetered, thus paying little or nothing, while other kolkhozes are forced to pay several times the regular amounts to unscrupulous operators. A similar situation was uncovered 2 years ago in Keda Rayon. The author notes that a number of staffers and officials were reprimanded, "punished," or fired, and asks whether these measures are not too lenient.

PUBLIC OPINION: TRADE MINISTER ANSWERS MAIL

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 6 February 1985 carries on page 4 under the logo of the Georgian CP Central Committee's Center for the Study, Shaping, and Forecasting of Public Opinion a 2,200-word article in which Trade Minister Merab Kadzhaia answers questions sent in by readers (Construction Minister Kharatishvili will be the next high official to do so). Minister Kadzhaia cites figures showing that commodities turnover has been rising steadily at a pace outstripping the USSR average and will continue to do so, and he sketches the elements of successful experiments in food marketing in Rustavi and elsewhere that have made for more efficiency and better service, although the adoption of "new forms and methods" has been hampered by lagging efforts of related sectors.

Overall, however, customers are dissatisfied on a number of counts: for one, shortweighting and shortchanging are still common. The spread of cash registers is helping to rectify the situation (the trade system now has over 6,000 of them and will acquire 1,010 more this year, the entire network to be so equipped by 1986).

Next, Kadzhaia acknowledges that kolkhoz bazaar prices are way out of line, noting briefly that it is a matter of "supply and demand." The Trade Ministry has instituted a number of experiments to cope with it, including special stores on kolkhozes, the opening of "Trade service bureaus" in the bazaars themselves,

good liaison with peoples control units and "administrative organs," and so on. One main factor in the dominance of bazaar produce purveyors, moreover, is the fact that produce outlets of the Fruit and Vegetable Ministry and Tsekavshiri still do not offer a sufficient variety of decent-quality goods. The author also complains of unsatisfactory performance by other sectors that are supposed to supply the Trade Ministry with goods to sell--namely, the Light Industry Ministry, Local Industry Ministry, and the Woodworking Industry, which are chronically guilty of underdeliveries and other contract violations as well as a high rate of rejects.

Minister Kadzhaia refers briefly to such measures as labor organization and methods of remuneration to take account of workers' "contribution coefficient," and states the ministry's own central apparatus is to be converted to cost accounting.

FEARS OF NUCLEAR POWER ASSUAGED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 8 February 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article titled "The Era Demands It! Nuclear Power Plants and the Environment" by Academician V. Gomelauri, Physics-Mathematics Candidate G. Garsevanishvili (head of the Control Systems Institute's Department of Physical-Technical and Optimization Problems), and N. Katamadze (head of the Radiation Safety Office of the Physics Institute's Test Nuclear Reactor), examining a few of people's fears--stemming mostly from ignorance--about nuclear power's effect on man and the environment and laying them to rest with facts. The authors list a number of operating nuclear power plants in the USSR (including its European regions) and the socialist countries as well as "other developed countries of the world." Although the USSR has ample reserves of fossil fuels to generate electricity, they are increasingly difficult to exploit. Moreover--and this is a major theme in the article--nuclear power is far superior to thermopower on a number of counts, in particular its impact on the environment and on human health. Facts and figures are cited to show that coal- and oil-fired plants are far worse polluters of the environment and pose greater short- and long-term hazards to health (inter alia, they emit dangerous quantities of mercury; nuclear plants do not). Nuclear plants do vent small amounts of radioactive material but actually account for less environmental radioactivity than is given off by natural sources such as earth and water, color television, jet travel, and so on (fallout from atomic test blasts is included in the list). Over the years, Soviet and foreign instruments have detected no significant environmental contamination from nuclear plants, and the same is corroborated by 25 years of measurements at the Test Nuclear Reactor in Mukhatgverdi (Mtskheta Rayon).

The authors then lay to rest another popular misconception--that atomic fuel is "buried." Fuel from the fuel plants is kept in small-diameter hermetically sealed "fuel elements" which are placed in the reactors to induce chain reaction and generate heat and power. Since the spent elements contain valuable substances, it would "make no sense to bury them"! Instead, they are sent back to radiochemical plants for processing.

COAL MINES: PROBLEMS, PROSPECTS, CADRE SHORTAGE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 19 February 1985 has a 1,700-word front-page editorial titled "Restore the Glory of the Mines" sketching the Georgian coal industry's decline in the past couple of decades, measures now being implemented to revive it, ongoing construction lags, and the need to beef up its workforce, especially by recruiting young people to work in the mines.

Coal production at Tkvarcheli, Tkibuli, and Akhaltsikhe was vigorous through the 1950's but went into decline during the "years of subjectivism." Construction of new facilities began to lag, production fell off, and miners quit in large numbers. Many problems persist, but now "a breakthrough" has been made, and the industry is off to a good start this year since the October 1984 party-economic aktiv and plans drawn up by the Georgian CP Central Committee and USSR Coal Industry Ministry for Tkvarcheli and Tkibuli development through the year 1990. Shevardnadze himself has visited the mines more than once, and reference is made to new equipment and technologies specifically designed for Georgia's complex conditions. It is also emphasized that fears that Tkvarcheli's coal was soon to run out are groundless: there is enough for 3 more decades of production, and the district's economic future is provided for thanks to efforts of the Abkhazian and Tkvarcheli party organizations, soviet units, and the mining administrations involved.

Nevertheless, specific criticism is leveled at Gruzshakhstroy Trust, which despite its name is involved in lots of other jobs besides mining construction. Even though its material-technical base is much stronger than it was 10 to 15 years ago, it is only doing about one-quarter the amount of mine buildings that it used to.

The editorial then discusses the manpower problem: there is an acute shortage of cadres in all relevant trades. Many pensioners are still going down in the mines to work, and it is essential to get young people especially to pursue a career in mining, to persuade them that it is "as manly and romantic," for example, as being a pilot, sailor, or steelmaker. The Stakhanovite movement, which itself started in the mines, is still alive, and with the right incentives and good treatment, young people will surely hasten to Tkvarcheli and Tkibuli. Coat cutters have given up a 30-percent pay increase as of November 1984 (earnings now average 600-700 rubles per month), and excellent vacation facilities and other services are provided, as well as the chance to get apartments and cars "out of turn." Work needs to be done to make living more pleasant in the coal district towns, and it is up to the media to publicize the positive aspects of a coal mining career. The editorial also urges measures to strengthen the base of the Tkvarcheli vocational-technical school and suggests reactivating the Polytechnic Institute Mining Faculty affiliate in the district.

SECOND-HAND CAR BAZAAR DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 19 February 1985 carries on page 4 B. Bakhturidze's 1,000-word article "By Way of Feuilleton" describing the uncontrolled, free-wheeling trade in second-hand cars that takes place every weekend in every season, rain or shine, on a site located off the Tbilisi-Rustavi highway at the foot of Mt Yaghludzi. This "inter-zonal fair" (for sellers and buyers come from all over the republic) was for some time a kind of "floating" bazaar located now in Avchala, now in Vashlidzhvari, now in Marneuli. When "honest people" had it shut down one place, it would move elsewhere, and so on.

The bazaar is completely ungoverned and unsupervised, dominated by brokers and middlemen who hawk their clients' wares and are always ready to cheat the "rubles" in a version of "the old shell game." The cars, some of which were acquired by the sellers through the organization where they work, go for vastly inflated prices.

There is also brisk trade in spare parts, sometimes at 5 and 10 times the normal price. A 55-ruble battery is currently going for 150 to 160, largely because a major battery factory is "closed for repairs." Purveyors of food and drink are on hand in plenty, "but from what public food service?" Drunkenness is rife, fights break out, and "no militiaman or druzhinnik in sight."

There is nothing wrong, to be sure, with trading in second-hand goods (the cars that are sold are then duly registered)--"nobody has the right to forbid buying and selling what one has a legal right to"--but speculation in cars has gotten out of hand in Georgia, and it is time to straighten things out.

NEW 2,000-NUMBER TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 20 February 1985 carries on page 4 a 100-word KOMUNISTI report of the completion of a 2,000-number (five-digit) telephone exchange in Vani, plus exchanges in five villages of Vani Rayon. The network is soon to be expanded to 5,000.

SCHEME TO SMUGGLE APPLES TO SIBERIA BY RAIL FOILED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 20 February 1985 carries on page 3 under the rubric "Law, Order, and Us" a 1,300-word article by Dzh. Babilashvili, deputy transport procurator of the Transcaucasian Railroad, concerning a scheme to smuggle 80 tons of apples to Novosibirsk in freight cars that were supposed to be carrying scrap paper. When the shipment arrived in Novosibirsk without adequate documents, an immediate investigation was launched and the scheme was foiled.

The ringleader of the caper was Kaspi Rayon resident Grisha Dandurov, a ne'er-do-well who had been jailed several times. He roped a number of farmers in Kaspi and Gori rayons into the plot, promising them that although each box of apples would cost about 30 rubles to ship, the fruit would sell for 10 rubles

a kilogram and everyone would get rich. Dandurov was to get 79,000 rubles as his fee, but he had to pay 40,000 to Militia Capt A. Khubuluri, an inspector in the Tbilisi terminal, to secure the freight cars and bypass normal procedures (others in on the deal included Avchala Stationmaster S. Kakhiani). Sensing that investigators were hot on his trail, Dandurov hid out, the scheme began to fall apart, the farmers demanded their money back, the facts came to light, the miscreants were tried and sentenced to prison.

The whole case indicates appalling negligence and laxity, if not connivance, on the part of responsible officials up and down the line. Did no one take it amiss that the apple farmers were not showing up for their kolkhoz duties? Did no one see the line of trucks hauling all those apples to the train station, where hired peasants loaded them onto the cars? And how come no one noticed how Dandurov was spending his time--after all, he was supposed to be under "administrative surveillance?"

The author of the article states that this is not the first such episode. Smugglers have devised a number of ways to ship produce illegally by rail (several cases are cited). It is time to tighten and step up control procedures in the freight yards and elsewhere.

GAS SUPPLY PROBLEMS, SAFETY VIOLATIONS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 21 February 1985 carries on page 1 L. Kinkladze's 500-word article, drawing on information provided by State Committee Chairman for Gas Supply B. Lobzhanidze, concerning recent gas supply problems in Georgia. "A couple of days ago" gas supplies to the republic declined by 10 percent. Only the people of Kakheti [eastern Georgia] felt the pinch, fortunately, because a number of enterprises switched to "reserve fuels," though it hampered their operation. Things are now returning to normal.

Automated distribution and monitoring systems provide up-to-date data every 2 hours on gas supply, line pressure, and consumption. Central heating has been normal in the current period, but Tbilisi's people and industry have been guilty of overconsumption the first 19 days of February, and many citizens have been wrongly using gas for heating in homemade rigs. The author reminds readers that gas is dangerous, can explode and take lives.

SCRAP METAL COLLECTION LAGGING IN FEBRUARY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 21 February 1985 carries on page 1 an unattributed 400-word article on lagging scrap metal collection in the first weeks of this year, with reference to a Georgian CP Central Committee telegram to all the relevant outfits urging stepped-up efforts in view of the needs of the country's metallurgy industry. Enterprises and organizations that are keeping pace are named as well as the laggards (figures are given). A "last-minute telegram" from the USSR Council of Ministers on the subject notes that "some republics, ministries," and so on are lagging badly. The article concludes by urging all concerned to "look to your tasks for the sake of the republic's prestige."

'WORKPLACE CERTIFICATION-RATIONALIZATION' MEASURES, PROSPECTS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 26 February 1985 carries on page 2 a 2,500-word article by Professor Dr of Economics D. Dzeladze, director of the Georgian Affiliate of the Scientific-Research Institute of Labor, and Economics Candidate S. Vardishvili, a senior scientific associate, on the need to institute systems (in particular, regional-territorial ones) of workplace certification-rationalization in order to upgrade technical, organizational, sanitation-hygienic, and other aspects of each viable workplace, replace outmoded and outworn equipment, improve working conditions, assure harmonious "distribution of labor" among shops and sections, liquidate surplus workplaces, and in general bring the number of workplaces optimally into line with the number of workers qualified to do the required jobs.

The fact is that there is a considerable disproportion between workplaces and qualified workers, and too many "unmanned" machines, for example in the machine-building sectors, is a cause of waste and inefficiency (figures are given). Executives are slow to replace outworn equipment--large numbers of machines have been overhauled up to three and four times--preferring instead to expand facilities without having the necessary work force, so that costly equipment stands idle much of the time. One motive is that the bigger the outfit, the bigger the staff and the higher the pay; modernization and renovation, which are harder to implement, leave these latter factors at the same level. In addition, having surplus equipment enables them to add extra personnel for "storming" at the end of the quarter.

The main problem, as the authors see it, is not purely demographic (important though that factor is) but rather organizational. It is less a matter of manpower scarcity than of a "surplus of workplaces." The optimum coefficient is 1.6, that is, 160 workers for every 100 workplaces; in Tbilisi enterprises it stands at 1.2 to 1.3. Liquidation of surplus workplaces in the context of certification and rationalization has already been initiated at the Dnepropetrovsk Voroshilov Combine Plant, and good results are already apparent. Similar efforts are under way in several major Tbilisi outfits, including Stankostroitel', Elektroapparat, the Locomotive Plant, and some others. Some 100 workplaces eligible for liquidation have been found in Elektroapparat's spinning lathe shop alone.

The authors then focus on the regional/territorial aspect of certification-rationalization. The local soviets' constitutional rights in managing labor and material resources need to be exercised more effectively and vigorously, and with regard to union-subordinated as well as local outfits, as for example in Poti. At present there is no unionwide system or experience along these lines, but the Georgian SSR State Labor Committee and the Labor Scientific-Research Institute have worked out procedures and guidelines on the basis of the Poti experience, several key aspects of which are noted (for example, "logging" and "pooling" regional materials and equipment; measures to increase consumer goods production; determining which workplaces are most suitable for women, pensioners, the disabled, and part-time workers; territorial cadre needs and training; and the like).

Up to now, certification-rationalization has been on the initiative of the particular enterprise. The time has come to centralize and coordinate the effort and make it compulsory. Sectorial ministries and departments have to get actively involved. Permanent sectorial certification commissions should be created to decide policy, issue directives and draw up schedules. The Georgian CP Central Committee examined current measures in February and urged ministries and departments to speed the effort. The Labor Scientific-Research Institute has created a task force to provide help in implementing these measures.

CONSTRUCTION MINISTER SKETCHES GAINS SINCE MERGER

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 27 February 1985 carries on page 1 Gruzinform correspondent A. Kokaia's 800-word interview with Construction Minister I. A. Kharatishvili concerning the benefits that have been gained since the Construction Ministry and the Rural Construction Ministry were merged. Among other things, scattered and duplicate facilities have been merged for a stronger base, management has been "brought closer" to job sites, jurisdictional disputes between building trusts are no more, and the administrative apparatus has been trimmed. The Akhalkalaki Cableway Equipment Plant is one formerly lagging project whose completion is now reliably scheduled thanks to the consolidation. Two newly created "main production-directive administrations" are mentioned, one for agro-industrial project construction and one for housing construction. Certain continuing problems are noted--January's capital investment and installation work targets were not met, for example--but overall things look good. End-of-quarter "storming" is no longer as common, and many more aspects of the construction sector have been "industrialized."

ADOPTION OF COMPUTER FORECASTING OF ECONOMIC PROCESSES LAGS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 27 February 1985 carries on page 2 Technical Sciences Candidate O. Petriashvili's 1,000-word article on the use of computers and mathematical modeling to forecast economic processes, in particular those affecting profit formation and state revenues, for which long-range planning is lacking. Computer algorithms and programs are essential under today's conditions, when the old ways of economic analysis will no longer do, and officials' and executives' attitudes have to be changed. The author outlines briefly how the forecasting works, and cites examples.

Unfortunately, the methods that have been worked out are not being adopted in practice fast enough. Many automated control systems now functioning in various localities and sectors take no account of them, and ministries and departments are poorly prepared to adopt them. Computer operational reliability and servicing leave much to be desired, and "creators" and "users" have yet to "find a common language." It is time to rate ministry and department performance by criteria of this sort, and to train the necessary cadres.

Social and Cultural Affairs

MTSKHETA AKTIV ON MONUMENTS, ROADS, CULTURE FACILITIES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 1 February 1985 carries on page 2 Dzh. Kurkhuli's 1,100-word report on a "recent" party-economic aktiv in Mtskheta to discuss problems, progress, and future plans in building facilities and infrastructure, restoring monuments, promoting general beautification, and the like in this historically and archeologically unique rayon. Construction is proceeding apace everywhere you look. The area's roads, in particular, are being extended, widened, and black-topped, and new ones are being built as well. A number of Mtskheta's centuries-old monuments--churches and fortresses--are being restored, remodeled, and "adapted" to modern use. Much of the work is being done by volunteers. The Svetitskhoveli cathedral-complex, in particular, is the object of special attention and care (it is noted that some of the work on that monument requires considerable relocation of water and sewer lines, for which help is needed). One project of interest is the possibility of establishing tourist boat excursions on the Kura and Aragvi rivers that join at Mtskheta, to consist of an embarkation station and a number of stops in the vicinity of important monuments and other sights. Some of the participants in the aktiv spoke of problems and shortcomings. A number of village soviets have been lackadaisical in their efforts, and some ispolkom chairmen have had to be "transferred to other work." Educational and cultural establishments are said to be in less than satisfactory shape, and the communications center is housed in substandard facilities.

SEPSIS TREATMENT INNOVATIONS, TRAINING CENTER WIDELY ACCLAIMED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 1 February 1985 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by USSR Academy of Medical Sciences Academician S. Khechinashvili, rector of the Tbilisi Physicians Refresher Institute, concerning that institution's growing prestige for its innovative work on the detection and treatment of sepsis, a dangerous disease which until recently killed 50 percent of its victims. A group of physicians headed by Professor Vakhtang Bochorishvili, head of the institute's Infectious Diseases Department, which is also the base for the Republic Sepsis Center created 5 years ago by the Health Ministry, has been nominated for a state prize in science and technology.

Bochorishvili's department provides training for sepsis specialists, both physicians and medical professors, at all levels, and as such is acknowledged as the leader in the USSR. High-ranking medical specialists come there for training from all over the country. At a conference held in the department several months ago, participants from Kiev, Leningrad, Tashkent, and elsewhere paid tribute in such terms as "I have taught and practiced in the field for years and thought I knew all about it, but I was mistaken." "This is real training." "Our institute is going to send its specialists here," and the like.

ZESTAFONI EXPERIMENT ON PARENTS' RESPONSIBILITY SUCCESSFUL

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 5 February 1985 carries on page 2 H. Sharikadze's 700-word account of a recent Zestafoni Republic Scientific-Practical Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries which discussed the progress that has been made since the city and rayon instituted an experiment, growing out of the Georgian CP Central Committee's 20 April 1982 decree on the same, to enhance parents' responsibility for the correct training and behavior of their children. Meetings, parents' accountability sessions, "passportization" of all families in the rayon, parents' "pedagogization," and more intensive liaison among all segments of society, the home, and the workplace have indeed fostered more comprehensive and effective party influence on these aspects, as Shevardnadze has called for. Participants in the conference also discussed such matters as public extolling of exemplary families, more effective practices with regard to new Soviet/socialist rituals and ceremonies, and the like. Economic, party, and government officials from Marneuli, Zugdidi, Rustavi, and Tbilisi also took part.

'FOREIGN CAR MANIA', PRIVATE-OWNERISM LINKED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 3 February 1985 carries on page 4 B. Bakhturidze's 1,400-word article on the "foreign car mania" that afflicts a substantial number of Georgians who "scorn" domestic Volgas and Zhigulis (though these are up to world standards and are in demand outside the country). It is part of the "private-ownerism" mentality characteristic chiefly of idlers and shirkers, persons who crave "easy money," those who seek prestige and want to stand out above their fellows.

There are about 1,050 foreign cars registered in Georgia, including Mercedeses, Volvos, Datsuns, Chevrolets, Oldsmobiles, Fords, Mercuries, and BMWs. Most of them are owned by the type of person described above, who are not worried about the high cost or how to get spare parts--concerns which would be difficult "for honest workingmen" living on modest wages. Of the total, about 48 percent are acquired outside the republic--mainly in Moscow, Leningrad, and Riga--for registration in Georgia.

The article names a number of persons who travel all over the USSR and know just where to get foreign cars, also several owners and what work they do. It is clear that their modest jobs do not pay near enough to afford a foreign car. Isn't anyone looking into the source of their luxury? Prices on the black market are often 5 to 10 times higher than through the commission shops. A Mercedes is supposed to go for 15,000 to 20,000 rubles, for example, but the going price is 60,000 to 100,000. The black marketeer's motto is "Buy and Sell and You Profit." The author names one person who has been taken to court. Another disturbing trend is the number of foreign cars registered in one person's name but actually driven by someone else--very often, a spouse, sibling, or other family member. Clearly, the practice is designed for other than honest purposes, most probably to conceal unearned income. Again, many of the persons involved are idlers. Another alarming aspect is the case of students who manage to acquire a car--after all, they do not have the income for it.

The author promises that this topic will be dealt with in the future. "Working persons are not greedy, it is only those afflicted with the mania for easy money. Let's stop them."

DIFFICULTIES, COURT ROLE IN ADMINISTERING HOUSING CODE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 5 February 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,900-word article by Juridical Sciences Candidate and Deputy Georgian SSR Supreme Court Chairman G. Devdariani concerning a number of difficulties that have been encountered in administering the provisions of the Housing Code enacted in September 1983, and the role of the courts in adjudicating them. Most of the problems arise out of local ispolkoms' misunderstanding and erroneous or unlawful handling of housing disputes, especially eviction cases but also involving some citizens' dishonest attempts to get around housing distribution regulations as well as violations of the USSR Council of Ministers decree-statute on passport compliance (28 August 1984). All too often, even the courts violate rules having to do with evictions, exchanges, and other disputes; they have been guilty of unobjectivity and unlawful decisions. The Georgian CP Central Committee decree of 25 September 1983 on enhancing the courts "indoctrinational" influence was a timely move against problems like this, and the Justice Ministry, the Prokuratura, and the Supreme Court are making joint efforts to implement its provisions.

Various causes of the tangles and delays that have resulted are listed, including the widespread practice of unauthorized construction of housing, for example on state-owned and departmental land. When the real owner of the land undertakes to build on it, the unauthorized housing has to go, and the evicted tenants have no rights of compensatory housing (a couple of cases are cited). For another, violators of passport regulations frequently contrive to secure residence in more than one place, with or without subtenants, and the claims that can arise out of evictions and other legal actions serve to entangle housing administration even further. Again, Article 52 of the Housing Code, which empowers "Social Commissions on Housing Matters" to sit in on questions of ispolkom housing distribution, has led some commissions to overstep their powers and themselves make decisions which are strictly within ispolkom jurisdiction. Finally, ispolkoms (especially in Tbilisi) have instituted numerous erroneous actions, mostly having to do with evictions, which have resulted in the courts' having to entangle the case (Tbilisi's peoples courts overturn an average of 22.5 percent of such cases), thus overriding the courts, leading to lengthy delays, and causing hardship to innocent citizens. All of this, of course, conflicts as well with Article 44 of the USSR Constitution regarding the right to housing.

It is up to the courts and legal advisers and experts to study these problems and to instruct the relevant organs in proper procedures. At present the legal offices of ispolkoms as well as enterprises and organizations leave much to be desired. While it is true that all too many citizens try to get around the law in regard to acquiring a new apartment or holding onto an old one, it is also essential that the organs deal with such cases in the prescribed manner.

SCHOOL REFORM: LABOR TRAINING FOR 9TH-10TH GRADERS DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 6 February 1985 carries on page 3 L. Mitichashvili's 800-word account of some of the labor training provided for 9th- and 10th-grade students in Tbilisi's secondary schools. Classes and hands-on experience are now provided once a week in all the city's schools, in interschool shops, in various local plants, and in vocational-technical schools with which they have liaison (some of the classes are held jointly in the latter instance). The boys of Secondary School No 123, are currently learning plastering and wall-facing skills, and although they have differing dreams (one wants to go into law, another into engineering, and so on), "learning a skill does not hurt anybody." Skills like this can be beneficial, for example, in repairing one's own home. The girls take their labor training at the Digomi Test Plot, where they learn horticulture and flower tending and cutting. The money they earn goes into the Peace Fund.

REORGANIZATION OF UNIVERSITY PHYSICS FACULTY DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 12 February 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,700-word article by Prof I. Vashakidze, dean of the Tbilisi State University Physics Faculty, concerning the need generally to reorganize physics training, research, and industrial adoption in light of today's basic separation of "classical" and "quantum" physics, and particular measures along these lines now under way or planned in his own faculty. In accordance with directives of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the faculty's scientific council has already worked out plans and programs with particular focus on microprocessors and microsystems, laser technology, and genetic engineering.

The faculty has three specialities, "Physics," "Semiconductor and Dielectric Physics," and "Radiophysics and Electronics." The latter two are closely linked to technology already, but "Physics" needs considerable reorganization to reach that goal. Accordingly, all physics majors are now required to take courses in microprocessors and microsystems. This is especially vital in view of the rapidly expanding use of microprocessors in all aspects of training, research, and industrial application--particularly robotics (they will be used in around 200,000 instruments and installations during the 12th Five-Year Plan).

The problem of training qualified cadres who themselves can train specialists in all relevant fields, especially the design and application of computers, requires a strengthened material-technical base. The author urges the creation of two special labs with "defined function" as well as a "students' design bureau." Furthermore, the physics faculty should have its own unified computer center, with all units hooked up to a central facility. At present, the faculty has to make do with the computer facilities of the Applied Mathematics and Cybernetics Faculty and the Vekua Applied Mathematics Institute, which is not a very convenient arrangement.

TV INTERVIEW WITH CONVICT PROVIDES LESSON, WARNING

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 17 February 1985 carries on page 4 M. Anasashvili's and M. Kharebashvili's 600-word review of a powerful television broadcast on 13 February, "Confession," in which Giorgi Koriauli, one of a number of villagers of Tetrtsklebi (Telavi Rayon) involved in the juice factory embezzlement case a few years ago, who is now in his fifth year of a 13-year sentence, was interviewed in his prison cell. Koriauli, formerly a history teacher in the local school, used to spend his summers working in the procurement department of the factory. Led astray by U. Kereselidze, the ringleader of the scheme, he faked receipts on a large scale and thus made it possible to embezzle very large amounts of money.

A broadcast of this sort, shot in the interior of the prison, had to be done tactfully and steer a fine line so as not to degenerate into farce or yet "assault" people's emotions in a cheap manner. It was done well, providing both a lesson and a warning. Koriauli's ending words were, "There's not enough money printed to pay for time spent here," and his own son's dismay and sorrow spoke volumes.

WORK OF PROCTOLOGY CENTER DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 19 February 1985 carries on page 4 K. Kveidze's 800-word interview with Professor Dr of Medicine Revaz Iashvili, head of the Physicians Refresher Institute's Department of Proctology, concerning that facility's functions in the context of increasing specialization within surgery (it was formed about 15 years ago). Professor Iashvili explains what proctology deals with--the lower intestinal tract--and lists briefly some of the disorders that can afflict it and the techniques developed to treat them. The various afflictions [sentence incomplete]

The Proctology Department is involved in training and research as well as treatment. In its 15 years of existence it has provided instruction for 450 medical personnel from all over the USSR. As part of the training, the department emphasizes inculcation of the kind of attitude and manner the physician must have, for "a wrong word" or lack of tact can quickly engender "an atmosphere of distrust and doubt." Over the years, the center has treated over 20,000 patients and performed 12,000 operations. Affiliate units are also located in other major Georgian cities. Reference is made to children's proctology treatment as well.

One of the center's problems is the lack of an adequate base (it is currently based in Hospital No 8). Professor Iashvili lists a number of facilities the department really needs, and urges the media to publicize its good works and its requirements.

PLUSES, MINUSES IN 'INTERSCHOOL TRAINING-PRODUCTION COMBINES'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 22 February 1985 carries on page 4 Pedagogical Science Candidates O. Vakhtangadze's and G. Khandamishvili's 1,600-word article examining some of the pluses and minuses so far in the interschool training-production combines that have been created to provide labor training and skills for 9th- and 10th-graders within the school reform program. The first such facility was set up in 1977; now there are 24, providing training in 80 specialties. The advantages of such combines over ordinary secondary school training include a bigger base, a larger array of skills to choose from, and easier and more complete equipping and staffing. It is desirable that the students get the chance to produce real goods in a "microclimate" similar to that of a regular enterprise or shop, and that socialist competition be organized as well.

The situation is not optimum everywhere, however. Many such combines are not well-organized, some are housed in inadequate premises, equipment is poor, the array of choices, is discouraging, and the technical staff and teachers lack proper pedagogical training. The relevant decrees, furthermore, fail to spell out students' remuneration procedures, so that in some cases students receive no pay at all for products they turn out. Specialty profiles are decided usually by the local ispolkom and enterprises taking account of local needs. In many cases, monotonous training tasks cause graduates to shun their specialty. Regulations give rayon education departments the right to set up "vocational guidance offices" which, however, are inadequate at present.

There is a scarcity of textbooks, teachers' manuals, and methodology materials, especially in Georgian. A number of other shortcomings as well as issues yet to be resolved are also discussed.

ADJARIAN HIGHLANDERS POORLY SUPPLIED WITH PRODUCE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 27 February 1985 carries on page 2 M. Gorgiladze's 1,200-word article on the general scarcity of supplies of produce for highland districts of Adjara (Khulo, Shuakhevi, and Keda rayons). Even the local bazaars are nearly bare of quality fruits and vegetables, so villagers travel by bus to Batumi to shop. The Adjarkoopsoyuz and Adjarplodoovoshchorg are supposed to be responsible for supplies of produce in these districts, but they have failed; 2 years ago, local produce outlets were closed for failing to meet targets. The irony of it is that Adjplodoovoshchorg regularly purchases tons of produce in Khulo but transports it elsewhere for distribution. Moreover, farmers in Khulo Rayon's remote Khikhadziri village have to travel to Batumi if they want to sell their surplus, because Adjkoopsoyuz has no right to purchase from them. Similar problems plague dairy product supplies.

An appended editorial comment notes that this situation is not unique to Adjara but is also encountered in other highland districts. Some corrective steps are being taken, and it is to be hoped that it will not be necessary this year, as it was last year, to import produce from outside the republic to make up the deficit.

GOSKOMIZDAT CHAIRMAN SKETCHES PROGRESS SINCE 1984 AKTIV

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 28 February 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article by V. Bakradze, chairman of Goskomizdat [State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade], outlining the progress that has been made to implement the decisions and directives of the 12 May 1984 party-economic aktiv concerning shortcomings in Goskomizdat's performance. A brief summary of Goskomizdat's activities appeared soon after the new year, and the topic will be dealt with in even greater detail at a forthcoming aktiv. Chairman Bakradze presents numerous figures reflecting the increasing number of titles being published in all genres, increasing amounts of paper used (for allocation of which thanks are expressed), and the fact that Goskomizdat has lately been fulfilling plans and making a profit. The publication of children's literature, shortcomings which have been justly criticized on a number of counts, is improving greatly, as is the output of regional and minority publishing houses.

Nevertheless, problems persist in regard to the range, content, and quality of publications, owing in part to the "incompetence, lack of principle, and plain irresponsibility" of some officials and executives. Especially lagging is the serial publication of "collected and selected works" of particular authors, which sometimes drags on for years, leaving subscribers disgruntled. Materials on the 40th anniversary of Victory Over Fascism, also the 27th party congresses next year, are behind schedule as well. Poster publication is deplorable, averaging around 10 per year, although 15 have been published this year. One problem affecting regional publishing houses is cadre retention; better incentives and more housing are needed. As for the book trade, things are looking much better.

International

NEOFASCISM IN USA, DISTORTIONS OF BOURGEOIS HISTORIOGRAPHERS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 3 February 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,900-word article by Pilipe Makharadze [director of the Tbilisi Lenin Museum] lamenting that hopeful events like the historic American-Soviet meeting on the Elbe in 1945 and the Apollo-Soyuz space flight in 1975 have through the years been overshadowed by chronic and recurring outbreaks of the Cold War. Passages in the article go into some detail about those historic handshakes of peace and friendship and the people involved, both officers and ordinary soldiers. The American commander at the Elbe drank a toast to Stalin. One Chicagoan who had participated in that meeting was, at his own request, buried near Torgau on the Elbe in 1983, and a monument there is inscribed "Glory to the Brave Soldiers of the Soviet Army and Our Allies." Despite the disappointments of the Cold War, "let us hope that a new handshake is not too far off."

The author has, on his several visits to the United States, seen "lots of neofascists" and met people wearing "Hitlerite uniforms and other Nazi emblems." Great numbers of records and books have been marketed on fascism. Some young people wearing black leather jackets have "chosen the nickname Hitler." Nevertheless, "we have many peace-loving friends in America."

Bourgeois historiographers, subsidized by the government and the monopolies, are doing everything they can to distort the truth about the war and "deceive the millions who were born after World War II." Thus, ignorance is widespread. A BALTIMORE SUN survey found that few young people could name the dates of World War II. And a female student majoring in journalism thought that "Japan dropped an atomic bomb on America, after which the United States declared war."

STOLEN ICON RETURNED; COURT VICTORY 'INTERNATIONAL PRECEDENT'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 17 February 1985 carries on page 3 Irakli Gotsiridze's and Rezo Dvalishvili's 3,400-word account of the return to Georgia of a 14th-century St Theodore icon that was stolen along with a number of other church treasures from Svaneti about 10 years ago and wound up in the Museum of Art and History in Geneva, Switzerland. This triumph for the Georgian nation came about through the alertness of Georgian art experts who learned of the icon's whereabouts, quick action by Georgian and USSR MVD agents, legal authorities, and consular representatives, and the good will of Swiss authorities and courts. The account presents in Georgian translation several of the documents involved in the original request, substantiation of rightful ownership, and the eventual transfer to Soviet and Georgian authorities.

One of the factors facilitating the court's decision in favor of Soviet Georgia was a Georgian government document of 15 April 1921 decreeing that "all objects in Georgian churches belong to the state," which Georgian representatives "dusted off" to present as evidence.

Several other aspects are noteworthy. Yu. Yu. Barabash, who is editor in chief of SOVETSKOYE ISKUSSTVO and USSR first deputy minister of culture, was instrumental in the success of the effort, having allocated \$12,000 from ministry funds for the court action. Georgia is the only republic which maintains a special MVD unit concerned with art treasures, and a unit in Svaneti itself is charged with guarding the main churches in that district, which for centuries has been a repository and haven for Georgian church treasures, especially in times of national peril.

KIRGHIZ SSR

Political Affairs

KIRGHIZ KOMSOMOL PLENUM DISCUSSES LABOR, INTERNAL MATTERS

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz 19 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 400-word announcement about the 13th Plenum of the Kirghiz SSR Komsomol Central Committee held on 16 February. The plenum released B. Ukuyeva from membership in the secretariat and buro of the Komsomol Central Committee in connection with her transfer to party work and elected E. Muktarov in her stead. Tashtemir Aytbayev, the first deputy chairman of the Kirghiziya KGB, also attended the session.

The same newspaper on 21 February 1985 carries on page 2 a 4,700-word somewhat abbreviated account of the speech presented by Komsomol First Secretary O. Abdykalykov at the plenum. He examines the contributions of young people to the economic development of Kirghiziya, a special concern for the Komsomol since every second person working in the republic is 30 or younger. In the speech he focuses on the integrated kollektivs of creative youth, young people in construction and agriculture, and the work of the republic Komsomol. While there are now 79 kollektivs of creative youth, some exist only on paper, and young people are being poorly attracted into the modernization of production. Last year the ranks of builders were complemented by more than 5,000 young men and women, and 1,800 young builders set out for All-Union and republic Komsomol shock construction sites. But Abdykalykov finds fault with the Frunze city Komsomol committee for its lack of concern for builders; every third builder in a particular trust left before working 2 years. Last year 3,500 young men and women were sent into animal husbandry within the All-Union militant detachment, but some Komsomol committees fail to support them. While 60,000 young machine operators have so far been sent to farms during the 11th Five-Year period, in three rayons only 30 percent are working permanently, and in Naryn and Talas oblasts the number of such operators in the Komsomol organization has actually dropped. Abdykalykov complains about Komsomol leaders who single out certain targets for criticism at meetings but fail to follow up the words on the podium with deeds. He is also concerned that the number of Komsomol members working in livestock raising in Dzhungalskiy Rayon fell by 622, and in Dzheti-Oguzskiy Rayon by 170. He identifies four rayons and one city where the number of Komsomolers in industry, transportation, and construction has dropped sharply. There are also in the internal union work of the Komsomol many issues and questions requiring resolution other than those mentioned above.

SOIL EROSION A MAJOR PROBLEM IN KIRGHIZIYA

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 5 February 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by B. Satylkanova, a senior engineer at the Kirghiz Scientific and Technical Information Institute, on the serious problem of land and soil erosion in Kirghiziya. It is estimated that there are nearly 9,500 hectares that could experience erosion in the republic, and each year erosion causes losses amounting to 77 million rubles. Most of her article is made up of the assessment of the problem made by Nurdin Karabayev, the chief of the soil erosion laboratory within the Kirghiz Soil Science and Agriculture Chemicalization Scientific Research Institute and a candidate of the agricultural sciences. Karabayev points out that nearly 400,000 hectares of cultivated land are located on slopes of 3, 7, 10 or more degrees, and that some pasture-lands are at 15 degrees. According to the Mountain Land Improvement Service Administration, 32 million tons of fine, nutrient-rich soil is washed into the Naryn River each year, and 76 million tons into the Chu River. Such efforts as planting additional grasses, spreading fertilizer, and instituting a watering schedule have been made to improve lands subject to erosion, but more needs to be done. Karabayev is particularly concerned about the lands in Southern Kirghiziya which have traditionally been protected by walnut and pistachio forests. Soil erosion of various amounts has been observed on nearly 900,000 hectares of land in the forest zones and pasturelands as the result of economic activity, and 40 percent of the walnut forest area of the south has been turned over to farms for long-term use, especially as pasture-land. Karabayev points to the areas around Kok-Yangak as examples of what harm erosion can do. The decline of pistachio forests in Osh Oblast from year to year and the excessive use of their environs as pastures have led to serious soil erosion.

CONSERVATION OF ELECTRICITY IN KIRGHIZIYA UNSATISFACTORY

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 8 February 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by A. Putilov, the chief of the Power Supervision Inspectorate of the Kirghiz SSR Main Production Administration of Power and Electrification, and B. Moldoisayev, a special correspondent for the newspaper, on the conservation of electrical power in Kirghiziya. In 1984 most enterprises successfully carried out their socialist obligations with regard to conserving electricity, thereby saving 50 million kilowatt-hours of electrical power over the designated target. But 12 enterprises permitted the use of power in excess of the target; three such enterprises are cited as having used up 17.3 million kilowatt-hours above the limit. The authors decry instances in which administrative and production areas in enterprises are heated by electrical power without permission. In December 1984 the inspectorate headed by Putilov disconnected some amateurishly contrived heating systems which were consuming an additional 2.6 million kilowatt-hours a year. They also list three establishments that were using electrical power to heat homes. The street lights of Frunze also waste a great deal of electricity, but nothing has been done in following the lead of other cities in reducing power usage in this respect. The rational use of electrical power in agriculture is also in an unsatisfactory condition.

WAYS OF MAKING KIRGHIZ ECONOMY EFFICIENT EXPLORED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 26 February 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,700-word article by Sh. Musakojoyev, a doctor of the economic sciences and a professor, on various issues connected with improving production efficiency in Kirghiziya. For instance, he examines the matter of capital investments per unit of production and the justification for the replacement of the means of production. While the basic means of production in the republic's economy were replaced by 38.7 percent in the 10th Five-Year Plan period, that index was only 34 percent in the 11th period. In recent years shutting down obsolete, low-productivity means of production has not risen above 1.3 to 2 percent a year. The poor results this has led to can be seen, for example, in the basic enterprises of the construction materials industry. Musakojoyev is also concerned about the relationship between the two components of the national income, the consumption fund and the accumulation fund. In 1961 the former made up 66.3 percent of the national income in the republic, in 1980 it was 79.7 percent, and in the 1985 plan 81.5 percent. While this trend shows the just policy of the party and state for the people's living standard, it is necessary not to forget that this relationship has had a negative effect upon economic growth. Thus the accumulation fund has shrunk, from 30.7 percent to 19.5 percent from 1961 to 1985 [as published], which has forced a slowing of the growth of the material stocks and necessary reserves of the basic economic means. Thus while the pace of the growth of the gross social production in 1966-1970 was 156 percent as compared to 1961-1965, it was 134 percent in 1971-1975 and 122 percent in 1976-1980, and will reach 119 percent in 1981-1985, as compared to the previous 5-year period. Musakojoyev calls for an optimal relationship between the two components of the national income. He is also concerned about the relationship between the gross social output and the national income. In Kirghiziya the national income is 43.9 percent of the former. In the first 2 years of the current 5-year period this proportion dropped, but the basic task of planning is to raise it as much as possible. He also examines the use of computers to assist in increasing efficiency. But he complains that the narrow self-interest of various ministries and establishments hinders work in this area. Unfortunately, the Kirghiz Academy of Sciences has not only not formed a special department for information science and computer technology, but it has also not yet stressed the need for a concentration of the research in this field.

KIRGHIZ INORGANIC INSTITUTE DEVELOPING NEW TECHNOLOGIES

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 28 February 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by U. Asanov, the deputy director of the Inorganic and Physical Chemistry Institute, a corresponding member of the Kirghiz Academy of Sciences, and a professor, on some of the activities that have concerned scientists at his institute recently. One of the basic problems before the institute is actively participating in the work of exploiting the mineral resources of the republic. He mentions efforts made in combination with the M. F. Frunze Antimony Combine in Kadamdzhay, the Kirghiziya Mining and Metallurgy Combine, including its ore enriching mill at Ak-tyuz, and the electric lamp plant at Mayli-Say. For instance, the technology introduced 3 years ago at the

Kadamdzhay combine for purifying antimony earned the institute a state prize, and now a "chlorine technology" for processing ore poor in antimony and separating out arsenic is being worked out for the combine. The work of the institute has had applications even outside the republic; at an experimental plant within the State Institute for the Nitrogen Industry (GIAP) in Novo-Moskovsk last year a catalyst producing shop was built in which the technology used was patented by scientists at his institute. And a proposal dealing with plasma technology is being projected for the Tulachermet [Tula Ferrous Metal] Scientific Production Association. But Asanov also finds some unresolved problems in the work of the institute, the chief one being the lack of an experimental facility. Technological experimentation and the making of needed equipment and models are carried out at other establishments. It would suit the overall interest if the republic's Gosplan and the appropriate ministries would take up this issue.

Social and Cultural Affairs

FRUNZE GAS DISTRIBUTORS POORLY PREPARED FOR WINTER

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 7 February 1985 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by T. Tologonov, a non-staff inspector for the Kirghiz SSR People's Control Committee, on the failure of Frunzegaz distributors to provide gas for some inhabitants of the Kirghiz capital. The 1984-1985 winter has been an especially cold one and has made it hard for both man and animal in Kirghiziya. It cannot but be disturbing that Frunzegaz has not met workers' needs on time this winter and that some of its employees have had an irresponsible attitude toward their jobs. While herdsmen have heroically managed to get their flocks through temperatures of 30-40 degrees below zero C., without losses, the problems in Frunze have arisen because of poor preparation for winter and irresponsibility on the part of some employees. Tologonov castigates a particular distributor for his bureaucratic attitude and his crude behavior toward the elderly.

KIRGHIZ FILM STUDIO NEEDS IMPROVEMENT

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 9 February 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article by E. Kaldarov critical of the output of the Kyrgyzfil'm Studio in recent years. The movie studio is now producing per year 2 or 3 full-length films, 12 documentaries or film-shorts, 3 cartoons, 12 "journals," 6 issues of the Korogoch movie-magazine, and 30 dubbed films, of which 20 are cartoons. This total demonstrates the expansion of the studio's work as compared to earlier, but this growth in quantity has not been matched by a growth in quality. In the 1970's, a number of Kyrgyzfil'm movies earned respect both union-wide and abroad, but it is impossible to hide the fact that none of the feature films produced by the studio in the last 4 or 5 years has conformed to the demands of the time in ideological and artistic level. The number of film directors with higher educations at the studio has now reached 18, but most are working on films involving petty matters. Kaldarov then specifies what is objectionable about four films, director U. Ibragimov's "The Sanctity of the Earth," J. Sodanbek's "Don't Wait for the Beloved's Response," [K. Akmataliyev's ?] "The Thirteen Grandchild," and D. Sadyrbayev's "Various Fates."

True, it is not correct to place the entire blame for the fact that the films came out bad just on the directors; improving the work of the screenwriter and editorial board is also a requirement of the time. In short, the Kirghiz cinema has many problems, and their resolution is not just a matter for the directors, screenwriters, and movie critics, but also the sacred task of the State Committee for Cinematography and the cinematographers union.

RECENT KIRGHIZ NOVELS SURVEYED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 14 February 1985 carries on pages 2-5 a 7,000-word article by Kanybek Edilbayev on the recent status of the Kirghiz novel. Near the beginning of the article he lists eight novels by Kirghiz writers that appeared in 1983-1984--the second volume of Sh. Beyshenaliyev's "Pen of Steel," K. Ashymbayev's "Intergel'po," S. Omurbayev's "Fiery Passage," O. Danikeyev's "Koloy kesti" [a type of folk tune], N. Baytemirov's "Manners of the Heart," K. Kaimov's "Don't Wait for the End," K. Japarov's "Various Fates," and Z. Sooronbayeva's "The Stranger." He discusses all these novels in turn, except for the last one. For instance, with regard to Shukurbek Beyshenaliyev's novel about the Kirghiz poet Togolok Moldo [1860-1942], Edilbayev agrees with those critics of the novel who object to the "modernization" of T. Moldo and disagrees with those who justify this aspect of the characterization as "poetizing." It is necessary not to give rise to any doubts in the reader about the character of T. Moldo. But overall, Edilbayev values the work highly as a source rich in facts about the life of this individual and as a panorama of the growth of the spiritual world of the Kirghiz. Ashymbayev's "Intergel'po," about the efforts of Czech and Hungarian workers in 1925 to help establish industry in Kirghiziya, has artificial elements in its linguistic structure which lend an essay flavor to the work. Despite the author's considerable effort, it is necessary to admit that the novel was not written without ideological defects and is flawed artistically. Edilbayev is also concerned about showing restraint in the depiction of ethnic peculiarities. In this connection, it is necessary to examine the recent novels of K. Osmonaliyev. His novels widely reflect the internal struggles of the Kirghiz people in its nomadic period, but the clashes remain only at the level of local significance. Osmonaliyev makes a list out of the relations between people and recites events down to the smallest detail, rather than treating life as an interconnected phenomenon. Edilbayev also objects to the practice Osmonaliyev initiated in historical fiction of relying upon folk genealogies, though with the true names changed. But the essence of the person does not change with a change in his name, and this phenomenon cannot but illuminate a primitiveness in the attitude towards historical material. Edilbayev also laments the fact that there are practically no young people carrying forward the traditions of the older generation of novelists.

KIRGHIZ WRITER'S AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL NOVEL CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 28 February 1985 carries on pages 6, 7, and 10 a 5,900-word article by Sharshenbek Umotaliyev reviewing the autobiographical novel "Jol" [Way] by Tugolbay Sydykbekov which was published in 1982 by Mektep Publishers. The work is of novelistic dimensions, being 33 printer's sheets long, but the reviewer is puzzled over exactly what genre it represents. He points out that Sydykbekov discusses in detail episodes taking place when he was 2 years old. Since Sydykbekov does not rely

upon any documentation, but rather his memory, what substance is there to his narrative? Umotaliyev uses extensive citations from the book to underscore his main criticism of the work, namely that Sydykbekov goes well beyond the level of subjectivism inevitable in a memoir, even giving way to naturalistic descriptions, and not just sporadically, but systematically. Umotaliyev also finds fault with passages that appear to reflect a "philosophical" outlook. For instance, Sydykbekov writes, "Man is the hero of the time. That is, he is the slave of the time." But Umotaliyev protests, "In fact, man--especially Soviet man--is not a slave of the time, isn't he its master?!" Aside from the fact that Sydykbekov admits to having read the Quran, Umotaliyev also objects to another passage in the book about religion. Sydykbekov writes, "In truth when you recite religious books wavering and in a melodious way, some sort of enchanting force stirs your entire body." The all-seeing bakshis would talk of the Prophet and his companions, the jinnis, devs, and peris, and they could convince people. "What they had to say is not merely a tale, but seems to be the profoundest knowledge with a force and influence that convinces people." The reviewer Umotaliyev states, "There seems no need for commentary on this. The author's sentiment runs along a course not the slightest different from his mullahs' sentiments and ideas." He does not wish to dwell on the "philosophical" maxims of the writer, but he is compelled to emphasize that the author has not been able to integrate the great objective events of the 1920's and 1930's into his subjective world. This is only the first part of the author's autobiographical work, covering the period before 1943 when he was nearly 30. At the prospect that this effort may run to 10 volumes, Umotaliyev says "OK. So, what he writes is good. But only one thing--he should not write the rest in this fashion." He must connect the subjective with the objective, and on this basis he must make an artistic synthesis in accordance with the aesthetics of socialist realism.

DISMAL RURAL CONDITIONS DRIVING YOUNG KIRGHIZ TO CITIES

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENICHIL JASH in Kirghiz 28 February 1985 carries on page 4 a 600-word article from a reader in Dzhungalskiy Region (Naryn Oblast) under the headline "Why Do We Flee to the City?" The more than 480 households on the Dyykan kolkhoz have contributed to making it one of the economically advanced farms in the rayon, but it is a different matter altogether with respect to the cultural life of the kolkhoz. There are no conditions for cultural recreation, and even listening to the radio or watching TV at home becomes impossible at times. Although the village needs four or five electrical transformers, it has only two. At present no one works regularly at the village bath, and you cannot find bottles, towels, cups, teapots, or children's clothes in the store. The village library, clinic, and post office do not operate satisfactorily. The trees that grew tall along the streets have died from lack of water. As a result of these and other shortcomings, the young people are leaving the village for other parts. Each year dozens of young people graduate from the Kop-Aryk High School, of whom several go into higher education institutions, the vast majority simply heads for the city, and only one or two remain in the village. And those stay only because of family conditions. The resulting shortage of hands for the work of the kolkhoz makes it necessary to call upon the elderly to help out in the work.

RUSSIAN LITERARY JOURNAL IN KIRGHIZIYA BECOMES MONTHLY

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 28 February 1985 carries on page 2 a 900-word interview with the writer Aleksandr Ivanovich Ivanov, the chief editor of the journal LITERATURNYY KIRGIZSTAN, in connection with the change in the publication frequency of the journal from bimonthly to monthly, which was initiated just this year. [The previous chief editor, Aleksandr Zhirkov, had been at that post since 1966, according to the "Kirghiz Soviet Encyclopedia."] According to Ivanov, the publication of the journal only six times a year did not satisfy either its readers or its writers. In recent years talented young forces have joined the Kirghiziya Writers Union, and the number of writers creating in the Russian language is also growing. Therefore, the Writers Union Board examined the issue of upgrading LITERATURNYY KIRGIZSTAN to a monthly, and the proposal was supported by the CPKi Central Committee. This is an anniversary year for the journal, since it was founded 30 years ago. There have also been some changes in the journal's editorial board; the staffs have been expanded and new sections opened up. Translations from Kirghiz constitute a major portion of the work published in the journal; works of various genres from "national writers" constitute 70 percent of the material. Thus the editorial board is paying great attention to work with translators, those authors who can make artistic translations from Kirghiz to Russian. Ivanov identifies two prominent themes in upcoming issues, preserving the natural environment and preserving the peace.

CHILDREN'S DIETS IN KIRGHIZIYA UNSATISFACTORY

[Editorial Report] Frunze EL AGARTUU in Kirghiz No 2, February 1985 carries on pages 58-61 a 2,300-word article by A. A. Il'in, the director of the Kirghiz SSR Obstetrics and Pediatrics Scientific Research Institute and a professor, and N. M. Babenkova, a pediatrician, on providing children in pre-school facilities, schools, and health centers with the proper nourishment. After a special group of children was set up in a kindergarten in the Kaindy sugar mill in 1979 and given a regular program of medical supervision in cooperation with the Obstetrics and Pediatrics Institute, the rate of illnesses fell and sick-leave for mothers decreased, with the result that production increased by 31,500 rubles. Besides medical attention, a rational diet is vital for the good health of children. But according to the results of a recent investigation into the food provided for pre-school children in Frunze, the daily diet in the kindergartens was not sufficiently balanced in the basic food substances, trace elements, and vitamins. Data are cited in the article for the amount of protein, fats, carbohydrates, certain minerals, and vitamins consumed daily by children on average as opposed to the recommended target. Although protein derived from livestock should constitute 65 percent of the total protein intake, it was found to be only 48.6 to 57.5 percent in the children's diets. While phosphorus and calcium were deficient in these kindergarten portions, magnesium and iron exceeded the physiological norms. Thus it was established that the structure of the food assortment was not rational. Studies conducted in Kirghiziya, however, have shown that the strengthening of the health of children educated in those pre-school facilities with properly organized nutrition is much higher than for children raised in the family. While the number of children receiving two hot

meals in schools is increasing, there are failings in the work of supplying meat, milk, and eggs to schools. The authors also mention a new problem among children, hyperkinesia. They discuss the regular meetings for specialists in this field that have been arranged in recent years to focus attention on child health care.

FAILINGS OBSERVED IN KIRGHIZ VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Frunze MUGALIMDER GAZETASY in Kirghiz 1 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead article on the future of vocational and technical education in Kirghiziya. Since the start of the 11th Five-Year Plan nearly 160,000 students have been accepted into 117 vocational schools, where they can receive training in 230 trades. At the present more than 600,000 people who have graduated from technical schools are working fruitfully in all branches of the economy. More than 400 of the best graduates each year are sent on directive and outside the regular competition to higher and specialized secondary schools in other parts of the country to continue their training. However, the need for replenishments is not being met in some sectors of the economy. Last year more than 10 schools failed to meet their targets for preparing qualified workers, and as a result more than a thousand workers less were provided to the economy. Such shortcomings are particularly relevant to construction schools. While the 18 construction schools trained nearly 9,000 specialists in recent years, more than 5,000 young workers were not dispatched to construction sites in the past 4 years.

Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz 28 February 1985 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by the director of a vocational-technical school in Tonskiy Rayon, who raises several issues pertaining to vocational training. He notes that average and poor students are being channeled into his school, and he objects to this practice. It is disheartening to see children who not only have not mastered their lessons, but who read haltingly and cannot spell correctly, and "we have many such." He blames teachers and parents for failing to help these pupils out sufficiently. He also complains about the old equipment at the school, which does not prepare students for the new models that arrive every year at the farm. Also, the proportion of students from the countryside coming to his school is low.

Military

KIRGHIZ SCHOOLS IMPROVING MILITARY TRAINING

[Editorial Report] Frunze MUGALIMDER GAZETASY in Kirghiz 15 February 1985 carries on page 3 a 900-word article on military-patriotic education in the schools of Leninchkiy Rayon (Osh Oblast) based on the information provided by the chief of the rayon education department, Kozubay Rakhmanov. For the 29 secondary schools and one boarding school in the rayon, there are 21 reserve officers and nine sergeants among those giving elementary military training. Rakhmanov describes the various measures undertaken to enhance military

training, such as the setting up of firing ranges at schools. In every school there there are special corners devoted to the topics "The Bravery of Our Fellow-Countrymen," "The Officer--a Militant Profession." and "Our Graduates--on Internationalist Duty." At the present time eight young men who have obtained secondary educations from the schools of Leninskiy Rayon in recent years are studying in the military schools of the country. Rakhmanov lists three schools that are providing supplementary classes for those recruits who have a poor knowledge of the Russian language.

MILITARY SCHOOLS MAKE APPEALS FOR KIRGHIZ ENTRANTS

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz 16 February 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by Colonel V. A. Brykov, a candidate of the technical sciences and a docent in Kiev, appealing for applications to the Higher Radio Engineering School for Air Defense in Kiev. Radio electronics is vital to the economy and to the military, having great significance in defending against an air attack, locating enemy aircraft at a distance of hundreds of kilometers, and directing planes and missiles against them. Within 5 years graduates can acquire the professions of a military radio engineer, a military engineer in electronics, or a military engineer-mathematician. Brykov touts some of the major features of the academy; for instance, he lists six noted members of the faculty. Among its graduates are 21 recipients of Lenin and state awards, tens of doctors of sciences, hundreds of candidates of sciences, and generals.

In the same newspaper 21 February 1985 page 4 is a 100-word announcement about enrollment as a first-year officer-candidate at the Kharkov Higher Air Force Signals School in the Ukraine. The academy prepares officers with specialized higher training in Air Force communications and radio engineering support, with 4- and 5-year courses of study. Graduates earn the title of lieutenant and a diploma certifying their qualifications as a military radio engineer.

On the same page is another 500-word announcement concerning enrollment at those higher military schools under the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs located in Novosibirsk, Perm, Ordzhonikidze, Saratov, and Kharkov. The notice provides information on the application procedures.

KIRGHIZ STUDENT TELLS OF DESIRE TO BECOME OFFICER

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz 23 February 1985 carries on page 4 a 500-word article by N. Alymbekov, a 10th-grader at No 20 High School in Frunze, on his ambition to go to military school and become an officer. Fellow-countrymen who have graduated from his school and are studying in military academies have been giving interesting talks on the military profession at school meetings. The meetings with veterans of the Great Patriotic War and soldiers fulfilling their internationalist obligation in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have been particularly interesting. Alymbekov concludes his article by saying that he will apply all his strength to successfully passing the entrance examinations for aviation school, to becoming a true Soviet officer-airman after graduation, and to carrying out all the duties of command precisely and with high quality.

TURKMEN SSR

Political Affairs

MORE EFFICIENCY DEMANDED IN PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 7 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial attacking certain inefficient party organizations. Noting that "there are party organizations which are not displaying a great deal of efficiency," it is added that "where communists are not sufficiently avantgarde or organized, there is no consistent progress made in work. The basic reason for this is that party-organizational and political education work has been conducted ineffectively and the strength of the communists and masses has not been directed in a goal-oriented manner. The party organization is not making enough demands on communists or middle-level cadres. Thus, they are still behind in preparations for spring planting."

PARTY ROLE IN SCHOOL REFORM STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 12 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the role of party organizations in implementing the school reform. It is pointed out that, while the reform is going well in general, "in some schools the teaching of general-knowledge studies is lower than the present demand. Thus, the level of knowledge of some students remains unsatisfactory. The transfer to the study-cabinet system of teaching is proceeding slowly. For example, study-cabinets for some subjects in Tashauz and Mary Oblast schools have decreased from earlier levels. Party committees must increase the responsibility of educational and professional-technical knowledge organs, and all communists, in the work of raising the quality of the educational process and perfecting the forms, methods and means of teaching."

'SOVIET DEMOCRACY' TO BE STRESSED OVER CAPITALISM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 15 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on points to be stressed by agitators during the election campaign. "During this period, which is the most important for agitators, their enlightening words must be repeated in a believable manner in all places where the people live--microrayons, in places where the foundations are being laid for production in the new year, at animal

husbandry enterprises and in the pasturelands. Through the use of local facts, they must credibly establish the advantages of the Soviet way of life and Soviet democracy over those of the capitalist world. In this question, they must not neglect the fact that the great concern for mothers and children is considered to be a question of state importance. From the very first days of Soviet Government women have been given equal rights with men."

DEVELOPING SOCIALISM IMPEDED BY NATIONALISTS, LOCAL INTERESTS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 20 February 1985 carries on page 2 a 2,000-word article by Ya. Jaran in which it is noted that at the June 1983 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee "the party took its direction from the increasingly avant-garde role of the working masses"; it is added that "defining its creative duties is directly dependent on the thoughtful participation of all workers. In the minds and conduct of people among us, however, there are manifestations of harmful remnants of the past, occurrences and crimes alien to society, nationalism and the stressing of local interests. The situation with regard to the system of material and moral stimuli is still not very praiseworthy. There are people among us who work little but take much, who do not fulfill their potential and who do not live from the fruits of their labors."

Economics

WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 1 February 1985 carries on page 4 a 500-word Turkmeninform report on an All-Union coordinatory meeting on "the problem of the all-round management of collector-drainage water"; the meeting was held in Ashkhabad. It was attended by "scholars and specialists from Moscow, the Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and other republics. V. V. Vol'khin, director of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Chemistry, pointed out that "in Central Asia, especially in Turkmenistan's southwest, there is a vast virgin soil massif suitable for agriculture. But due to the lack of irrigation water the work of mastering this area is impeded." He added that "one of the potential sources for this water is collector-drainagewater. Due to the amount of salt and dangerous chemical substances in this water, it cannot be used in the economy. In our republic alone more than 5 cubic kilometers of mineralized water a year flow into natural reservoirs and desert territories. These waters salt fresh water wells, endanger the soil and create swamps out of pasture lands." He emphasized that "basic questions stand before science in studying the large-scale purification of collector waters."

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTIVITY LOWERED BY POOR TECHNOLOGY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 1 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial stressing the importance of supplying livestock handlers with prompt technical support. It is pointed out that "enterprise leaders, specialists, primary party organizations, even RAPO soviets, have not been guaranteeing fodder bases with the needed technology or

technical support in enough time for them to work without interruptions. Specialists from rayon organizations of Goskomsel'khoshtekhnika are approaching the problem poorly. As a result, livestock productivity is falling and loss of fodder is increasing. For these reasons, milk yields per head of dairy cattle at such enterprises are no higher than 3-4 kilograms, which is lower than last year."

SHEPHERDS TREATED WITH INDIFFERENCE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 5 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial pointing out a number of problems in the wintering of livestock and shortcomings in services to the shepherds who attend them. As a result of indifference, lack of concern for work and blatant violations of work discipline by both leaders and specialists at certain enterprises in Mary, Chardzhou and Tashauz Oblasts, basic shortcomings in the wintering of public herds are being permitted. One meets such facts in Krasnovodsk Oblast also. In some livestock enterprises shepherd brigades are not being assured of cadres. In some of them no concern is shown for creating conditions for productivity and living in order to permit the shepherds to work productively, and basic shortcomings are allowed in giving the workers trade, medical and cultural services."

CENTRAL KARAKUM WATER PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 7 February 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by M. Orazgeldiyev, senior scientific worker at the Turkmen Academy of Sciences Institute of Deserts, proposing steps to be taken in order to master the virgin soil massifs of the central Karakum. "In order to improve the situation of land reclamation of its agricultural areas and convert them into lands suitable for production, primarily one has to study well the natural conditions of these lands, its soil composition and salinity level. First, one must create the necessary drainage network in newly mastered lands. This requires a drainage network of 40 linear meters or more per hectare. Second, one must create defensive forest zones in the virgin soil massifs which have been newly mastered. The importance of this is so great that it stands in second place to the establishment of drainage networks in the agricultural massifs. Forest zones make natural drainage. Third, one must search out plants which adjust to the salinity and aridity--this is of great importance in successfully mastering virgin soil lands. Then, in the first 3 years one should plant seed plants, barley and Sudan grass. Following this, lucerne, cotton and fodder plants, should be planted."

FAILURES TO MEET 1984 COTTON QUOTA ANALYZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 21 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial commenting on agricultural accomplishments and failures in 1984. It is noted that "in 1984 quotas for preparing certain types of agricultural and animal products in some kolkhozes and sovkhoses were not met. In some kolkhozes cotton production was extremely low." It is pointed out that "one of the basic reasons for this low cotton productivity is that not enough attention was given to field work. One cannot be satisfied with such situations. Thus, one must make appropriate use of good weather, plow and

fence off fields and accumulate soft water on time, and work according to good agrotechnical instructions." It is added that "there are several places where laxity in the maintenance of agricultural equipment has been permitted. The pace of repair of plows, tractors and seeding machinery is especially low at some enterprises in Tashauz and Chardzhou Oblasts. In certain enterprises not enough attention is being given to the quality of mechanical repairs."

CONTROL OVER PETROLEUM CONSUMPTION STRENGTHENED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 22 February 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by A. Annaberdiyev, senior legal consultant to the Turkmen SSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products, on new measures to control the consumption of petroleum products in industry. "With the goal of strengthening control over the rational exploitation of petroleum products, certain definite measures have been taken beginning in January of this year. In the event of consumption over the norm of raw material, fuel-energy (other than gas, electric or thermal energy) and similar resources, the price of the material resources used over the norm to the amount of two times the increased amount will be taken from these factories, enterprises and organizations and added to the receipts of the union republic budget." It is added that with regard to construction organizations, the consumption of such material resources above and beyond that specified in the project estimate documentation will also be taken from the organization concerned to the amount of two times the cost and added to the republic budget.

'ECONOMY FUNDS' DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 24 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the establishment of "economy funds" in order to reduce the waste of raw materials. "The workers of Turkmenistan have taken an active part in stepping up the pace of the intensification of production, in working to fulfill the 5-year plan and in establishing economy funds as a supplement to the plan. In the socialist pledges adopted for 1985 it has been made known that material expenditures are to be reduced by 20 million rubles in addition to the plan." It is pointed out that "fulfillment of this obligation is extremely important. This is in the interests of both the state and the workers because the monies collected in the economy funds, as is known, will be directed towards social needs."

VITICULTURE TO BE IMPROVED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 26 February 1985 carries on page 1 an unsigned 500-word article noting that "the Turkmen CP Central Committee and the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers have accepted the decree 'On Laying the Foundation for Gardens, Grapevines and Similar Long-lived Plants and on Examining Existing Plants Monthly.'" It was pointed out that "there are basic shortcomings impeding the work in developing orchards and vineyards. Despite the fact that the application of industrial technology has given good results in viticulture, as in orchard farming, violations of agrotechnical demands during examinations of newly planted grapevines and those planted last year are being permitted."

Social and Cultural Affairs

SCHOOL ROLE IN FIGHTING ISLAM STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 1 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial stressing the importance of schools in the fight against Islam. It is pointed out that "with the passing of time the number of religious believers is constantly declining. Yet, one cannot weaken work on the question to the slightest degree because there are still a few religious believers among the older generation. They exert a negative influence on the education of their children. Some religious believers, by taking immature children to places they consider 'holy,' poison the mind of the child. In preventing this negative situation, teachers, who form the largest part of the intelligentsia, must play a significant role. They should not limit themselves to educationally important work on the atheistic theme among the children, but must also work thoughtfully among the parents." Rayons where this work is not being done adequately include Gavers, Gyzyarbat, Kerki, Oktyabr and Ashkhabad City.

TURKMEN CLASSICS USED AGAINST ISLAM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 2 February 1985 carries on page 4 a 300-word article by A. Yazveliyev describing the use of Turkmen classics to counter Islam in the schools. In the atheists' corner at a middle school in Khalach Rayon "much attention is given to books which discuss the harmful remnants of Islam, brochures, newspapers and magazines which publish atheistic materials." It is added that "in literature classes works by Magtymguly, Seydi, Kemina, Mollamurt which expose religion and the representatives of religion have a great effect on the students. In history classes special attention is given to the origin of religion and the social roots of Islam."

HISTORICAL NOVELS ON AFGHANISTAN TRANSLATED INTO KIRGHIZ, ESTONIAN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 15 February 1985 carries on page 3 a 100-word unsigned article noting that two novels by Gylych Kulyyev, Turkmen SSR People's Writer, have been translated into other languages of the USSR. The "Kyrghyzstan" press has just published "The Emir's Ambassador" in Kirghiz, and "Eesti Raamat" has published "Black Caravan" in Estonian. Both are historical novels revolving around Afghanistan's past relationship with Central Asia.

ATHEIST-LECTURER'S TECHNIQUES HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 16 February 1985 carries on page 3 a 400-word article by M. Tashliyev describing the activities of a kolkhoz atheist-lecturer in Turkmengala Rayon. The lecturer is a secondary school teacher and a member of the Znaniye Society. With regard to his atheistic lectures, it is pointed out that he "meets regularly with a secretary

of the kolkhoz primary party organization." Themes of his lectures include "School and family," "Science exposes religion" and "The fast /oraza/ and its harmful remnants." It is noted that "lectures given to the parents at the school and to kolkhoz workers working in the fields and in animal husbandry are giving positive results."

FILM REPERTOIRES CRITICIZED BY CINEMATOGRAPHY COMMITTEE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 19 February 1985 carries on page 3 a 400-word Turkmeninform report on a meeting of the college of the Turkmenistan SSR State Committee for Cinematography together with the republic Cultural Workers Trade Union Presidium at which 1984 results were discussed. It was pointed out that "in some of the cities and population points the system directed towards making the repertoires of motion picture theaters worthy of the growing ideological-artistic demands is not being implemented. There is not enough close cooperation between the film distribution office and Komsomol, peoples education and professional-technical information organs." Participants at the meeting, which was addressed by R. A. Bazarova, deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, suggested better joint planning between the distributor and the interested parties.

MILITARY-PATRIOTIC EDUCATION EMPHASIZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 20 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial pointing out that "school history teachers play a great role in teaching the young generation the spirit of military patriotism. They are the initiators in establishing memorials to countrymen who took part in the Great Fatherland War, and in setting up museums for regional history and international friendship clubs." It is added, however, that "there are history teachers who approach this work irresponsibly. They prepare poorly for classes. They are not making enough effort to perfect the level of their scientific-theoretical knowledge and pedagogical capability." In this regard, history teachers in Nebitdag and Chardzhou cities are named; it is noted further that "they are not paying enough attention to developing the students' ability to work with textbooks, primary sources and party documents."

THEATER PROBLEMS EXPLORED BY CRITICS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 22 February 1985 carries on pages 4-5 a 4,000-word discussion between a number of Turkmen playwrights, reviewers and critics on problems besetting all aspects of the Turkmen theater. O. Kheshekov, a department head at ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT, pointed out that the theater "often does not give a clear picture of our contemporaries who hold an active life position or exemplify the spirit of the time." He added that "sometimes one hears the sad statement from our directors and writers that 'we do not have a good dramaturgy,' and often, when performances present general human problems, the theater is empty." B. Sukhanov, playwright and chief of the theater and musical administration section of the Turkmenistan

Theater Society, noted that "the artistic-ideological level of all the plays coming in to us is not equal." The composer N. Mukhadov pointed out that "the situation in our opera and ballet is especially unsatisfactory. It is no secret that the audience question at the Magtymguly Theater has turned into a major problem." The problem of attracting audiences to the theater was linked to the quality of stage production by the discussants. They concluded by stressing that "we have lived with the hope of creating good works from our earliest days. The matter depends on us--playwrights, composers, directors and actors."

SIMPLE LANGUAGE URGED IN ATHEIST FILM LECTURES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 27 February 1985 carries on page 2 a 700-word article by O. Durdyev, lecturer-methodologist at the republic House of Scientific Atheism and member of the USSR Philosophy Society, on the film lecture "Atheist Studies" given by Zoya Fedorovna Osipova, section chief for mass political work at the 50th anniversary of the Turkmenistan Trade Unions Republic House of Education Workers. It is pointed out that under her leadership "lecturers have taken the age of the audience into consideration. They have tried to hold discussions on themes in scientific atheism in simple language. Questions which interest the audience are noted in a special journal and, in current issues of the journal, these same questions are explained." It is added that "when lectures are accompanied by documentary films they have been especially interesting." It is suggested that films produced on atheism in other republics could also be exploited in these lectures.

International

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION IN ASHKHABAD

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 15 February 1985 carries on page 4 a 500-word interview with Yokoyama, chairwoman of the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Society. She said that "every year we conscientiously fulfill the cultural cooperation plan signed with the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. In accordance with the plan submitted, this time Soviet Turkmenistan will be represented in the USSR Days to be held in Japan." It is added that, as a result of this agreement, the Turkmen SSR Folk Dance Ensemble will perform in 10 Japanese cities between 31 March and 14 April.

Military

CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING PROBLEMS LISTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 12 February 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,600-word article by Col. N. Bakanyov, deputy chief of staff for political work of the Turkmenistan SSR Civil Defense, on "shortcomings and mistakes" in civil defense training. "There are situations of carelessness of some leaders of factories, leaderships and administrations in this important work. One must note instances when conditionality and oversimplification have been permitted in this complex matter, and when time allocated for teaching about it has been skipped. In some buildings, surprise drills are never held." It is added that "there are also unresolved questions in the teaching and preparing of commanders for the civil defense courses."

Political Affairs

PARTY OFFICIALS WARNED ABOUT WEAKNESS, COMPLACENCY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 5 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial entitled "Qualities of the Party Workers" which condemns continuing manifestations of complacency, weakness of character, and lack of demandingness among party officials. Since the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee sweeping measures have been implemented in the selection and placement of cadres in the party apparatus. Now the secretariats of most party committees have members with a business-like attitude, high level of knowledge, and initiative. The task of maturing all levels of the apparatus is under way, led by the example of the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro. Various positive changes have taken place recently in the work of the Karshi and Yangiyer gorkoms and the Galaba, Kasansay, and Namangan raykoms. The party apparatuses of a number of oblast, city, and rayon party committees have been amplified with new forces. Party officials more frequently visit primary organizations and labor collectives where they are helping to curb officialism and excessive paperwork and to provide practical help in activating lower links. As a result, these places have a healthier moral and psychological atmosphere, stronger state and labor discipline, and more successful rates of meeting plans. It is very important for every party official to exhibit pure, diligent, accurate, impartial and demanding behavior, and to demonstrate concern and caring for the people under him. The kind of negative situations in party work that appeared in recent years must be avoided. Unfortunately, there are officials who are still showing weakness of will and complacency in regard to declining growth indexes and labor productivity and to various failures to carry out plans. This situation is especially true of the party committees of Tashkent and Surkhandarya Oblasts and of Balykchi, Uchkurgan, and Akdarya Rayons.

PARTY REORGANIZES ECONOMIC STUDIES IN RURAL AREAS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial entitled "Economic Education in the Village" which states that this year single economic schools are being formed in rural centers to replace the former communist labor and economic schools, economic seminars and sections, institutes, and courses for advanced training. A course is to be introduced on current problems of agriculture that will focus on

intensification of this sector. Most propagandists, who will do the instruction, have prepared their materials well ahead of time with the aid of political education houses and agricultural schools. Initial results indicate that participants are studying with great interest problems concerning the essence and basic principles of the collective contract, raising the productivity of land utilization, and ethical issues in agricultural labor. However, some letters reaching the editorial office report that leaders of various farm organs and farms have not taken the necessary steps to conduct these studies satisfactorily. Study offices were not set up on time and many propagandists were not supplied with appropriate study and display aids, nor with analytical materials concerning the work results of rayon, farm, and production units. These organs must cooperate with propagandists to ensure the success of studies. Propagandists should strive during their instruction to create a detailed understanding of the economic structure, correctly define the structure and potential of the agroindustrial complex, and explain how to effectively utilize equipment, land, water, mineral fertilizer, and chemical preparations.

FIRST UZBEK PARTY CONGRESS COMMEMORATED .

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 6 February 1985 carries on page 2 a 2,000-word article by H. Tursunov, academician of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, entitled "Along Lenin's Great Path" in which he reviews the importance of the First Congress of the Uzbek CP and discusses some current trends in party life, in conjunction with the 60th anniversary of the First Congress. The years following the congress were characterized by the implementation in the republic of the party's programs for building socialism by bypassing capitalism. The republic party organization has grown to include 630,000 members in its ranks at the present time.

However, in recent years a number of errors and shortcomings were permitted in the area of developing production forces, the economy and culture in the republic. The CPSU Central Committee made a profound analysis of this situation and pointed out the urgent tasks facing the republic party organization. Following on its 16th, 17th and 19th plenums, the Uzbek CP Central Committee is mobilizing all its strengths and energies to eliminate these errors and shortcomings and to implement Leninist leadership over economic and cultural development. These plenums stressed that the agitation of developed socialism, the increasing complexity of the task of building communism, the ideological struggle, and the increasing tension in international affairs, all demand that forms and methods of party leadership be perfected. The 16th Plenum pointed out that the level of organizational and political work by numerous republic party organizations was not fully in compliance with the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and recent plenums, and it sharply criticized the violation of party and state discipline in the republic, the tolerance shown toward negative phenomena, and the errors permitted in selection, placement, and training of cadres. The 16th Plenum was an important event marking a turnaround in the activities of the republic party organization.

PARTY COMPOSITION FIGURES CITED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 22 February 1985 carries on page 2 a 100-word item containing the following figures:

--In the last 4 years the structure of the republic party organization has grown by 1 oblast, 3 city, 2,265 primary, 2,302 shop party, and 2,571 party group organizations.

--At the present time more than 631,000 communists actively participate in all sectors of the republic's national economy. Of this number, 30.9 percent are workers, 17.3 percent are farmers, and 43.2 percent are intellectuals.

Economics

SURVEY OF IRRIGATION, RECLAMATION WORK IN REPUBLIC

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 14 February 1985 carries on page 3 a full-page 2,500-word feature by newspaper correspondents entitled "The Earth's Generosity Is in Our Hands" which surveys the status of irrigation and land reclamation work in the oblasts of the republic.

In Fergana Oblast in 1985 plans call for reclaiming 2,100 hectares of new land ameliorating 10,000 ha, and improving the water supply to 18,000 ha. To conserve water 50 kilometers of canals must be concreted. Construction of the Bagdad-Rishtan pump station must be accelerated to improve water supply to thousands of hectares in these rayons. Serious deficiencies in land amelioration exist in the oblast. Because only one crop has been grown by many farms for long years the soil's fertility is declining. Insufficient attention is being paid to crop rotation, improving soil composition, and equalizing capital.

Abundant yields have been obtained in Andizhan Oblast due to the focus on land amelioration. Still, many farms do not use the land efficiently, and 67,000 ha require ameliorative work. There is a large gap between the amount of capital funds spent on water resources construction and subsequent profit. Because cultivatable lands cannot be expanded in the oblast the only way to increase productivity is to make more use of crop rotation and other agro-technical methods.

In 1984 nearly 3,850 ha of new land was reclaimed and over 70 million rubles spent on construction and utilization of water resources in Namangan Oblast. Each year some 40,000 ha must be desalinated, but for unknown reasons implementation of this measure was delayed this year. In addition, 35,000 ha are in need of amelioration.

Over the last 20 years 67,000 ha of new land has been reclaimed and 139,000 ha ameliorated in Khorezm Oblast. Still, irrigation and reclamation work must be placed on the correct path. Numerous farms are obtaining increasingly lower yields of cotton and other crops; the return on large expenditures aimed at increasing productivity is small; and a number of construction organizations are engaging in eyewash and lagging behind.

There are 227,400 ha of irrigated land in Surkhandarya Oblast. In the last 4 years 21,700 ha of new land has been reclaimed, 92,000 ha ameliorated, and irrigation structures on 101,7000 [as printed] ha reconstructed. But amelioration work is

substandard. As of 1 January 8,414 ha were taken out of the agricultural turnover due to poor soil conditions, and of this figure 4,345 ha were on farms set up in the Surkhan-Sherabad steppes in the last 30 years. The basic cause of this is that the closed drainage pipes on these farms were built poorly and most of them have stopped working.

Nearly 14,000 ha of new land has been reclaimed in Samarkand Oblast in the last 4 years. However, the pace and quality of construction on land water resources is substandard. Plans call for leveling 86,400 ha of cultivated fields, improving conditions on 28,000 ha, and bringing to order irrigation systems on 144,000 ha. But if work continues at the present pace it will take 20 years to complete these tasks.

A great deal of work remains to be done to reclaim and improve conditions of land in Syrdarya Oblast.

Since the formation of the irrigation construction administration in Navoi Oblast 3 years ago 3,064 ha of new land has been reclaimed and 7,338 ha ameliorated. Considerable deficiencies exist in reclamation work. Plans are not being met in construction, and the quality of work is poor.

Reclamation work is unsatisfactory in Bukhara Oblast. Because leaders of oblast water resources organizations are negligent about construction of irrigation structures and reclamation work the fertility of the majority of the oblast's 240,000 ha of cultivated land is declining. Collector and drainage pipe networks between farms are being built poorly.

In Kashkadarya Oblast in recent years a large volume of land has been reclaimed or ameliorated, and large reservoirs like the Tallymardzhan, Chimkurgan, and Gissarka have been built to eliminate the water shortage. Nonetheless, numerous farms are not obtaining projected yields because the land is salinated, and the water shortage forces many farms to use the runoff water in collectors and drainage pipes. Irrigation structures are not being built in sufficient quantity. Such factors cause land in the oblast to be taken out of production.

Irrigation and reclamation work are unsatisfactory in Dzhizak Oblast, particularly in Zarbdor, Arnasay, and Pakhtakor Rayons. Because collector and drainage pipe networks are neglected they stop working and permit excessive salination. Incorrect use of fertilizers, chemicals, and machinery are leading to lower yields than projected.

Tashkent Oblast has three reservoirs holding 2,431,000,000 cubic meters of water, 16,000 kilometers of canals, 23,500 kilometers of irrigation and collector and drainage pipe networks, 1,589 hydrotechnical structures, and 108 pump stations. Presently, oblast farmers are producing 4 million tons of various crops on irrigated land annually.

Amelioration work is substandard on a number of farms in the Karakalpak ASSR. Desalination is difficult due to the lack of sufficient collectors and drainage pipes. Construction of irrigation and reclamation works is slack, particularly for the main collectors on the left bank of the Amudarya. Because a considerable part of the collectors on farms has stopped working a great deal of land has been removed from the agricultural turnover.

SHORTCOMINGS IN RECLAMATION WORK RAPPED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 19 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial entitled "The Land Is Our Wealth" which criticizes the level of reclamation work being carried out in the republic. Since the May 1966 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee 21 billion rubles have been spent on developing water resources in the republic. More than 200 irrigation systems have been built, and today there are 3.7 million ha of irrigated land. Yet, irrigated land is not being correctly used everywhere, and the ameliorative situation has become particularly alarming in Kashkadarya, Bukhara, Syrdarya, and Dzhizak oblasts. One problem is that drainage pipes are not being laid deep enough and are not being cleaned on time. Their ability to conduct water is declining. Resalination of the soil occurs, which reduces the effectiveness of fertilizers and the yield and quality of cotton and other crops. Another problem is that large sums are being spent on improving soil composition, but only low returns are realized. The primary cause of this is the substandard quality of reclamation work. Leaders and specialists of a number of organizations try to hand over newly reclaimed lands to farms before work on them is fully completed. Farms have insufficient funds to correct these shortcomings and thus remain in a backward status. Irrigation and reclamation organizations must finish their projects before handing them over for use. Numerous sovkhoses are being formed in virgin lands, but due to the labor shortage in these places productive use is not being made of them. Special attention must be paid to building housing, schools, kindergartens, municipal, and medical services to create the proper conditions for attracting workers to these areas. In recent years, the fertility of land irrigated over a long period has been declining due to the poor operational state of irrigation systems. The time has come to do capital planning and improve the water supply to such lands. Farm organizations must also stop neglecting the important work of planting trees to guard against soil erosion. Party, soviet, and farm organs must make a serious effort to replace those leaders and specialists who are unable to approach their work at the modern level of demand with knowledgeable, enthusiastic, and demanding cadres.

AMELIORATION MEASURES NEEDED IN KHOREZM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 17 February 1985 carries on page 2 a 600-word article entitled "Demand of the Age" in which V. Aleksandrov, chief of the Khorezm Oblast water resources planning department of the Uzgiprovodkhoz Institute, comments on the farming problems created by the rising of subsoil water and salination of fields on the lower course of the Amudarya. The basic cause for the growing ameliorative problems is the closeness of subsoil water to the surface. Collectors and drainage pipes frequently stop working because they get clogged with sand. Farm leaders are careless about amelioration work and do not allocate sufficient funds, labor, and equipment for draining land. Presently, only 20 linear meters drainage pipe per hectare are being laid in the oblast, instead of the standard 40-50 linear meters. Two important tasks must be carried out. First, existing collectors must be put in order. Second, additional auxiliary closed drainage pipes must be laid. This work has been begun in Khazarasp and Bagat rayons. In December 1984 research

was conducted on 1,500 ha in the two rayons. Plans for ameliorating this land have been drawn up, along with plans for the amelioration of another 3,000 ha in 1986. The amelioration of 6,000 ha in the two rayons will take an estimated 3-4 years and large capital sums. The reconstruction of drainage systems in Khorezm Oblast will require over 60 million rubles and many years of work.

SURVEY OF IRRIGATION, RECLAMATION WORK IN ANDIZHAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 3 February 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by Sh. Yolchiyev, chairman of the Andizhan Oblast agroindustrial union, entitled "Demand of the Age" in which he surveys the status of irrigation and reclamation work in the oblast. A number of major water resource facilities have been finished in the oblast, including the Anidhan Reservoir, the Great Andizhan Canal, and many pump stations which have accelerated the reclamation of land in Andizhan, Markhamat, Dzhalalkuduk, Khudzhaabad, and Kurgantepe Rayons. Water distribution structures have been built for the Andizhansay, Shakhrikhansay, and Savay Canals. The length of collector and drainage networks has been increased 1.7 times, and more than 250 kilometers of closed drainage pipe and 215 kilometers of vertical drainage pipe have been laid. The length of concreted canals and ditches has been increased by five times. In recent years, 10,000 ha of the Central Fergana Steppe have been reclaimed, and 47,000 ha of land in the oblast ameliorated. However, much work remains to be done. Over 70,000 ha of land are in unsatisfactory condition, and the productivity of reclaimed land is below projections. Although 52 million rubles are spent annually on construction of water resources, the productivity has risen only 1.4 percent and even declined on a number of farms. Because the collector and drainage pipe networks are not cleaned regularly salination takes place on 59,000 ha of land, resulting in low yields. All cultivatable land in the oblast has been reclaimed, which means that the productivity of existing land must be increased. Introduction of crop rotation is slow and some rayons have even stopped using this method. Cotton is grown on 80 percent of the oblast's 111,000 ha, and has been grown exclusively on 11,000 ha for the last 30 years and on 15,000 ha for the last 26 years. This practice depletes the soil's fertility and heightens its susceptibility to disease and pests. There are also shortcomings in the application of mineral fertilizers. The phosphorous content of 62 percent of the land is low, yet phosphorous is not correctly applied on numerous farms. The republic Ministry of Agriculture should provide practical assistance in correcting this situation. Reconstruction and amelioration of all existing water and land resources should be undertaken. The practice of spending capital funds allocated for this work on other projects must be stopped. Beginning in 1986 the state will pay 30 percent of the costs for use and repair of irrigation network, a measure that should make it possible for farms to make more productive use of their funds for reclamation work.

PROBLEMS BESET RECLAMATION WORK IN KASHKADARYA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 14 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 900-word article by Niyoz Qurbonov, excavator for the Kashkadarya column of the Uztepvoddrenazh Trust, entitled "Our Goal Is To Make the Land Flourish" in which he discusses some of the problems facing reclamation work in the oblast. Since 1981 the column has improved conditions on 8,600 ha,

eliminated the water shortage on 3,700 ha, laid 14 kilometers drainage pipe, and built 1,262 square meters housing for steppe workers. Acceleration of the reclamation of the Karshi steppe requires concreting canals and diverting water through a closed pipe system. Even though the water problem is worsening some farms still do not use irrigation structures or they abandon them to neglect after a few years. Qurbonov appeals to the republic Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources for its help in resolving various problems that impede its work: contractors are late in preparing plans and estimates for projects; supply of cable, control panels, and pumps is irregular or late; payment for completed work is delayed; and conflicts between contractors and construction organizations hinder work.

PACE OF HOUSING CONSTRUCTION MUST BE QUICKENED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 12 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial entitled "Construction Pace" which discusses the slack pace of housing construction in the republic. This year 6.18 billion rubles will be spent on capital construction, with emphasis on accelerating the construction of energy enterprises and projects, including housing, connected to carrying out the Food Program. The plan calls for construction of 6,330,000 square meters of housing, with a 10-percent increase in the work volume of housing construction cooperatives. To accomplish this goal ministries, agencies, construction organizations, and contracting enterprises must maintain a firm cooperation so as to ensure a steady pace of construction. However, there are a number of problems that must be solved in the area of bringing the necessary capital funds, materials, equipment, and labor force to bear on construction projects. One of these is getting finished projects handed over on time. There are too many instances where it takes months to finish the paperwork. As a result, housing sits empty and unattended, and is frequently damaged. In some cases, apartment buildings are handed over in a slipshod condition. In small cities and rayon centers production enterprises are built, but connected housing and municipal services are left unfinished. The practice of putting up buildings outside the plan is also widespread. The task in capital construction consists of concentrating labor and material resources on projects, keeping the construction pace on schedule, improving the quality of work, and halting practices that hinder the successful fulfillment of plans.

UNLOADING DELAYS BOTTLENECK RAIL TRANSPORT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 23 February 1985 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by J. Kholqosimov entitled "The Way Out of Backwardness" in which he discusses serious shortcomings in loading and unloading operations at the Central Asian Railroad. In January 1985 the railroad's assignment for unloading was carried out by only 95.3 percent, equivalent to a gap of 14,500 railroad cars, or 780,000 tons freight. Of this figure, 72 percent, or 500,000 tons, was not unloaded through the fault of railroad users, that is, Uzbek enterprises and organizations. Complicating this situation was the fact that a number of railroad stations did not make adequate preparations for winter work. Cars began to accumulate on tracks leading into numerous enterprises, rail movement and car turnover slowed, and cooperation between railroad workers and users worsened. Alarmed at this situation, party, soviet, and trade union organizations took steps to increase the responsibility of railroad users. The

Central Asian Railroad Administration reviewed problems in changing the attitude of local party and soviet organs toward accelerating car turnover. Thanks to such measures the situation considerably improved in February. In the first 20 days of the month 53,000 tons of freight above plan were unloaded, with emphasis given to coal, oil products, cotton fiber, and building materials. However, there are still shortcomings. Metal construction and reinforced concrete materials are not being dispatched on time due to the indifference of railroad users and the irresponsibility of railroad workers. Serious steps must be taken to strengthen relations between the two.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 27 February 1985 carries on page 3 a 700-word article by J. Kholqosimov entitled "Two Hands Clapping..." in which he follows up his previous report on car turnover at the Central Asian Railroad. The railroad administration is still not achieving adequate results in accelerating car turnover. On 21-22 February 66 cars were not unloaded, compared to 282 cars in the first 10 days of the month and 215 cars in the second 10 days. On Saturday, 23 February, the number of unloaded cars doubled. An excessive number of cars accumulated at enterprises of the republic Ministries of Construction, Rural Construction, and Agriculture, and generally in Tashkent City and Oblast. As a result, many sectors that need cars for transport of goods cannot get them. For example, the Tashkent Tractor Plant is piling up hundreds of tractor trailers in its yards, because it cannot ship them to Surkhandarya Oblast, where they are badly needed. Both sides, workers and users, must display greater responsibility for accelerating car turnover, and local party and soviet organs must provide practical assistance in correcting this situation.

UZBEK CIVIL AVIATION CHIEF ON AEROFLOT DAY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 February 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by B. Turik, chief of the Uzbek Civil Aviation Administration, entitled "Wings of Steel" in which he comments on republic aviation services in conjunction with Aeroflot Day. Today, modern terminals and airstrips that can handle TU-154 planes which exist at most regular airports. Construction of such capabilities is continuing at Navoi, Termez, and Karshi, and has been finished at Shakhrisabz. In 1984, 5.5 million passengers flew out of republic airports, 263,000 above the plan. Eighty percent of the passengers flew on IL-86, IL-62, TU-154, and TU-134 planes. As part of ongoing efforts to expand air routes, passenger service from Tashkent to Varna was opened last year. There are presently 14 city agencies, the Tashkent Central Agency, and 215 sales windows in operation for airline ticket sales, and seven more will be opened in the first half of 1985. While a number of successes were achieved in aviation services, there also exist a number of shortcomings, particularly in the area of working with cadres and increasing their responsibility. Some leaders in the sector fail to observe order and discipline and ignore the necessity of working on the basis of collegiality and collectivism. In many instances a lack of civility is shown. In cooperation with party organizations, the administration has analyzed the situation, and taken steps to increase demandingness toward cadres, raise their responsibility, and strengthen order and discipline.

NEW ANGREN GRES HANDED OVER

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 17 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 600-word article by Nomoz Sa'dullayev entitled "Nurabad Powerhouse" in which he reports that the New Angren GRES at Nurabad has been inspected and handed over for use. The first of its eight energy blocs, each with a capacity of 300 megawatts, has started up. The station uses local Angren coal as its source of power, which considerably cuts operational costs. In addition, it has a number of automated operations that are more economical and less polluting. The electric power produced by the GRES has been merged into the Central Asian Integrated Energy System.

Social and Cultural Affairs

EDUCATION MINISTER ON LABOR EDUCATION REFORM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 14 February 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by O. Abbasova, Uzbek SSR Minister of Education, entitled "Expression of Great Concern" in which she discusses school reform measures aimed at improving labor education. The basic goal of the school reform outlined at the April 1984 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was to develop further the education of children in the area of preparing them for labor. Measures taken to meet this goal include producing prospective plans for publishing study and methodological literature for general education and trade schools for the period up to 1990; analyzing existing textbooks and study programs, and designating dates for their revision; and preparing administrative capability for teaching children from the age of 6 years beginning in 1986. Long-term plans for strengthening material and technical supplies to labor and occupational education have been drawn up. Calculations have been made of how many labor teachers, production education tutors, and worker slots will need to be filled for the period up to the year 2000. Classes have been opened for 6 year olds in 120 secondary schools and all kindergartens. Presently, four-fifths of republic secondary schools operate on a two-shift basis. To implement the school reform, they must be switched to a one-shift system and a number of new schools and classrooms must be built. Furthermore, additional secondary schools, preschool establishments, and laboratories and dormitories for pedagogical colleges must be built, and the material base of institutes for the advanced training of teachers must be strengthened. Other measures that must be implemented include: doubling the number of teaching hours devoted to labor education; establishing associations between secondary schools and enterprises; building workshops, study-production combines, and labor and vacation camps. Although substantial work has been done in this area there is still slackness in working to make school reform a reality. Preparatory classes for children in public education schools in the Karakalpak ASSR, Dzhizak and Surkhandarya oblasts are unsatisfactory, and can be improved at schools in other oblasts. At a time when there is a great demand for attracting youths to socially useful, productive labor, too few labor collectives are meeting their obligation to establish long-term cooperation with schools, and education organs are not showing initiative in enlivening this work.

MIGRATION OF FAMILIES TO STEPPES PUBLICIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 2 February 1985 carries on page 2 a 200-word item entitled "The Karshi Steppe Beckons" which reports that many families from Namangan Oblast are taking the initiative to move to the Kashkadarya Oblast. The oblast newspapers (QASHQADARYO HAQIQATI and NAMANGAN HAQIQATI devoted a joint issue to them.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 6 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 200-word item by UzTAG correspondent G. Ogorodov entitled "Ferganians in the Virgin Soil" in which he reports that 60 families from Kirov Rayon in Fergana Oblast have migrated to the Sovkhoz imeni Khamza in Mekhnatabad Rayon of Syrdarya Oblast. The families have been provided with beautiful homes and adequate fuel. By agreement they will be exempted from paying rent for the first 2 years and the village tax for 8 years. The sovkhos will provide them with heating fuel and livestock feed.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 12 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 100-word item by A. Quronboyev entitled "Wave of Steppe Workers" in which he reports that a group of 110 families comprising 500 people set off by train from Andizhan, Altinkul, and Pakhtaabad Rayons of Andizhan Oblast to move to sovkhoses in the Ul'yanovo area of Dzhizak Oblast.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 14 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 300-word item by O. Hakimov entitled "Tashlakians to the Mirzachul" in which he reports that 400 families from farms in Tashlak Rayon of Fergana Oblast have begun to move by bus to Syrdarya Oblast to reclaim steppe land.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 15 February 1985 carries on page 3 a 300-word item by V. Shumaylov entitled "They're Moving" in which he reports that more than 50 families from Namangan Oblast have moved to Sovkhoz 11 in Nishan Rayon of Kashkadarya Oblast, many by KAMAZ trucks.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 200-word item by O. Hakimov entitled "Enthusiastically" in which he reports that yesterday more than 50 families moved from Uzbekistan Rayon of Fergana Oblast to Sovkhoz imeni Dzerzhinskiy in Mekhnatabad Rayon of Syrdarya Oblast. In addition, 121 Komsomol youths arrived to work on Sovkhoz 1-D and Sovkhoz imeni Khamza.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 22 February 1985 carries on pages 1 and 2 a 1,000-word article by Rajabboy Raupov and Suvonqul Rustamov entitled "Fergana to the Mirzachul" in which they describe the welcome accorded families moving from Fergana to Syrdarya Oblast. They note that 850 Fergana families will move to Mekhnatabad Rayon by the end of 1985. Thus far 183 families have made the move and have settled on Sovkhoses imeni Akhunbabyev, 1-D, and imeni Khamza.

INADEQUATE HOUSING AWAITS MIGRATING FAMILIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 27 February 1985 carries on page 1 an 800-word lead editorial entitled "The Example of Settlers" which criticizes the inadequate preparations made by leaders of various rayons and farms to accommodate families migrating to the steppe to implement the reclamation program outlined at the October 1984 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. For example, it has been learned that homes assigned to families moving into Mekhnatabad Rayon of Syrdarya Oblast are still not ready for them, and in Khavas Rayon single room dwellings have been assigned to families with three or more members. Party, soviet, and farm organs have failed to place sufficient control over housing construction organizations, many of which have reneged on promises. As a result, families who have taken the initiative to move to the virgin lands are experiencing great housing difficulties. Greater concern must be shown for these workers. Housing construction must be accelerated on newly formed sovkhozes, and proper cultural and municipal conditions must be created.

DZHIZAK STEPPE IMMIGRANTS NEED HOUSING, SERVICES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 27 February 1985 carries on page 2 a full-page 2,600-word feature by H. Abdusamatov and J. Magsudov entitled "The Dzhizak Steppe Is the Field of Courage" in which they assess the housing and other conditions awaiting families migrating to the Dzhizak Oblast. Thus far, 328 families from Altinkul, Pakhtaabad, Andizhan, Dzhalkuduk, Izbaskan, Markhamat, and other rayons of Andizhan Oblast, and over 100 families from Kattakurgan, Payaryk, Sovetaabad, and other rayons of Samarkand Oblast have moved to rayons in the Dzhizak Steppe. While some Dzhizak party, soviet, and agricultural organs made proper preparations for the immigrants, others failed to take adequate steps. From the first day, serious shortcomings and problems emerged. The greatest shortcoming is that pace of construction of housing and municipal services is behind the pace of land reclamation. The Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy is not taking a comprehensive approach to the problem. Because it attaches secondary importance to housing construction families moving to the steppe face housing difficulties. Housing is assigned without regard to size of families; gas stoves do not work; and empty gas tanks are delivered by the gas agency. Newcomers have no fuel to cook with or heat their homes with. Of the families moving to the Dzhizak Steppe 568 need housing. The Dzhizakstepstroy Territorial Administration of the Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy must carry out its housing and municipal service construction plans so as to keep pace with land reclamation. The Uzkolkhozstroy and its oblast trust should have built 10,000 square meters housing in 1984, but only completed 1,000. Leaders of the trust signed an agreement to build another 8,000 square meters this year, but so far have not completed a single unit. Natural gas service is not available on most sovkhozes in the virgin lands. Oblast departments of the Soyuzbekgazprom consider their job finished when they lay down the gas pipes. They leave the pipes unattended, and many are stolen or damaged. In 1984, the oblast department of the republic Ministry of Communications fulfilled only 58 percent of its plan in supplying sovkhozes with telephone and radio services. These shortcomings must be corrected by leaders of regional and republic ministries and agencies.

SYRDARYA OBISPOLKOM CHAIRMAN ON IMMIGRANTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 24 February 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word interview with Ibrohim Qochgorov, chairman of the Syrdarya Obispolkom, entitled "The Virgin Land Calls for Courage" in which he comments on conditions greeting families migrating to steppe areas of the oblast. By the end of the year over 3,500 families will move to the area from Fergana. Already, 160 families from Bagdad, Buvayda, Tashlak, Leningrad, Altyaryk, Fergana, Rishtan, Kuva, and Uzbekistan Rayons have completed the move, primarily to Mekhnatabad Rayon. They are being shown every concern. Housing is being provided, and plans are being completed for large-scale construction of housing and municipal services to accommodate them.

INDIFFERENT ATTITUDE TO CONSTRUCTION OF PRESCHOOL FACILITIES SCORED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 2 February 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,300-word report by M. Mavlonova, OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI special correspondent, titled "Next Item: 6,763 Complaints." The article concerns construction of preschool facilities in Tashkent city. Mavlonova notes that at present there are 146,200 children in preschool educational institutions of Tashkent. This represents 67.1 percent of all the small children. But there are many children who have not been able to go to nurseries and kindergartens, and this has been cause for 6,763 complaints." Mavlonova blames various ministries, offices, and factories for 5,900 children being deprived of the opportunity to go to nurseries and kindergartens. The guilty institutions, despite the fact that many women work in them, have been unconcerned with construction of preschool educational facilities.

UzSSR YOUTH PLEDGE TO DEVELOP NEW LANDS

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 16 Feb 85 p 1

[Report: "In the Uzbekistan LKSM Central Committee: Following the Heart's Command to Develop the Steppe"]

[Text] The Uzbekistan LKSM Central Committee Secretariat has adopted a resolution "On the Initiative of the Young Leading Agricultural Workers Who Have Expressed the Desire To Go Work on the Republic Virgin Land Farms"]

In the resolution it is recommended to oblast and rayon Komsomol committees, and to kolkhoz and sovkhoz Komsomol committees, that they organize a broad discussion of the initiative in all Komsomol organizations and Komsomol-youth kollektivs; take specific measures to dispatch young men and women to work on kollektivs; take special measures to dispatch young men and women to work on the virgin land farms of the republic; and that they mobilize them to implement unconditionally the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee October 1984 Plenum, and the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee 18th Plenum. It says in the resolutions that it is necessary for Komsomol organizations to direct organizational and mass political work toward propagandizing and explaining

to young men and women the importance of the development of land reclamation work for providing stable carrying out of agricultural production, for raising the country's food fund, and for the bravery of the pioneers of the Karshi, Dzhizak, Mirzachol, and Surkhan-Sherobod virgin lands. It is the glorious task of every Komsomol organization to solemnly preserve and continue bringing up youth in a communist spirit.

Komsomol committees and Komsomol projector staff and posts must create necessary conditions for the most productive labor and for living and recreation of the volunteers who come to the virgin land farms with Komsomol directions; in order for those sent to remain permanently on the plots they must also demonstrate daily care. It is necessary for rayon and oblast Komsomol committees to offer specific proposals to Soviet and economic organs on speeding up the construction of housing, youth dormitories, social-everyday living structures, and to exercise supervision over their being put into use on time.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 16 February 1985 carries almost an entire page devoted to stories about development of the new lands in Uzbekistan. One story, "On the Call of the Heart" (500 words) concerns people who are going from Namangan Oblast to the Karshi Steppe. The article notes that most of the people volunteering to go from the oblast are Komsomol members. A worker of Chortoq Sovkhoz of Chartakskiy Rayon is quoted as saying that she is moving to the Karshi Steppe with her father, two older brothers, and two younger sisters. In Kashka-Darya they will "form a family link on one of the sovkhozes there." They intend to farm "on a contract basis."

Another article, "The Youth's Strength Will Open Up Land" (600 words) discusses people from Fergana Oblast who are moving to Syr-Darya Oblast's Mekhnatabadskiy Rayon. "It is envisioned that 850 families of Fergana will move to the rayon this year. So far almost 200 families in the ranks of volunteers who have expressed the wish to work here have moved to Syr-Darya."

1,000 FAMILIES TO MOVE THIS YEAR TO SYR-DARYA

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 28 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by E. Tukhvatullina: "To New Places"]

[Excerpts] The population of Sovkhoz imeni Dzershinskiy increased suddenly by 250 persons. Fifty-four families voluntarily moved here, to Syr-Darya, from the Fergana Valley. Irrigation workers, agronomists, machine operators, irrigators, medical personnel, builders, and even bakers moved to the virgin land.

It has been over 30 years since Syr-Darya and Fergana Oblasts have befriended each other. In the 50's, hundreds of people came from the Fergana Valley, beautified the Mirzachol, and became part of the local population. Now volunteers are again coming here. By the end of this year, 1,000 families will come to live permanently on various farms of Syr-Darya Oblast, and will help the people of the Mirzachol implement the long range program of land improvement and opening of new lands indicated at the CPSU CC October 1984 Plenum.

YOUTHS SHOULD ENTER INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET MAKTABI No 11, November 1984 carries on pages 11-14 a 2,300-word article by R. Slonov, graduate student at Tashkent State University, titled "The Role of Komsomol Organizations in Pupils' Selection of Trades." The article discusses various ways in which the Komsomol, in cooperation with other organizations, helps to direct pupils into vocations where they are needed. Among other things, Slonov notes the expansion of the network of trade selection cabinets: in 1970 there were 18 such cabinets in schools of Tashkent Oblast, while in 1983 there were 130 in Taskhent city alone. At the end of the article Slonov points to some problems. "For example, despite the fact that vocation selection is being conducted on an extraordinarily broad scale, the majority of school graduates do not plan to work in an enterprise, but instead plan to study in a higher educational institution. Even when such young men and women join production kollektivs, they soon try to change their places of work and lessons. It is obvious that this situation increases fluctuation of manpower, that it causes harm to the economy and, worst of all, that it impedes social perfection of the young worker. Therefore, raising the effectiveness and productiveness of trade selection and strengthening individual work with pupils are very important tasks. In particular, Komsomol committees must pay special attention to broad introduction of measures on explaining the essence and need of mass worker trades to them, and they must also pay special attention to organizing trade selection activities in light of the particular rayon's or oblast's need for worker cadres. For example, frequently Komsomol committees approve initiatives of rural school graduates to remain and work on their own kolkhozes and sovkhoses. But in some of the rural regions of our republic with insufficient labor resources, youth also need to acquire industrial and construction trades. Therefore, in conducting trade selection activities, it is certainly necessary to take account of the territorial and branch distribution of manpower."

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY COURSE DISCUSSES PESTICIDES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET MAKTABI in Uzbek No 11, November 1984 carries on pages 44-46 a 1,300-word article by M. I. Umarov and R. Q. Qodirov of Tashkent Pedagogical Institute imeni Nizomiy titled "Study of Pesticides in the Organic Chemistry Course." The article discusses the fundamentals of organic chemistry related to pesticides which are important for chemistry teachers of the republic (especially those in rural regions) to learn how to teach.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE SYSTEM IN NEED OF OVERHAUL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET MAKTABI in Uzbek No 12, December 1984 carries on pages 17-19 a 2,000-word article by Yu. V. Voronovskiy of Tashkent Institute of Agricultural Irrigation and Mechanization Engineers, and Kh. Akbarov of Samarkand Cooperative Institute titled "Basis of Preparing Pupils for Productive Labor." The article concerns effectiveness of the vocational guidance system in Uzbekistan. The authors see many shortcomings and conclude that "it is necessary fundamentally to restructure the system of measures of trade selection in the republic." In the past 15 years much has been done in the UzSSR to improve the

educational-material base of labor instruction in the republic's general education schools. In 1970-71, there were metal and wood finishing shops in 6,589 schools of the republic, sewing shops in 1,352 schools, and other kinds of shops in 831 schools. By 1980, the number of schools with wood and metal finishing shops was 145.9 percent the number in 1970-71; for sewing shops the figure was 420.9 percent and for other shops 107.1 percent.

The authors lament that only a small percentage of pupils are involved in education-production associations. In 1978, only 29.8 percent of all pupils in the republic were attracted to them: in rural areas the figure was 52.3 percent, but in urban areas only 20.8 percent. Moreover, surveys showed that only 22 percent of pupils chose trades they had learned in education-production associations.

Some who study in technical-vocational schools do not learn their trades very well. The majority of 56 workers who came to the V. P. Chkalov Aviation Production Amalgamation from vocational-technical schools Nos 2, 13, and 55 had to be retrained or had to learn another trade entirely. "According to research, because trade selection is not well run, the need arises for 20 percent of pupils in the first year and 33 percent in the third year to change their trades."

"Among school pupils, 90 percent indicated that they would continue studies. Forty-seven percent of pupils completing urban 8th-10th grades and 33 percent completing rural 8th-10th grades expressed the desire to study and work at the same time." "Sending the majority of young people to study causes a certain amount of harm to the economy of Uzbekistan because a certain portion of those who finish school are not placed in a job for several years. For example, according to data of the UzSSR Central Statistical Administration, in 1972 only 88.1 percent of youths completing the 8th and 10th grades were placed in studies or a job." Subsequently, however, the percentage not working or studying dropped: by January 1980, it was only 2.1 percent. (In rural areas it was 1.1 percent and in urban areas 3.9 percent.) "This demonstrates that many pupils were unable precisely to determine their future trades before entering higher and secondary specialized educational institutions."

"The responses of youths placed in work at the Aviation Production Amalgamation showed that 16 percent chose their trade by chance, 5.4 percent because the trade 'appeared to have good prospects,' 7.7 percent on the recommendation of cadre departments, and 5.1 percent due to the family's influence."

"In 1981, 64 percent of rural youths who completed school began work without professional preparation, while 33 percent of rural youth continued to receive professional training."

The authors call for starting vocational orientation in the 4th and 5th grades. "We feel that in order to improve the work of trade selection and its productivity, it is necessary to indicate base enterprises in every rayon of big cities and leading enterprises in small towns. It is necessary to organize trade selection cabinets under each of those enterprises, and to attract to these cabinets psychologists, psychiatrists, doctors, teachers, and enterprise and construction administrators.

RELIGIOUS FEELINGS TERMED UNNATURAL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 12 February 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by M. Abdurasulov, senior scientific associate at the Institute of Philosophy and Law of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, entitled "We Believe in a Scientific Worldview" in which he argues that religious feelings do not have a physiological basis, but are rooted in social and psychological phenomena. Religious figures and idealist philosophers acknowledge that imagination plays an important role in religion, but claim there is some sort of natural religious feeling in every person that differs from other imaginative processes. However, it is unscientific to separate religious feelings from other psychological processes. Physiological laws lie at the base of all psychic behavior, including religious behavior. This unnatural religious feeling can only be defined with the help of social psychology. Abdurasulov further contends that religious believers do not understand the harm of religion. Most of them think religion will rescue them from life's troubles or alleviate its sorrows. However, religion cannot change reality or the actual conditions of people. It can only separate them from the surrounding world. Religion glosses over social antagonisms, isolates people from society, and offers fantasy, fables, and fabrications to help them escape reality. On the other hand, Abdurasulov believes it is incorrect to label everything that causes anxiety or dissatisfaction in people a vestige of the past. The causes of most social ills must be sought in modern practices, in the errors of various officials, in real developmental problems, and in shortcomings in educational work. Eliminating negative phenomena requires not only consistent propaganda, but the implementation of economic, organizational, and legal measures.

PRESS MUST IMPROVE WORK WITH PUBLIC CORRESPONDENTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 2 February 1985 carries on page 1 an 800-word lead editorial entitled "Main Correspondent" which criticizes the press for shortcomings in working with the letters of worker, village, and public correspondents. SOVET OZBEKISTONI has over 500 such correspondents, as well as correspondents' posts in Vladimir, Ivanovo, and Novgorod oblasts in the Nonchernozem Zone, and in the Tyumen and at BAM. The newspaper studies their letters and deals with them promptly. However, various press organs are permitting serious shortcomings in working with letters. Editorial offices of some newspapers and journals take far too long to respond to these letters, rarely feature them in their publications, and ignore the letters of public correspondents. Local party and soviet organs must increase their leadership over the press and the activities of correspondents, raise the level of ideological and education work among them, and ensure that their initiatives are more widely publicized. More public correspondents must be drawn into sections of journalist organizations. Days for press correspondents and activists should be held more frequently, along with more seminars and creative contests.

UZBEKS STUDY ALTAY TURKIC FOLKLORE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 15 February 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,300-word article by Malik Murodov entitled "Friendship Expedition" in which he comments on the results of a folklore expedition to the Mountainous Altay Autonomous Oblast in which he and another Uzbek folklorist Sodiq Nosirov took part. The scholars found many similarities in the techniques, subject matter, and traditions of Uzbek and Altay Turkic epics, which they attribute to the ancient consanguinity of the two peoples.

UZBEK ELECTRONICS MANUAL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 20 February 1985 carries on page 4 a 100-word notice by Gh. Nurmatov titled "Important Manual." It announces the appearance of Oqituvchi Publishers' book "Elektrotehnika, elektronika, avtomatika va telemekhanika asoslari" [Fundamentals of Electrotechnology, Electronics, Automation, and Telemechanics]. The book consists of an introduction and 42 sections. It is intended for pupils of upper grades in secondary general education schools. Every section is followed by test questions.

MULTI-VOLUME DICTIONARY OF LANGUAGE OF ALISHER NAVOI

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 9 February 1985 carries on page 2 a 600-word article by S. Rizayev (candidate of philological sciences, docent) titled "Explaining Dictionary of the Language of Navoi's Works." The article reviews the first volume (of 3 already published) of Fan Publisher's "Alisher Navoiy asarlari tilining izohli lughati" [Explanatory Dictionary of the Language of Alisher Navoi's Works]. This dictionary contains over 25,000 words, and is a step beyond the already existing dictionary "Navoiy asarlari lughati" [Dictionary of Navoi's Works] with 2,062 words published in 1972. The new dictionary was prepared for publication by scholars of the Department of Historical Lexicology and Lexicography of the Oriental Institute imeni Beruniy. The reviewer gives a generally positive review of the dictionary, though he makes some suggestions. For one, it would have been good to provide the Arabic script form of each word with each dictionary entry. This, Rizayev notes, was done in 1972. Nevertheless, he notes that the fourth volume is supposed to give the Arabic form in an appendix.

MEASURES TO PREVENT SPREAD OF TAPEWORM DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 13 July 1985 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by O. Rahimqoriyeva, biology teacher, Tashkent School No 235, and A. Ergashev, physician, titled "Tapeworm--A Pest." The article concerns health problems caused by tapeworms, specifically by the "askorida." Of the 267 species of tapeworm which have been found in the world, 67 of them live in the USSR, including 20 in Uzbekistan. Besides the problems which tapeworms themselves cause, they are also a factor in other diseases.

"When people, especially children, fail to observe rules of sanitary hygiene, the mature larvae enter the human organism, are absorbed into the blood in the small intestine, and go to the liver." The article discusses the life cycle of the askorida in the human body and then describes the symptoms. "When such signs appear, it is necessary to turn to medical personnel. This is because all possibilities exist in medicine today to heal tapeworm diseases." Scientific and practical observations show that children in the 7-13 age group are most likely to have the disease. Children who have it are restless and have difficulty in doing their school work.

UZBEK TEXTBOOK ON CHEMISTRY INSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 16 February 1985 carries on page 3 a 200-word article by Sh. Quvvatov and Gh. Tokhtashev titled "Just Right." The article reviews a textbook recently published by Oqituvchi Publishers: J. Fayozov's "Maktabda eng muhim himyaviy tushunchalarini organish" [Learning the Most Important Concepts of Chemistry in the School].

'HYGIENE AND HEALTH' COURSE INTRODUCED IN 8TH GRADES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 16 February 1985 carries on page 4 a 300-word report by S. Orifkhojayev, senior methodologist of the UzSSR Ministry of Education Republic Educational-Methodology Cabinet, titled "Hygiene and Health." The article discusses the 17-hour course in the 8th grade titled "Hygiene and Health." This course was introduced in accordance with a 16 May 1983 directive of the UzSSR Ministry of Education to teach a course on anatomy and hygiene in the 8th grade of UzSSR schools taught in the national language. "In the general secondary schools it is possible to use for this purpose some of the hours allocated for some of the electives." Since there is no possibility of using elective hours in 8-year schools, biology teachers are supposed to use some of the materials of the "Hygiene and Health" course in their lessons.

In the second half of 1984, week-long courses were held in the republic Central Institute of Teacher Qualification Improvement and Retraining as well as in teacher qualification improvement institutes in Tashkent city and all oblasts; these courses were on the universal introduction of the course "Hygiene and Health." Orifkhojayev notes that good results can be achieved by utilizing local materials in explaining certain topics and by attracting medical workers and school doctors to teach them.

CIRCULATION OF UZBEK, RUSSIAN LANGUAGE SPORTS PAPERS GIVEN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 8 February 1985 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by A. Privalov, deputy editor of OZBEKISTON FIZKUL'TURACHISI and FIZKUL'TURNIK UZBEKISTANA, titled "Propagandizer of Physical Tempering." The article is devoted to the 50th anniversary of the newspaper [issued in Uzbek and Russian editions respectively] OZBEKISTON FIZKUL'TURACHISI and FIZKUL'TURNIK UZBEKISTANA. Privalov gives the sizes of their present editions as "over 80,000" for the former and "almost 30,000" for the latter.

KOMSOMOL COMMITTEES HIT FOR FAILURE TO STOP YOUTH CRIME

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 19 Feb 85 p 1

[Article: "In the Uzbekistan LKSM Central Committee: Let's Pay Special Attention to Adolescents"]

[Text] On 16 February, there was an enlarged meeting of the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee Buro with the participation of responsible workers of the Uzbekistan SSR Procurator's Office, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the State Committee on Trade and Technical Education, and the Ministry of Education, as

well as the first secretaries of oblast, city, and rayon Komsomol committees. The buro considered work jointly carried out by the republic Komsomol committee and the organs of law and order in 1984 and January 1985 on the prevention of law violation among juvenile adolescents and youths.

It was noted at the meeting that last year Komsomol committees fulfilled the instructions of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee and, together with organs of law and order, and with social organizations, firmly carried out work to fulfill the resolutions of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee 16th plenum and put an end to manifestations among adolescents which are alien to society.

However, measures being implemented in this area did not give a productive result. There is insufficient balance in the activity of Komsomol committees and organs of law and order in preventing law violation among juveniles in Dzhizak, Tashkent, and Navoi Oblasts, and in Tashkent city. Serious shortcomings exist in conducting individual sponsoring work and in organizing work in place of residence.

The Komsomol committees of Karshi, Dzhizak, and Denov cities, Leninskiy and Khamzinskiy Rayons of Tashkent city, and of Navoiskiy, Uchkudukskiy, Ferganskiy, Markhamatskiy, Uychinskiy, Dekhkanabadskiy, and Yangiarykskiy Rayons were sharply criticized for conducting unsatisfactory work in the area of prevention of law violation. The above Komsomol committees had a formalistic approach to the sponsorship of hard-to-raise adolescents. It is necessary to further improve cooperation with inspectorates of work with juveniles. It is necessary to bring work which has been started to a conclusion.

The buro assigned republic Komsomol committees to help create everywhere a state of absolute intolerance of behavior alien to society among juveniles and youth, and to direct their primary attention to prophylactic work.

NEGATIVE INFLUENCE OF WESTERN FILMS ON SOVIET YOUTH DISCUSSED

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 22 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by A. Eshonqulov, candidate of philosophical sciences: "'Interlocutor' Answers Your Questions"]

[Text] If you follow the weekly cinema posters you see the names of a lot of foreign, especially Western, films. Doesn't the showing of these films have a negative influence on the upbringing of our youth? After all, in most of them, even if not openly, isn't the bourgeois way of life propagated?

In bringing Soviet youth up in the spirit of high communist ideals, it is necessary to give special attention to the harmful influence of Western bourgeois propaganda. In particular, today, when a sharp struggle is taking place between the socialist ideology and bourgeois ideology, reactionary forces are searching for innumerable ways to influence Soviet youth and therefore are spending incredible sums.

Bourgeois propaganda tries to penetrate our lives through ways of tourism and cultural ties. Here works of art certainly have a special role. Frequently the question arises, "Why are works of harmful bourgeois art disseminated among Soviet youth? Can't they all be prohibited?"

First of all, it is not permitted to propagate any extremely harmful works of art. Nor has there been any agitation of works of reactionary art in the areas of imitative arts or of cinema films, artistic literature, or other types of art. But sometimes when examples of bourgeois art are shown here, ideas contradictory to our life are expressed in one way or another. When our young people see, read, or hear such works of art, they acquire certain concepts about bourgeois reality and about the bourgeois way of life.

The most important thing is that we must form healthy, high esthetic tastes in our youth.

In order to know good quality, it is necessary to avoid the bad quality in what is bad, and in order to value the beautiful, it is necessary to avoid the frivolous. By despising the bad, it is possible to know the good more profoundly.

WAYS OF COUNTERING RELIGIOUS BELIEF IN YOUTH DISCUSSED

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 22 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by A. Eshonqulov, candidate of philosophical sciences: "'Interlocutor' Answers Your Questions"]

[Text] There are people who finish secondary school and know well the secrets of the origin of the universe and natural phenomena. So why do some young people still believe in religion?

There have been tens and hundreds of books written about the essence of religion and its characteristics, and about the methods and ways of struggling against it. It is not difficult to witness that the majority of the generation born and raised under the Soviet system have taken as their convictions not pseudo-scientific and harmful religious concepts, but true scientific Marxist world views about life, everyday living, society, and progress.

Nevertheless, one still encounters some people--unfortunately among the recent adult generation and youth--who are poisoned with religion or are in opposition to the fundamental essence of man's life, and who believe in religious concepts which cause people not happiness, but hardship.

In my opinion, it appears that one of the main reasons for this is that the psychological fundamentals of religion have still not been sufficiently studied. The struggle against religion should not be carried out only through giving lectures, holding discussions, holding scientific-theoretical conferences, distributing questionnaires among the population, organizing question-and-answer evenings, and uncovering the misdeeds of the defenders of religion.

Man's nature is very delicate and complex. Through influencing it, it is possible to modify man's character and world view in a certain direction. The defenders of religion know this well. Therefore, they stress the necessity of influencing the individual at certain times and in certain ways. The first to weave religious concepts thought quite a bit about how to direct man's feelings. An individual is always most interested in phenomena out of the ordinary and is attentive to strange and original things, and to pageantry. Religious leaders who took note of these characteristics attempted to show that religion was man's only redemption.

Parents and teachers should carry out certain useful measures to free young people from religious captivity. For instance, it is appropriate to present young men and women getting married with certain serious obligations. The influence in young people's hearts would be long lasting if on wedding days innumerable appropriate and inappropriate toasts were eliminated and replaced with pledged by the bride and groom to work honestly and to respect and care for elders.

Mourning ceremonies in the family and among relatives also have a negative influences on young people. Hopelessness, indifference to life, and belief in another world would be less widespread if there was less beating of the ground and sobbing for days, and fewer prayers, and if instead of this, adults, by recalling over and over the deceased's good qualities, reminded youths that death is a natural process.

Old people follow various superstitions when there is a birth in the family. The beshiktoy [ceremony when an infant is first placed in a crib], the ceremony of hair cutting, and other such customs based on religious precepts can cause formation of some kind of religious feelings in young parents. The happiness of the birth of a child should be marked in other ways. Isn't the main thing to think about ways for the young newborn to grow in a healthy fashion and to grow fast mentally?

It is possible to think of many useful measures with a scientific content like the above. But very little work is being done in the area of broadly disseminating such measures. The implementation of these practical measures is more useful and productive than just criticizing religion.

RAYON SCHOOL NEEDS MORE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 26 February 1985 carries on page 4 a 300-word article by O. Rajabov, director of Secondary School imeni Lenin, Ulyanovskiy Rayon, Kashka-Darya Oblast, titled "Let's Increase Our Achievements." The article concerns the teaching of Russian language at Rajabov's school. The school has 756 pupils and 45 teachers. Much of the article deals with positive achievements, but Rajabov notes that there are also shortcomings. "The primary reason for this is the shortage of Russian language teachers in our school. Therefore, although there are over 25 pupils in the classes of our school, Russian language is not taught in divided sections. But these shortcomings cannot be resolved without the help of the rayon department of people's education."

EDITORIAL CITES PROBLEMS OF ORPHANAGES, BOARDING SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 2 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 900-word editorial titled "Devoting Our Hearts to Orphanages." The editorial concerns problems of orphanages and boarding schools. It notes that work in orphanages is difficult but important. At present there are 35 orphanages and boarding schools in Uzbekistan. Many of these institutions have subsidiary plots, but one each in Andizhan and 3 in Samarkand are cited as lacking them. The editorial notes that every year late in the summer many young specialists who come to work in orphanages and boarding schools decide to leave after hearing of the hard job of working in these institutions. One serious problem remaining in boarding schools is children's free time. This is because "children's free time must not remain outside of pedagogical influence."

TEACHERS' POOR RUSSIAN CITED AS PROBLEM IN INSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 2 February 1985 carries on page 2 a 200-word article by N. Iskandarov titled "Oblast Conference." The article reports on the Namangan Oblast Conference of Russian Language Teachers. Head of the Oblast Department of People's Education E. Ahmedov gave a report on the tasks of the organs of people's education in improving learning and instruction of Russian language in preschool educational institutions and in schools. Ahmedov notes that unfortunately the teaching of Russian speech does not correspond to the constantly increasing demands in all preschool educational institutions and schools. One of the reasons is that "the teachers themselves have a poor mastery of Russian and have a formalistic attitude to the lessons they conduct."

FIRST GERMAN TEXTBOOK FOR UZBEK VUZ PREPARATORY GROUPS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 6 February 1985 carries on page 4 a 200-word report by S. Musayev, Tashkent State University docent, titled "German Language Textbook." The article reviews the recently published "Nemis tilidan darslik" [Textbook of the German Language] issued by Oqituvchi Publishers. The authors are two teachers who have long worked in the foreign languages department of Tashkent State University, Meri Ner'yayevna Borukhova and Kholida Abduraimovna Abdurahmonova. The textbook is primarily intended for preparatory groups of higher educational institutions, but it can also be used by those who want to learn German on their own. The textbook is written in accordance with the curriculum approved by the UzSSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education, and is intended for 170-180 hours of class lessons. The textbook helps pupils prepare for entrance exams to higher educational institutions, and develop speaking skills. Musayev calls the appearance of this book "very important."

PROBLEMS IN UzSSR EDUCATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET MAKTABI in Uzbek No 11, November 1984 carries on pages 3-7 an unsigned editorial titled "Let Us Be Loyal to the Ideas of October and the Testament of Lenin." The editorial discusses problems in education which remain even following the 16th Plenum of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. "In some places educational administration workers, institute

rectorates, and boards of educational institutions" appear not to have drawn the necessary conclusions: recent cases of bribe-taking have involved dean of Tashkent Oblast Pedagogical Institute Gh. R. Pardayev, department chairman of Tashkent Institute of Textiles and Light Industry S. T. Hamidov, director of Bukhara Construction Tekhnikum Z. Baqoyev, and director of Samarkand Cooperative Tekhnikum Nizomov. One particularly obvious piece of evidence of wrongdoing in schools of the republic is the poorly trained students who become "medalists." Of the 871 "medalists" who applied to republic pedagogical education institutions, 167 received unsatisfactory marks of "2" on the first exam. School construction is also lagging. Of the classroom space for 131,134 pupils which was to be built in 1984, only 16 percent was completed by mid-year, and only 62.1 percent in the first 9 months. Navoi, Surkhan-Darya, Khorezm, and Syr-Darya Oblasts are particularly behind schedule in this area. The number of pupils accepted into preschool educational institutions was 7,598 behind plan. Due to poor preparation for August conferences, in some places the instructional letters of the USSR and UzSSR Ministry of Education on changes in the curriculum were not discussed. "In particular the question of feeding and supplying the indicated assortment and norms of food to children in preschool education institutions, children's houses, boarding schools, and extended day groups cannot be said to be normal. The indicated calorie intake is not being assured, the food is of poor quality, and in particular it contains too little milk, fruit and other vitamins."

EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHER FAILS TO MEET PLAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET MAKTABI in Uzbek No 11, November 1984 carries on pages 7-9 a 1,500-word article by T. T. Khonkhojayev, department chairman of the UzSSR Committee of People's Control, titled "Attention to Textbooks Is One of Our Important Tasks." The article is a generally critical account of the activities of Uzbekistan's Oqituvchi Publishers, which issues textbooks and other educational materials. Between 1978 and 1983, school library collections were given 49.8 million copies of books of 199 different titles. There are presently "over 110" textbooks for schools with instruction in Uzbek.

As of 15 September 1983, 1.7 million copies of 10 titles of books had still not been received by republic schools. (These were supposed to have been delivered by 1 July.) Approximately 100,000 children in Uzbek language schools began first grade without reading primers. Three titles of textbooks for second and third grade pupils due at the beginning of the school year were not published until December 1983; they did not reach pupils until January and February 1984.

"The target dates for textbook publication are again being missed this year because of the fault of Oqitubchi Publishers (director N. Khatamov). For example, by 30 July 1984, i.e., a month beyond the deadline, 1.264 million textbooks in 9 titles had still not been delivered to book trade organizations."

Sometimes the publisher ignores the quantities indicated in orders from the Ministry of Culture and consequently produces too many or too few books. The publisher produced 75,000 instead of the needed 158,000 geometry books for the 6th-8th grades in 1983-84, and 73,000 instead of 144,000 Uzbek language textbooks

for 7th-8th grades. Because of such cases, republic schools failed to receive 7.5 million textbooks between 1978 and 1983. On the other hand, in 1984 the publisher printed 415,000 Russian language and physics textbooks for 10th grades instead of the planned 79,000, and 415,000 9th grade modern history textbooks instead of the planned 77,000.

The quality of binding and attractiveness of the books need improvement. On its part, the Ministry of Education needs to do a better job of delivering manuscripts of textbooks and curricula to the publisher. Better distribution of the books requires closer attention to the previous book orders from local organs of people's education and to school library collections.

Altogether, there was a shortage of 7.1 million books in republic schools in the 1983-84 school year in one group of subjects, while a surplus of 1.5 million books in other subjects. An investigation of 7 schools in Syr-Darya showed, for example, that there was a shortage of 4,247 textbooks, and a surplus of 3,114 others. Similar cases occur around the republic. Problems are also cited in the care of books in school collections.

Sometimes the availability of books determines what subject is taught. For example, because no Spanish textbooks were available for the 4th grade of one of the schools with tuition in Russian, the class studied another foreign language.

ROUNDTABLE ON PROBLEMS OF UZBEK LITERATURE INSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SHARQ YULDUZI in Uzbek No 12, December 1984 carries on pages 173-198 a 13,300-word roundtable under the rubric "Literature and the School." The discussion revolves around problems of Uzbek literature instruction and touches on many related problems of Uzbek literary studies. The first comments are by doctor of philological sciences Professor Ghulom Karimov. Karimov says that much remains to be done to improve the teaching of Uzbek literature in higher educational institutions. Among the tasks are to improve curricula and textbooks. Karimov laments the lack of a special textbook on Uzbek Soviet literature for higher educational institution students. Among the specific aspects which he says requires improvement in the study of Uzbek literature is the question of literary relations. Karimov criticizes the currently used "pseudo-scholarly" approach which just 1) compares themes in works by pairs of writers of Uzbek and other nationalities (e.g., Tatars, Kazakhs, and Tajiks), and 2) examines questions of translations into other languages. What is needed is an explanation of similarities in literature through the similarities in social conditions of peoples of Central Asia. After the uniting of Central Asia to Russia in the second half of the 19th century, "the peoples of the region, Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Tajiks, Turkmen, and Kirghiz had the same historical fate, and under the same kinds of social conditions carried on a struggle for the same kind of social task--to become liberated from colonial and national oppression." Karimov demonstrates the need to study Uzbek and Tajik literature together by citing Ye. Bertel's statement that the history of Uzbek literature could not be written without considering materials written in Tajik. Karimov also emphasizes the need to remember that in the post 1905 period when progressive literary currents appeared, "such reactionary literary currents as religious-mystic and feudal-court literature continued to exist." Karimov regrets that there are still manifestations of onesidedness in evaluating the works of such writers of the 1920's as Behbudiy, Cholpan, and Fitrat.

Laureat of the Republic State Prize imeni Beruniy Professor Ozod Sharafiddinov explores the reasons that young people do not read more. He claims that "among those who read too little, specialists occupy first place." Sharafiddinov knows many students in the Uzbek language and literature faculties of Tashkent State University and republic pedagogical institutes who have not read (and do not want to read) the literature indicated in the curricula. One of the reasons young people do not read more is that a lot of mediocre literature is being produced. But another is the amount of literature instruction. "As is known, according to the decision of the Ministry of Education, the time allocated for literature in the upper grade curriculum has been shortened. Previously, 3 hours were devoted weekly to literature in the 8th-10th grades, and about 105 hours of literature lessons were devoted annually in each grade. Now 2 hours are taught weekly. It is hard to understand the reasons for such a cut. After all, the importance of belles-lettres has been repeatedly stated at congresses of our party, in documents of the Central Committee, and at a number of plenums. It is clear to all that in conditions of developed socialism when the raising of an individual well-rounded in all aspects is an important task, this cannot be accomplished without the help of literature. Therefore, why did the Ministry of Education cut the instruction of literature in the school by a full 30 percent? This cannot be explained or justified in any way. Moreover, one cannot approve of the cut in hours allocated for the study of literature in the 5th-7th grades."

Sharafiddinov also calls for more study of works which are now being written to replace a set curriculum which remains static for many years. He suggests a 10-15 hour "reserve" in school curricula which could be used for new works. Sharafiddinov feels that literature textbooks need improvement. He laments the fact that there are many literature teachers who do not take their work seriously and conduct class in boring fashion.

Another participant in the discussion is Honored Teacher of the UzSSR, candidate of pedagogical sciences Qudrat Ahmedov. Ahmedov regrets that students entering pedagogical higher educational institutions at best know the works indicated for study in the literature curriculum. He says that the 4-5 hours allocated for studying such works as "Farhod and Shirin," "Mother," "Slaves," "Scorpion From the Pulpit," and "Sacred Blood" are not enough. Moreover, when changes need to be made in the curriculum for one reason or another, those for literature are the first to be "hit." Most students entering higher educational institutions make 20-30 orthographic and stylistic mistakes in a 2-page composition. Many mediocre students with little interest in literature enter philology faculties because they know it is easy to study there.

The unsatisfactory writing skills of Uzbeks wanting to enter higher education are brought up by other participants as well. N. Khudayberganov says that of the 2,000 students who applied to Tashkent State University's Law Faculty 4 or 5 years ago, the compositions of almost 800 were judged unsatisfactory. Candidate of philological sciences docent Tokhta Boboyev says that nearly half of the students taking entrance exams for higher educational institutions fail to write a satisfactory composition on literature.

ROUNDTABLE ON UZBEK LANGUAGE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SHARQ YULDUZI in Uzbek No 1, January 1985 carries on pages 171-182 a 7,400-word roundtable under the rubric "Questions of Literary Language: Art or Craft?" The discussion revolves around questions of the Uzbek literary language. The first participant, Hamid Ghulom, emphasizes the need for authors to use language of the period about which they write. Some writers, especially poets, "forget the popular language and write in language which they term 'literary' (kitobiy) and which has entirely lost the power to affect human feelings." In this regard Ghulom criticizes Barot Boygobilov's poetic novel "Yulduzli osmon" [Starry Sky] which Ghulom claims was written in "the literary language of the 15th century." Said Ahmad complains that the Uzbek literary language is "year by year losing its color, shine, and tender quality"; he also complains that young and middle aged writers are using the same words over and over. Ahmad considers that a language's wealth is measured by how many synonyms it has, and in this regard he thinks Uzbek is very rich. Writers should know "their mother tongue with all its colors, tones, and subtleties." Ozod Sharafiddinov criticizes a number of authors' use of Uzbek, including roundtable participant H. Ghulom. He insists that "there are no small matters in the struggle for richness, color, and precise style of language." Sharafiddinov criticizes translations into Uzbek by people who have a solid knowledge of neither Russian nor Uzbek. The "translations" appear in a "language of translations" which is artificial, strange, and inexact. Sharafiddinov notes that literary language not only conveys information, but also "serves to have an emotional-esthetic effect on the reader." There are many young writers who have not studied Uzbek enough, although there are others, such as Toghay Murod, Erkin A'zamov, and Khayriddin Sultonov, who are very skillful.

VALUE OF RUSSIAN AS INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE OF TRANSLATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SHARQ YULDUZI in Uzbek No 1, January 1985 carries on pages 194-197 a 2,600-word article by Oktam Nurmatov titled "Where Does the Miraculous Key Lie?" The article discusses the role of Russian as a language through which works are translated into Uzbek. Nurmatov begins by noting that with the exception of a small number of translations into Uzbek directly from other languages, the best works of West European authors have been translated into Uzbek primarily through Russian translations. He notes that generally scholars who do comparative studies of German, English, and French authors' works into Uzbek state that it is necessary to know the language of the original to make a translation, that there are many mistakes made because translations are made via other translations, and that it is necessary to move to direct translations from Romance and Germanic languages into Uzbek. Nurmatov cites a 1960 OZBEKISTON MADANIYATI article by N. Vladimirova which states that "any attempt to deny the necessity for the translator to know the language of the original evokes disagreement among all people who favor truly creative work on translation."

Nurmatov says that although this is true, "the question must be approached objectively. It has been several decades since it was justifiably demanded in our republic that works be translated directly from the original language.

"Serious work is being carried out to resolve this question positively. But it is still too early to say that this problem will be fully and positively resolved in the near future and that foreign literature will only be translated from the original language. There are, of course, objective reasons for this.

"First of all, while there are over 2,000 languages in the world, only 10 of them--English, Russian, Chinese, Hindi, Spanish, German, Japanese, Arabic, French, and Italian--are widespread, because most of the world's population speaks these languages. Thus, at a time when there are so many languages on earth, when peoples' and nationalities' efforts to understand each other better have grown to an unprecedented degree, and under conditions when economic and cultural ties between them have become a vital necessity, it is impossible to translate only directly from the original language. Consequently, literary relations among the world's large and small peoples also take place primarily via the bridge of the above great languages, and this is an objective natural consequence. For this reason, since ancient times translation has utilized the means of 'rendering through another language.' Works of foreign authors' works enter Uzbek literature through the Russian language and this is a natural situation."

Nurmatov says that if translations are to be made exclusively from the language of the original in Uzbekistan, "a great army" of translators will be needed. Although a cadre of people knowing foreign languages is being trained, there are some problems in this area; moreover, because belles-lettres translation is an art, not everyone who knows two languages can be a translator. Nurmatov notes that there are already Russian translations of works available which preserve the original's "ideological maturity" and "artistic elegance." "If we would require translation only from the original language, we would certainly become acquainted in our native language with invaluable works of world literature only with a very great delay. Nurmatov also points out that great experience has already been accumulated in the field of translation into Russian.

"Through these arguments we are not putting forth the idea that it is not necessary to know the original language, or that translation via an auxiliary language is fully satisfactory. On the contrary, we are pointing out that along with positively resolving the question as quickly as possible of moving fully to rendering foreign authors' works directly from the original language, it is necessary to search for productive ways to bring Uzbek translators up to the level of the original, and research the theoretical and practical questions of indirect translation through the example of the creative works of such masterful Uzbek translators as Ghafur Ghulom, Maqsud Shaykhzoda, Mirzakalom Ismoilov, Asqad Mukhtor, Abdulla Oripov, Erkin Vohidov, and Qodir Mirmuhamedov." In this same area Nurmatov suggests using people who know foreign languages in the editing of Uzbek translations of works from the respective languages, holding discussions of translations in foreign languages and literature departments of higher educational institutions, and making Uzbek word for word translations as an aid in artistic translations. "At the same time, it is necessary to make comparative studies of given works into languages close [to Uzbek]--Azerbaijani, Kirghiz, Kazakh, and Turkmen--and to positively resolve such questions as improving criticism of translation."

Much of Nurmatov's article is devoted to translations into Uzbek of Schiller's works. In this discussion Nurmatov emphasizes the need to use a high quality Russian translation on which to base the Uzbek re-translation. He concludes his article, "It is necessary to continue translating works of West European authors through Russian. Knowing how to select a well-done Russian translation text as the original will remain one of the important factors on the way to improving this work."

EGOTISTICAL GIRLS SHOULD LEARN TRADITIONAL ROLES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 22 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 700-word article by N. Khudoyqulov, teacher of Russian language and literature at Shakhrisyabskiy Rayon Secondary School No 46, titled "Politeness and Beauty." In it the author disapprovingly relates an incident on a bus in which the selfish, egotistical behavior of one young woman is contrasted with that of another who is a young mother with her baby. From this specific case, Khudoyqulov makes a general argument in favor of teaching traditional roles to Uzbek women, saying that the mother should play the leading role in bringing up female children to keep house and cook. He attacks such "unfeminine" behavior as loud talk and laughter, drinking alcoholic beverages, card playing, pursuit of high living, being over-made up and dressed too fashionably.

International

WESTERN EXPLOITATION OF 'ISLAMIC FACTOR' RIPPED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 17 February 1985 carries on page 3 a 2,100-word article by Prof Dr of Philosophy Iso Jabborov entitled "Anticommunism in the Guise of Islam" in which he attacks American efforts to turn Muslims in Central Asia and the Middle East against the Soviet Union. According to him, the basic reason that bourgeois propagandists appeal to religion as an anticommunist and anti-Soviet weapon is that, on one hand, the prestige of the Soviet Union and socialist system grows daily throughout the world, and on the other hand, the colonialist regime is coming to an end and bourgeois ideology is being rejected. Therefore, anti-communists falsify socialism and its accomplishments, distort Marxist tenets on religion and atheism, and attempt to turn the Soviet people against Soviet policies in this area. Another reason for Western exploitation of religion in the ideological struggle is that religious ideology has been a crucial means for centuries of keeping the masses in spiritual and social slavery and of subordinating them to the interests of the ruling classes. However, under the influence of socialism and technological progress religion is losing its grip on the world's peoples. According to official statistics 8.5 million people in the world renounce religion each year, and 18 percent of the world's population has no religion (compared with 0.2 percent at the beginning of the 20th century). Still, 43 bourgeois and 17 Afro-Asian countries have an official state religion. In no country does religion enjoy the prominence it does in the United States. The U.S. Congress begins every session with prayer. When a president takes office he reads an oath with his hand on a Bible. The national slogan is "In God We Trust." In the states of

Arkansas, New Jersey, and Maryland, atheists cannot serve as legal witnesses. In 16 states penalties for opposing religion include fines up to \$30,000 and prison sentences up to 3 years.

United States President Reagan's campaign against the Soviet Union has enlisted the aid of a number of religious and nationalist figures, including anti-communists in Muslim states. The reactionary press in some Arab countries is filled with slanderous materials about Central Asian Muslims. Western ideologists claim that religion will always survive in the Soviet Union, and that the Soviet Government has long had to contend with the religious fervor and opposition of the Muslims in Central Asia and the Northern Caucasus. On this basis President Reagan's circle has attempted to restore the John Dulles strategy by exploiting the "Islamic factor." United States leaders portray themselves as the friends of the Arabs primarily because the capitalist world gets 74 percent of its oil from them and because the Arabs have deposited \$300 billion in Western banks.

Lately, Western mass media and propaganda centers have been focusing on the religious situation in the USSR. Radio stations like VOA, BBC, and Deutsche Welle have daily broadcasts on the religious problem, and books and symposia are also used to spread subversive ideology. Especially since the events in Iran and Afghanistan bourgeois propagandists have chattered a lot about an "Islamic resurgence," and have presented themselves as concerned friends of Islam. One reason for their concern is that there are now 800 million Muslims in 120 countries. Islam is the state religion of 42 countries. Muslims form the majority population of 30 countries and 90-100 percent of the population of 20 countries. Imperialism does not want to lose its influence over such a force, which is why it is exploiting the "Islamic factor" against the USSR.

Professional anticommunists and soviotologists, various reactionary organizations, and religious, scientific, and other figures are heaping slander on socialism and attempting to arouse feelings of ethnic conflict among Soviet peoples in order to create dissatisfaction with the Soviet Government and its policies. Islamic anticommunists call on Muslims of the Soviet East to help the West rescue them from "religious persecution" and "spiritual oppression." An article published in the journal of the World Islamic League in 1982 urged Western imperialists to free quickly, that is to say invade, Central Asia. Such intrigues only arouse contempt or laughter in the Soviet people, but can confuse foreign Muslims who do not have precise information about the real truth in Central Asia. Lately, bourgeois propagandists have been prattling about the incompatibility of Islam and communism in an attempt to strew discord between the Soviet Union and Muslim countries, impede developing relations between them, and divert their peoples away from the fight against social oppression and imperialism.

Today, a portion of the Soviet people remains under the influence of religion. According to recent sociological research 80 percent of the population has renounced religion, 8-10 percent is religious, and the remainder vacillate. Among the population in the Soviet East 10-15 percent is religious, an alarming situation. The CPSU and Soviet Government have never concealed their goal of exposing the reactionary essence of religion, liberating the Soviet people from religious vestiges, and instilling a materialistic worldview. Atheistic education

is an integral component of communist education. The communist must be intolerant of those who deviate from Marxist concepts on the social essence of religion. Bourgeois ideologs and clerical anticommunists falsify Marxism-Leninism and its doctrine of scientific atheism. They depict it as abstract humanism divorced from concrete conditions, and call atheism immoral and non-humanistic. It angers them that only socialism creates the conditions for educating people who are morally pure and free from ancient vestiges and that socialist humanism is aimed at realizing truth, social justice, and the well-being of mankind.

DRA PUBLICATION IDENTIFIES ENEMIES OF REVOLUTION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 23 February 1985 carries on page 3 a 600-word commentary by T. Mamajonov entitled "'White Book'" in which he discusses the "White Book," a publication prepared by the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs to identify the enemies of the Afghanistan revolution. It reveals that the undeclared war against the DRA is being waged by American imperialism and its Middle Eastern allies, Pakistani ruling circles, and Chinese hegemonists. This war began long before the April Revolution, but its true goals were disguised under the cloak of preserving peace and stability in this region. Only after the April Revolution provided the first opportunity for the Afghan people to pursue a truly independent development did its enemies show their true face. The book provides evidence exposing the subversive deeds of Pakistani ruling circles who act as the United States' policemen in the area. Pakistan's military dictatorship has turned the country into a staging ground for aggression, and supports Afghan emigration missions, headquarters, and over 100 centers and bases for training terrorists and subversives operating in Afghanistan. Pakistan has rejected all initiatives of the DRA Government to normalize the situation by political means, because the present situation conforms to the interests of American imperialism. The "White Book" speaks about the history of friendship between the USSR and Afghanistan and how it is being strengthened today. It expresses support for the Soviet initiative to resolve the problem by effecting a halt to outside interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

ELECTRIC ENERGY FOR AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 3 February 1985 carries on page 4 a 100-word item from UzTAG entitled "Energy for a Fraternal Country" which reports that a new electric line being put up by Sredazelektroset'sstroy Trust will make it possible to supply electric energy to one of the largest industrial centers in Afghanistan. The task of stretching high voltage lines from the Amu-Zang-2 substation up to the Amudarya River has been completed, and workers have pledged to extend the line across the river by the end of the first quarter. This is the second electric line stretched between the USSR and DRA. The first line was finished a year ago. It stretched to Hairaton City in Afghanistan and delivers nearly 5 million kilowatt hours electric energy for production and municipal services from the Central Asian energy system.

AFGHAN STUDIES ON ALISHER NAVOI REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 1 February 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,100-word article by Prof Abduzuhur Abduazizov entitled "Worldwide Glory" in which he reviews studies by Afghan scholars of the life and works of Alisher Navoi, founder of Uzbek classical literature. Studies include a 1981 Dari translation by Mir Husain Shah of Minorsky's English translation of Barthold's Russian biography of Navoi; a 1981 Dari translation of a 1948 Persian edition of Navoi's dictionary; a 1981 article by Jalaliddin Siddiqiy on Navoi's support of public works, education, and the arts; and 1980-1981 articles by various scholars on Navoi's works. Articles about Navoi have also appeared in the Uzbek newspaper YULDUZ and the Turkmen newspaper GURASH. Scientific forums on Navoi studies were held in 1981 at the Afghan Academy of Sciences and in 1982 at Kabul University, which led to the publication of proceedings, Khandamir's biography of Navoi, and a bibliography of Navoi's works.

HOMELAND SOCIETY CHAIRMAN COMMENTS ON LETTERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 1 February 1985 carries on page 7 an 800-word article by A. Lugmonov [chairman of the Uzbek Homeland Society] entitled "Images of Compatriots in the Lines" in which he quotes from letters sent to the society by Uzbeks living abroad. Letter writers include Abdulla Toychiyev, who has lived in West Germany for 38 years; Jamil Barno Osifiy and Abdulmajid Ishchi, Uzbeks of Afghanistan; Abdulahad Temur, a resident of Turkey; and Zaynab al-Bukhariy, an Uzbek born in Syria. The letters are written in Arabic, Persian, English, German, Dari, and other languages, thank the society for facilitating correspondence with relatives, and express amazement at the changes occurring in Uzbekistan. Lugmonov comments that compatriots are becoming better informed about the reality of Uzbek life and progress under Soviet rule, and that they do not believe the "voices" which paint socialist reality black.

AFGHAN TEACHERS VISIT UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 20 February 1985 carries on page 1 an 150-word article by an OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI correspondent titled "To Friends To Study Experience." The article tells about the visit of a "large delegation" of teachers from Afghanistan to Tashkent. The main reason for the visit is to study the experience in education. The delegation included teachers of upper and lower grades, as well as inspectors of the Afghan Ministry of People's Education. The delegation was received at the UzSSR Ministry of People's Education where it was welcomed by Deputy Minister of Education N. R. Rahmonov. The delegation visited a number of schools and preschool education institutions.

UZBEK MAQAM ENSEMBLE TOURS FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 8 Feb 85 p 4

[Article: "Sayqal Going to Paris"]

[Excerpt] The Sayqal maqamist ensemble of Pasdargamskiy Rayon House of Culture has prepared a new program. Works of Navoi, Babur, and Sa'diy figure in the repertoire of the amateur group. They will display this program in Paris, at the World Festival of Musicologists. The amateur folklore group will also give concerts in Italy and Switzerland.

WESTERN SCHOLARS OF UZBEK LITERATURE SLAMMED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SHARQ YULDUZI in Uzbek No 1, January 1985 carries on pages 163-166 a 1,400-word article by Vohid Abdullayev titled "Look at the Reality, Sirs!" The article is devoted to demonstrating that Western scholars of Uzbek literature distort the truth. Those criticized include Haloshi Kuntibur, Richard Pipes, Edward Allworth, J. Critchlow, Alexandre Bennigsen, Daniel Matuszewski, Robert Barrett, David Montgomery, Geoffrey Wheeler, E. Seymour Becker, Joan Matley, E. Naby, Barry Rosen, Mobin Shorish, Anna Procek, and Harold Betersby. Allworth is mocked for failing to distinguish between the poetry of Arabs, Turks, Persians, and Central Asians; Critchlow is taken to task for claiming that Central Asians' culture developed under the influence of Arabic and Persian culture. Abdullayev uses examples of Uzbek poetry of the 16th-19th centuries to demonstrate that Western scholars are mistaken. He welcomes recent articles by prominent Uzbek writers and literature scholars which unmask "foreign opponents." Abdullayev concludes by saying that he made similar arguments when he traveled to the United States in 1961 as part of a six-member Soviet delegation which visited such universities as Columbia, Harvard, Stanford, Berkeley and Indiana.

GDR SCHOLARS STUDY UZBEK LITERATURE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SHARQ YULDUZI in Uzbek No 10, October 1984 carries on pages 201-203 a 1,900-word article by candidate of philological sciences Shavkat Karimov titled "Achievements of Our Literature." The article concerns attention given to Soviet Uzbek literature in the GDR. Karimov notes that "precious works of our literature" have been translated into over 40 languages of the world (besides the translations into languages of the nationalities and peoples living in the USSR). Consequently, foreign scholars, including those in the GDR, have begun to examine Uzbek literature. In this regard Karimov mentions articles and research by A. Kurella on Alisher Navoi and Ghafur Ghulom; by N. Tun and P. Kirchen on Abdulla Qodiriy; by G. Dudek on Hamza, Oybek, and Abdulla Qahhor; by R. (Reubert) on Oybek, Abdulla Oripov, and Muhammad Ali; by Helmut Tsemke on Odil Yuqobov; by KH. (Gutsche) on Khudoyberdi Tokhtaboyev; and by Siegrid (Kleinmichel) and I. (Gutsche) on Temur Polatov.

Karimov expresses agreement with GDR scholar Gerhard Shauman, who said that "for the German reader in the 1920's and even 1950's, Soviet literature meant Russian literature, but today the names of representatives of the multinational Soviet literature are as precious as the names of famous Russian writers."

Among the pieces of research Karimov discusses are Berlin scholar Siegrid (Kleinmichel's) reviews of works by Sherali Turdiyev and Okhunjon Sobirov. (Kleinmichel) recognizes that certain literatures served as a bridge in relations between Eastern and Western literatures. Kleinmichel also provides detailed information about Uzbek audiences' familiarity with works of European authors' works by way of Azerbaijani and Tatar theatre troupes and likewise about their having read the best works of Western literature first of all through translations into Turkish, Arabic, Azerbaijani, Tatar, and Russian. (Kleinmichel) discusses the fact that Hamza, Saken Sayfullin, Sadriddin Ayniy, Beyimbet Maulin, and other writers who struggled to create new Uzbek, Kazakh, and Tajik national literatures in Central Asia at the beginning of the 20th century also tried to study the foremost literary achievements of foreign countries of the East. (Kleinmichel) also notes that the knowledge of Persian and other Turkic languages by most Central Asian writers and, like their predecessors, their ability to write easily in both Turkic and Persian also helped reinforce mutual literary influence in the region.

Karimov mentions works by Uzbek authors which have recently been published in German, Czech and Polish.

Military

TURKESTAN DEPUTY COMMANDER ON ARMY, NAVY DAY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 22 February 1985 carries on page 3 an 1,800-word article by Lieutenant General L. K. Smirnov, first deputy commander of the Turkestan Military District Troops, entitled "Guarding Socialism and Peace" in which he reviews the contribution of the Turkestani troops to the defense of socialism and discusses their current commitment in conjunction with Soviet Army and Navy Day. In the years since the war the CPSU and Soviet Government have been obliged to constantly increase the military preparedness of the armed forces because of the threatening international situation created by the United States and its NATO allies. Concern has been shown for strengthening the defensive capability of the armed forces, their unity with the people, and their cooperation with the armed forces of socialist countries.

The troops of the Turkestan Military District hold a prominent place in the ranks of the armed forces. Under conditions of increasingly tense situations in the Middle East its role has grown in ensuring security of the southern borders. Turkestani soldiers understand this well and demonstrate their loyalty to the socialist homeland.

CALL TO ESTABLISH HOUSE-MUSEUM FOR FIRST UZBEK GENERAL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 27 February 1985 carries on pages 1 and 2 a 2,000-word article by M. Pirmatov and T. Abdurahmonov titled "A Sobir Rahimov House-Museum Is Needed." The article is a proposal to establish a house-museum in Tashkent in memory of the first Uzbek general, S. R. Rahimov, who served and died in World War II. The authors cite efforts to collect documents and photographs about Rahimov, but say that a museum is still lacking. They maintain that the museum could be an important center for such an important task as military-patriotic upbringing.

KAZAKH SSR

Economics

EDITORIAL COMPLAINS OF CEMENT SHORTAGE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 1 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word boldface editorial entitled "Let Us Produce Abundant Building Materials." The editorial notes the substantial building materials base of the republic and its importance, but castigates the republic cement industry in particular for serious production shortfalls. It acknowledges, however, in the case of the Oskemen Cement Factory, that much of the problem is due to quantitative and qualitative coal delivery deficiencies that have been a problem for some years. Total republic cement production is slated to be 8.3 million tons in 1985.

KAZAKH CIVIL AVIATION FOURTH IN SOVIET UNION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 10 February 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,400-word interview with Nikolay Alebseyevich Kuznetsov, chief of the Kazakh Civil Aviation Administration, published under the rubric "Today Is Aeroflot Day," entitled "From Strength to Strength." The article sums up the present position of Kazakh civil aviation. The interview was recorded by Aghaydar Ysymov.

In his answers to Ysymov's questions, Kuznetsov emphasizes the increasing efficiency of Kazakh civil aviation as witnessed by new and larger airports, expanded service, improved technology in all areas including automatic air traffic control systems, and new, larger and more efficient aircraft. The Il-86 has, for example, recently begun serving Alma-Ata, while An-3's are now replacing An-2's and An-28's and Tu-154's are increasingly appearing on local routes.

In 1985 the Kazakh Civil Aviation Administration is to perform 10.16 billion passenger kilometers and move 7.31 million passengers as well as 27,000 tons of mail and 50,500 tons of other freight. These figures indicate that his administration is the fourth largest in the Soviet Union.

NEW AIRPORT OPENED AT TURKISTAN CITY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 12 February 1985 carries on page 4 a 100-word article by M. Zhumanov entitled "New Airport." The brief notes the recent completion of a new Turkistan City airport. The new airport will now permit An-24 service along a Turkistan-Chimkent-Alma-Ata route.

KAZAKH PARTY BURO DISCUSSES KARAGANDA CANAL LAGS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 14 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 300-word editorial entitled "At The Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Buro." The article deals with current economic issues discussed at the Buro meeting including lags on the vital Ertis-Karaganda Canal and problems of the nonferrous metals industry.

With regard to the former concern, Glavrissovkhozstroy is criticized for construction delays occasioned by poor organization of construction efforts, failure to allot material resources and labor adequate to get the job done, and cadre instability. The suggestion is that the second section of the canal, which was to begin serving Dzhayrem industries in 1985, is now far behind schedule as a result of Glavrissovkhozstroy deficiencies.

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES RAILWAYS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 20 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word boldface editorial entitled "Transport--An Economic Artery." The article singles out republic railways for criticism due to failures to meet efficiency plans for freight car and locomotive use, leading to substantial freight capacity losses. In spite of the problems, however, the editorial records, republic railways carried 26.1 million tons of freight in 1984 (compared to 41.8 million tons for motor transport).

SOME CROPS FAILED ENTIRELY IN 1984 DROUGHT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 20 February 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by Kh. Zhangabayev, chief of the Kazakh SSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry's Administration for the Protection of Plants and for Potato, Vegetable and Grain Crop Seed, published under the rubric "The Channels of the Food Program: Vegetables," entitled "Limits and Possibilities." The article records current and recent achievements in Kazakh potato and vegetable production, noting substantial overall gains (1984 vegetable procurement, Zhangabayev claims, was up 26,000 tons over 1981 and potato procurement by 41,000) and impressive individual outputs in spite of "poor weather."

However, Zhangabayev does note that, despite these accomplishments, the overall plan for potato and vegetable procurement was underfulfilled in 1984 by 35,000 tons. Moreover, he stresses, some crops failed entirely due to drought.

EKIBASTUZ ENERGY UNIT BREAKDOWNS MORE THAN ANTICIPATED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 20 February 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by B. Zhanymbetov, published under the rubric "In the footsteps of Stakhanov," entitled "Learning by Experience." The article describes current operations at the now complete Ekibastuz State Rayon Electrical Station No 1.

Zhanymbetov suggests that, by and large, builders and operators are more than satisfied with the new electrical station that is, in many areas, operating at better than planned efficiency and output. He does acknowledge, however, that certain plant subunits are breaking down more frequently than anticipated. This, in turn, creates problems since some subunits are quite hard to repair. Zhanymbetov also notes the tremendous accumulations of plant waste products (the plant burns 2,264 tons of coal an hour and produces while doing so 900 tons of ash and 48 tons of coal wastes) and the increased problems that this will present as the other site electrical stations are brought on line later this century.

FREIGHT CARS SIT ON SIDINGS WHILE FREIGHT PILES UP

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 21 February 1985 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by Z. Shokenov, chief of the Kazakh SSR People's Control Committee's Transport and Communications Division, entitled "Piled Up Freight, Idle Freight Cars." The article describes a recent large-scale investigation effort by his division of freight car use.

The investigation discovered, as the title of Shokenov's article implies, large numbers of empty, idle freight cars and piled up freight urgently needing loading. Shokenov suggests that the situation is now so bad that it is creating major problems for high-volume shippers, such as Karaganda and Ekibastuz mines, and, lacking such vital commodities as coal, for other key industries, as well. Shokenov acknowledges the weather as part of the problem but sees "irresponsibility" on the part of the railroads as the real issue.

Social and Culture Affairs

MANGYSHLAK OBLAST CULTURAL, HISTORICAL RESTORATION EFFORTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 3 February 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,600-word article by B. Khalelov, deputy chairman of the Manghyshlak Oblast Executive Committee, entitled "A Museum Under the Open Sky." The article focuses on efforts by Manghyshlak Oblast authorities to catalogue, study and restore its many historical and cultural monuments.

Khalelov, quoting recent party decisions on museums and the popularization of past and present history and culture through monuments, notes the tremendous amount of work done in the oblast under the auspices of the oblast Council for Culture, Museums and the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments and other authorities. As a result, he goes on, not only are party guidelines being met, but the past of a historically key region is now being closely scrutinized in a way that it has never been before.

Khalelov, however, notes that damage and misuse of monuments are still a problem in the republic. He also cautions against the religiously minded who misunderstand or seek to exploit for their own purposes restoration efforts, which are often focused on religious structures such as mosques and mausoleums. Restoration efforts are supervised by Mangyshlakrestavratsiya and are carried out according to unified plans drawn up by experts. Khalelov stresses, however, that the work of restorers is much eased by still existing traditions of art and architecture among the people. Moreover, he suggests, certain types of structures are still being built.

HISTORICAL THEMES IN LITERATURE DEFENDED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 1 February 1985 carries on pages 6-7 a 2,300-word article by critic Zeytin Aqyshev, published under the rubric "Historical Works and Contemporary Criticism," entitled "Without the Past There Is No Present." The article, one in a series published by QAZAQ ADEBIYETI on literary works on historical themes, takes the position that historical themes are vital for the full expression of Kazakh culture and that they are ideologically highly defensible.

According to Aqyshev, each people is a complex expression and manifestation of thousands upon thousands of years of human development. Unfortunately, however, he goes on, much of this experience is often forgotten as time passes. It is the duty of the writer to hold up both the bad and the good of the past for examination by writing about them. Aqyshev, however, while cataloging the many works that are available on the Kazakh past, suggests that they are still far too few. The immediately pre-revolutionary period in particular, he notes, is still largely unexplored and must be explored quickly before the still living traditions associated with it are lost.

NEW READERS' SYMPOSIUM ON BOOK SHORTAGE ISSUE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 1 February 1985 carries on pages 10-11 a 3,600-word symposium of readers' letters, published under the rubric "Books--A Sign of Humanism," entitled "Thoughts and Suggestions." The article reproduces in whole or in part seven readers' letters on the book issue.

The letters by and large rehash old book shortage issues, but present certain new perspectives as well. One letter, for example, with much ire condemns Kazakh State Book trade workers for their general literary ignorance, particularly as far as Kazakh books are concerned. The author suggests special trade school courses for Book Trade workers as one solution to the problem.

Of the remaining two letters reproduced in full in the article, one deals with the problem of Kazakh nationality schools and the reasons for their unpopularity in many parts of the republic. One major reason for this, the author suggests, is that republic authorities seem unable to decide whether they want such schools or not. As a result, he stresses, the nationality schools are very poorly supported and thus unattractive to Kazakh parents. One sign of the official neglect of the schools, he goes on, is a library of Kazakh language textbooks that are often of very poor quality. He suggests that some are so poor that students in the nationality schools are often forced to use Russian texts as cribs to understand them.

ENCYCLOPEDIA PRESS HEAD ON PUBLISHING PLANS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 15 February 1985 carries on pages 10-11 a 2,300-word interview with Professor Manash Qabashuly Qozybayev, corresponding member of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences and head of the Chief Editorial Office of the Kazakh Soviet Encyclopedia. The article deals with the past achievements of the press and plans for the future. Qozybayev is questioned by special reporter Bayzhigit Nayzagarin.

In his answers, Qozybayev emphasizes what great accomplishments the products of his editorial office represent and how much has been achieved in the somewhat less than 2 decades since the decision to publish a Kazakh encyclopedia was first made. Recently, moreover, with the completion of publication of the originally planned 12-volume encyclopedia in 1978, the Kazakh Soviet Encyclopedia Press has built upon its successes to produce a series of new works of encyclopedic character. Most recently, he continues, such efforts have involved the appearance of the first of four volumes of a Shorter Kazakh Encyclopedia entitled "Qazaq SSR" [Kazakh SSR] and the first of three volumes of a Kazakh Children's Encyclopedia.

Future projects discussed by Qozybayev include publication of special volumes on the Kazakh environment, individual republic oblasts and other special subjects and a 3-volume school and multivolume popular-cultural encyclopedia. Qozybayev emphasizes the great public demand for the works published by his press, some of the demand even coming from outside the USSR. He emphasizes, however, the importance of proper marketing if the great demand is to be met.

International

IRAKI TRANSLATES KAZAKH CLASSIC

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 8 February 1985 carries on page 2 a 200-word unattributed brief noting the appearance of an Arabic translation of the Kazakh classic novel "Abay Zholy" [Abay's Path] by Mukhtar Awyeyov. The translation was completed by noted Iraqi author Burkhan Al'-Khatib and was published by the Tashkent branch of the "Raduga" Press. Another Kazakh work being prepared by the same press is a Pushty translation of Dukenbay Doszhanov's "Zhibek Zholy" [Silk Road].

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