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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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21 February 1984

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

EDITORIAL REAFFIRMS DETENTE POLICY IN FACE OF U.S. AGGRESSIVENESS

Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 11, Nov 83 pp 3-10

[Editorial: "A Pivotal Problem in CPSU Foreign Policy"]

[Text] Under the leadership of the Leninist party, rallied closely around it, the Soviet nation is confidently travelling along the road laid by Great October. This year the 66th anniversary of the first state of workers and peasants in the world is being celebrated in a situation marked by a nationwide struggle for implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the November and June Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. Socialist competition is developing more and more intensively for increasing production efficiency and improving product quality, and for achieving all the indicators of the assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Creativity and peace are the main goals of the activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet people. The broadest response was evoked in the world by the declaration of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov. "Our course," it is pointed out in this document of immense political significance which is imbued with responsibility for the fate of mankind, "as before, is directed toward protecting and consolidating peace, toward detente, toward curtailment of the arms race, and toward deepening and expansion of cooperation among states. Such is the unchanging will of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of all Soviet people."

In our time there is no problem more important to each state and the entire international community, to each individual and to all mankind, than the problem of preserving peace. And this means primarily maintaining peaceful relations among states with opposing social systems -- socialism and capitalism. For the only alternative to such relations is armed conflict, in which -- with the modern nature of arms this can be stated with greater probability -- nuclear weapons will be applied.

There can be no winners in a nuclear war. "One must be truly blind to the realities of our age," emphasized Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, "in order not to see that regardless of the way and regardless of where the nuclear storm may break out, it will inevitably get out of control and cause a general catastrophe." If nuclear war breaks out it will become the greatest tragedy,

will lead to the death of billions of people, and will turn our planet into a lifeless wasteland.

World public opinion is increasingly beginning to evaluate various political forces in terms of their attitude toward the problem of avoiding nuclear war -- the central problem of our time. As with many modern international problems, two opposing approaches prevail here.

One, which is fed by the reactionary ideology of the "new right" and is embodied by the present American administration, proceeds from the notion that the world is clearly divided into the "empire of good" and the "empire of evil," and the former is supposed to be the "free world" headed by the United States while the latter is the world of socialism, primarily the Soviet Union. The formula of the proponents of this approach is simple: in order for "good" to triumph everywhere, "evil" must be destroyed, eliminated, even if it is necessary to use nuclear weapons. To promote the interests of militarism and imperialist reaction, American military and political strategists, including official representatives of Washington, advance various concepts whose essence amounts to one thing: to prove the possibility of nuclear war as a means of "large policy" and the possibility of U.S. victory in such a war. This includes the doctrines of "limited nuclear war," "prolonged nuclear conflict" and the "first disarming nuclear attack." All of them are intended to make sure that they come out on top in a nuclear conflict. But these designs are foolhardy, and they are dangerous for all nations and life on earth itself.

A principally different approach is defended by the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and sister communist and workers' parties. It is based on common sense, realism and a deep responsibility for the fate of the world. The primary goal of such an approach is truly human: to avoid military conflict between the two social systems, which would inevitably turn into a nuclear war and threaten the very existence of mankind. Consequently, it is necessary to learn to live in peace and to resolve disputes at the negotiating table. But this peace will not be stable as long as the arms race continues. This means that it must be stopped. Problems not of nuclear confrontation but of peaceful coexistence should be the central ones in the relations between the states of the two social systems. In other words, the present system of international relations should be essentially restructured, and to do this, of course, time and the political volition of both parties are required. But can the interests of national security of states of both social systems still be satisfied? Yes, they can be if the interests of national security, security for oneself, are not opposed to attempts to gain international security, security for all.

This fundamental approach was again profoundly reflected with all precision and clarity in the recent announcement of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov. "We cannot separate and we certainly cannot oppose the well-being of our people and the security of the Soviet state," it says here, "to the well-being and security of other peoples and other countries. In the nuclear age we cannot look at the world through the chink of narrow egoistic interests. Responsible state activists have one choice -- to do everything necessary to avoid a nuclear catastrophe. Any other position is short-sighted and, moreover, suicidal."

Yu. V. Andropov's declaration is a political document of exceptional importance. It resounded throughout the world at a time when the American administration, having provoked the incident with the South Korean aircraft, was fanning anti-Soviet hysteria on an unprecedented scale, having decided to use this to veil its militaristic ends.

The declaration gave a worthy rebuke to the gross attacks of President Reagan on the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community. As the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee noted, it contains a clear-cut class analysis of the motive forces of modern world politics, shows the causes and source of the continuing growth of international tension, and convincingly reveals all the hypocrisy of the moralizing sermons of official Washington. The declaration contained a serious warning to those who count on establishing U.S. military and political hegemony in the world, subordinating the fate of the world to their imperialist interests and, for the sake of this, are prepared to risk nuclear conflict.

The militaristic course of the Reagan administration, its desire to ensure the United States a dominant role in the world arena at any cost -- this today is the most serious threat to peace, the main source of the growth of international tension. This is shown by the fact that the United States is increasing its military potential in an unprecedented way, including programs for expanding the production of nuclear, chemical and conventional weapons, and also plans for taking the arms race into space.

The U.S. militaristic course is reinforced by the expansion of the American military presence in regions that are thousands of kilometers away from U.S. territory and the creation there of bases for armed intervention in the affairs of other states. Washington is drawing other countries of the North Atlantic block into the implementation of its dangerous plans, and is relying on a revival of Japanese militarism and its inclusion in the NATO military-political machine. All kinds of efforts are being made to divide the socialist community and turn the socialist countries against one another. And what about the attempts to halt the process of social change at any price and to impose their will on countries where change has already taken place, be it Latin America, Asia or Africa? These and other practical steps on the part of leading American circles show that they have entered permanently on a course toward increasing strategic arms, deploying more medium-range missiles in Europe, and thus increasing tension in international affairs.

The CPSU and the Soviet state, in counterbalance to the policy of force and confrontation, has always proceeded from the idea that the historic dispute between socialism and capitalism should be resolved along the path of peaceful coexistence and competition. Soviet foreign policy has been based on this principle since the first days of October -- long before the discovery of nuclear weapons, before the arms race had assumed its present unprecedented scale. In our day, when military conflict between the two world systems has become fatal for mankind, the significance of the principle of peaceful coexistence has increased immeasurably. It was emphasized by the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee that maintaining peace on earth, now and in the foreseeable future, is the pivotal problem of our party's foreign policy.

A socialist society, which is confident in its creative capabilities, needs a stable and durable peace in order to realize them. Communists do not want to impose their philosophy on anyone. They have no need to shift ideological disputes to interstate relations and thus aggravate foreign political tensions. Socialism completely reveals all of its advantages under the conditions of peaceful economic competition with capitalism. "To shift ideological contradictions into the sphere of interstate relations," Yu. V. Andropov notes in his declaration, "has never produced anything good for those who have turned to this. And now, in the nuclear age, this is simply absurd and inadmissible. To transform an opposition of ideas into a military opposition would be too costly for all of mankind."

The conviction of the CPSU and the sister communist and workers' parties of the need for peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and of the fact that there is no other foundation for a durable, reliable system of international security is based on more than just theoretical conclusions. It also takes into account the fact that in the practice of interstate relations of socialist and capitalist countries there have also been periods when the existence of ideological differences has not impeded joint actions on behalf of common goals that are vitally important to both sides. This is shown by the experience of cooperation of the states in the anti-Hitler coalition during World War II. This is also shown by the fruitful, mutually advantageous cooperation during the 1970's and the development of the process of detente. There is another argument, perhaps the main one in favor of peaceful coexistence -- the existence of a fairly broad sphere where the vitally important interests of the states of both systems converge. This sphere includes the interests of security, mutual trade-economic, scientific, cultural and other cooperation, and also the need to join forces in order to solve inherent global problems -- the ecology, energy and a number of others.

But the U.S. administration, blinded by anticommunism, is itself proceeding and is urging its allies in a different direction. It is trying to show that there is no place for socialism in the world and that there should be none. To this end they take advantage of the myths of "red militarism" and the "Soviet military threat," and to the same end they are declaring an ideological and political "crusade" against the Soviet Union and the entire world of Socialism.

One might ask who is in favor of and who is against peaceful coexistence, who recognizes and who denies the realities of the modern world? The answer is clear. The Soviet Union is not looking for a test of power. Our policy, like the policy of our allies, has unwaveringly been directed toward preserving and consolidating peace among nations, toward detente, toward curtailment of the arms race, and toward expansion and deepening of cooperation among states, regardless of their social systems.

The problem of preserving and consolidating peace is one of those general human, global problems which always exist and must always, every day, be in the process of being solved. There are no pauses in the struggle to ensure peaceful coexistence, and there can be no pauses.

Throughout the postwar years our country and its allies have repeatedly advanced large proposals whose adoption would contribute to positive changes in the international political climate and would strengthen the peaceful coexistence of the states of the two systems. Soviet foreign political initiatives have given life to a number of large international treaties and agreements which even now are serving the cause of peace well. Here we are referring primarily to the agreement concerning nonproliferation of nuclear arms, the ban on testing such arms in three environments, the ban on the deployment of arms of mass destruction on the floors of seas and oceans, and the ban on bacterial weapons. Of special importance was the Soviet-American agreement achieved at one time in the area of strategic arms -- the agreement to limit antimissile defense systems and the agreement concerning the limitation of strategic arms (SALT-1). The SALT-2 agreement, which was signed but the United States refused to ratify, could be an important achievement for both sides. Our country's proposals also embrace a more all-inclusive ban on testing of nuclear weapons, a ban on neutron weapons, and a ban on and the elimination of chemical weapons. The United Nations has adopted a number of important documents on the basis of Soviet proposals, above all the declaration of the consolidation of international security and the declaration of the prevention of nuclear war.

Also directed toward eliminating the threat of such a war were the recent USSR proposals to include on the agenda of the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly three issues as important and immediate: "Condemnation of nuclear war," "Freezing of nuclear weapons," and "On concluding a treaty prohibiting the application of force in space and from space to earth."

The first envisions condemning nuclear war decisively, without reservation and forever, as the most monstrous crime against mankind. It also includes declaring as criminal acts the development, promotion, dissemination and publicity of political and military doctrines that call for justifying the "correctness" of the use of the first nuclear weapon and in general the "admissibility" of waging nuclear war. As we know, the USSR has unilaterally made a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The second suggestion includes curtailing, under effective control, the increase in all components of nuclear arsenals, refraining from developing new kinds and types of these weapons, setting moratoriums on the testing of ammunitions and means of delivering them, and halting the development of fission materials for purposes of creating weapons.

Here the Soviet Union proceeds from the idea that the best path to the goal is the freezing of nuclear arms, both quantitatively and qualitatively, by all nuclear powers. But we are also ready to have this on a bilateral basis -- between the USSR and the United States -- as an example to other nuclear states.

Finally, the third Soviet proposal is imbued with a concern for preventing the militarization of space and for utilizing it for peaceful and only for peaceful purposes. This includes refraining from creating new antisatellite systems and eliminating those that already exist. The Soviet Union, as we know, has made a commitment not to send any kinds of antisatellite weapons

into space as long as the other states, particularly the United States, restrain themselves.

These steps which have been taken within the framework of the United Nations again demonstrate convincingly the unchanging devotion of the Soviet Union to the cause of strengthening international peace and the foundations of peaceful coexistence.

Our country is waging the struggle for preservation and consolidation of peace in close alliance with the sister socialist countries. The diplomacy and all of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and its allies have been especially active this year, which has been literally filled with multilateral and bilateral meetings, at which we formulated and -- depending on the changing situation -- refined the general line of behavior of the states of the socialist community in the international arena. Let us give the main ones.

In January a conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the states of the Warsaw Pact considered in detail the situation in Europe and in the world as a whole. The result of the conference was a joint political declaration which was dictated by the recognition of the high responsibility of the sister countries for the destiny of universal peace and security and for the continuation of the process of detente. The declaration expressed an insistent appeal to create through common efforts a climate of confidence in relations among states, and constructive and far-reaching strides were taken regarding practically all the most important problems of international politics. Of special importance is the suggestion to conclude an agreement for mutual nonapplication of military force and maintenance of peaceful relations among states of the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic alliance. Its adoption would considerably reduce the tension in Europe, would advance the cause of European security, and would eliminate mutual fear and mistrust. The conclusion of such an agreement would undoubtedly contribute to overcoming the division of Europe into opposing military groupings. Unfortunately, this important suggestion has not yet received a response from those to whom it was addressed -- the NATO countries.

In June in Moscow there was a meeting of the leading party and state activists of seven socialist countries. In a joint announcement, the participants in the meeting expressed their concern about the continued growth of international tension and further destabilization of international relations. The socialist states addressed the NATO countries and all countries of the world with an insistent appeal to weigh soberly and objectively the threatening tendencies in the present development of international relations and to draw reasonable conclusions that correspond to the deepest interests of mankind.

In addition to these collective meetings, there was the meeting of the CEMA in October of this year in Berlin at the level of heads of state which adopted a special declaration in connection with the danger of further stepping up the arms race. Questions of the struggle for preserving peace were at the center of the attention of the two conferences in Moscow -- in March and September -- of secretaries of central committees of communist and workers' parties of 11 socialist countries, meetings of committee of ministers of foreign affairs of

the states participating in the Warsaw Pact -- in April in Prague and in October in Sofia, and meetings of the committee of ministers of defense of states participating in the Warsaw Pact -- in January in Prague and in October in Berlin.

The coordinated foreign political course of the states of the socialist community is focussed on a principle strategic task: not to allow a violation of the military and strategic parity which has been reached between countries of the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries and which is a reliable guarantee of international stability. The Soviet Union and its allies are consistently in favor of dispensing with the existing equality and proceeding along a path toward gradual limitation and reduction of arms, maintaining equality at each given moment, but at a lower and lower level. This path and only this path can contribute to improving the political climate and transferring an increasingly larger part of the money that is now being used for the arms race to satisfy the needs of peaceful development. This path is realistic since it takes into account the interests of both sides.

Along the same line are large Soviet initiatives which are intended to facilitate the achievement of mutually acceptable agreements in the leading negotiations regarding the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, the limitation and curtailment of strategic arms, and the mutual reduction of arms and armed forces in Central Europe.

Thus the Soviet Union, proceeding from the need to maintain parity, has expressed its readiness to reduce its strategic arms by more than 25 percent if U.S. arms are reduced accordingly, so that the number of carriers of nuclear arms in the two countries will be equal. Our country has also suggested essentially reducing the number of nuclear warheads and maximally limiting the improvement of nuclear weapons. Soviet proposals embrace all kinds of strategic arms without exception, and envision reducing them by many hundreds of units. Their goal is to close off all possible channels for a further arms race in this area. For the time when the negotiations are in progress, the USSR has suggested freezing the strategic arsenals of the two countries.

The U.S. government has not only not accepted Soviet proposals, but has even begun again to considerably increase nuclear arms under the imaginary pretext that it is "behind" the USSR, that it is necessary to develop new strategic arms systems in order to "facilitate" reaching agreement in the negotiations. And this in spite of the unequivocal warning from the Soviet Union that if the Americans begin to develop the MX missiles, the Soviets would begin to develop a similar missile, and that in response to the deployment of long-range cruise missiles, similar Soviet missiles would be developed.

Today it is clear to every unprejudiced person: if appreciable results are not achieved in the arms negotiations that are now being held, and in the near future, there will be a new stage in the arms race, and the problem of strengthening the overall military and strategic stability will be considerably more complicated. The Soviet Union and the countries of the Warsaw Pact are not striving for military superiority. But they will not allow others to have military superiority over them. They have all the

necessary resources for this -- material and intellectual. They are unwaveringly in favor of equality, and at the lowest possible level, and they are firmly convinced that there is not nor can there be justification for any actions that push the world toward the abyss.

But still negotiations are a bilateral process. And regardless of how hard one side may try, if the other side is not searching and does not wish to search for an agreement, a compromise can hardly be reached. Hence the conclusion: the other side is trying to achieve not equality and equal danger, but military superiority. As for the negotiations, they need them only to cover up their real goal, in order to deceive public opinion, and to buy time in order to increase their own forces. In essence, the American side is following precisely this line in these responsible and important negotiations.

Striving to remove the threat that hangs over the nations of Europe and the entire world and to prevent the deployment of more American medium-range nuclear missiles in West European countries, the Soviet Union suggested concluding an agreement to refrain from all kinds of nuclear weapons intended for targets in Europe, both medium-range and tactical. Another variant was also suggested: for the USSR and the NATO countries to reduce their medium-range nuclear arms to less than one-third the present level. Further, the Soviet Union declared its readiness to retain in Europe only as many missiles as England and France have -- and not one more. Finally, we clearly announced that in the event that we reached a mutually acceptable agreement, including the U.S. refraining from developing more missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union, when reducing its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country to the level of England and France, would eliminate all the missiles whose production has been curtailed, including the most modern ones. But the U.S. position in the negotiations, as usual, can be reduced to a demand for unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union and immunity for the arsenals of medium-range nuclear weapons which are at the disposal of NATO countries.

In the event that more American nuclear missiles are developed in West European countries in spite of the will of the people, this will be a large step which is hostile to the world on the part of U.S. leaders and political activists of other NATO countries who are acting in concert with them. It will force the Soviet Union and its allies to take the necessary countermeasures in order to defend the interests of the security of the socialist countries and not to allow violations of the existing parity on the regional, European and global scales. "The good will of the Soviet Union and its desire to reach an agreement," announced Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, "should not be perceived by anyone as a sign of weakness. To any attempt to break the existing military and strategic balance the Soviet Union will be able to make the appropriate response, and its word and deed will not diverge."

General attention has again been turned toward Europe. In the 1970's here the process of detente began, became more widespread and encompassed larger spheres of interstate relations. Here too, in the event that more American missiles are deployed, there will inevitably be a powerful field of international tension, which will undoubtedly influence other regions of the world as well. Therefore the Soviet Union thinks that the general European

process of detente can and should be continued. This would correspond to the interests of all segments of the population both in Europe and beyond its borders. And there are necessary and important prerequisites for this. They include the successful completion in September of this year of the Madrid meeting of states participating in the general European conference, the multifaceted and mutually advantageous bilateral ties between states of the East and West, and the preparations which are beginning for a conference on measures for increasing confidence and security and disarmament in Europe, which will open in January of next year in Stockholm.

What has been said makes it possible to draw a conclusion: states with different social structures, even under the conditions of the growing international tension, can find real spheres of agreement, and the policy of detente contains a stable supply of vital forces. And this means that regardless of how complex and alarming the present international situation may be, there are objective possibilities of overcoming this difficult stage in international relations and making a change for the better. The Soviet Union, based on its main foreign political course, will continue in the future to work toward making sure that the forces of militarism are halted and that, through joint efforts, the world is kept from sliding into the abyss. This course corresponds to the deepest aspirations of all peoples.

The peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the declaration of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov are enjoying the boundless support of the Soviet people. The mass antiwar demonstration in the capital of the Soviet Union and the numerous meetings and conferences in labor collectives of the country show the unwavering resolve of the peoples of the USSR to strengthen the economic and defensive might of the homeland.

The workers of our country, heartily approving the declaration of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, are increasing production efficiency, strengthening labor discipline and adopting new socialist commitments. This is shown, in particular, by the responses to the party's program foreign political document which is published in this issue of our magazine.

Everyone who raises his voice today against the senseless arms race and for a peaceful future and creative labor can be confident that the Soviet Union and the peoples of the countries of the socialist community have been and will continue to be their faithful comrades in arms. If all reasonable and healthy forces are fully aware of their responsibility for preserving peace and if they act with a unified front, then the criminal plans of the opponents of detente and mutual understanding as well as cooperation among nations will definitely be frustrated.

In the tense modern international situation, questions of foreign policy, naturally, occupy a primary position in party propaganda and the system of political education. It is important for all communists to regularly augment their knowledge, to penetrate deeply into the problems of world social development, to develop the ability to show people the truth about the socialist society, its historic conquests and essential advantages over capitalism and our peace-loving policy, and to be able to convincingly refute false imperialist propaganda and any ideological opponents. It is necessary

to develop in Soviet people a clear-cut class approach to the analysis of the crucial problems of modernity and high political vigilance and responsibility. Party organizations must connect even more closely the ideological and ideological-educational work among with masses with the essential tasks of socio-economic and cultural construction, making sure that each Soviet individual understands well that through his self-sacrificing labor he is strengthening our socialist homeland and the cause of peace throughout the world.

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INTERNATIONAL

BLAMING BOTH SIDES FOR ARMS RACE 'NEW TREND IN ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA'

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 18 Jan 84 pp 1-4

[Article by V. Bogdanov: "Myth About 'Equal Responsibility'"]

[Text] Today people all over the world are thinking, with ever growing alarm, about the unthinkable--about the possibility of nuclear war and its fatal effect on the living and future generations. This alarm is not far-fetched. The "flight rightwards" which the United States undertook in the conditions of a new economic crisis reminds many people about what happened 50 years ago. In an analogous situation the monopolistic circles of Germany brought Hitler's clique to power and began to seek for salvation from an outburst of people's anger in escalating the arms race, in chauvinism and in whipping up anti-communism.

The political extremism of the ultra-rightist circles of the USA stands in marked contrast to mankind's reason. People have not yet forgotten the horrors of the world disaster perpetrated for the sake of the implementation of the wild ideas about a "German world." This memory has made millions of people join the ranks of those who are working with firm determination to prevent the latter-day maniacs from putting a nuclear full stop in the history of our civilisation.

To scale down the anti-war struggle and to justify the US militaristic policy, the propagandistic machinery of the White House and the Pentagon has nurtured a myth about "equal responsibility" of the USSR and the USA for the world's present balancing on the brink of the nuclear abyss and for the arms race. R. Richardson, prominent American political scientist and one of the authors of the "equal responsibility" concept, seeks to produce the impression that the rivalry of the great powers and the continuous development of military technology generates the "action--counteraction" effect. He claims that for this reason there is allegedly no sense in trying to find out who is really to blame for the aggravation of the international situation and for the arms race. Both sides are to blame, and that's all, he says. It is a fair guess that the bourgeois political scientists are launching a new trend in anti-Soviet propaganda. In the past they tried to shift off the whole responsibility onto the Soviet Union by yelling about a "Soviet military threat," and when this myth proved to be useless and the mass anti-war movement acquired a clear anti-American character, they cooked another myth.

The myth about "equal responsibility" looks quite decent in outer appearance. It is not deprived of criticism of the US administration and for this reason is being actively portrayed as "just," "balanced" and "not one-sided." Though this myth came into being as an ideological ploy of Washington in the struggle against the anti-war movement, it won supporters within a rather short time. Its simplicity and formally balanced character are to the liking of some anti-war organisations in Western Europe, such as the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (Britain) and the Inter-Church Peace Council (Netherlands), and even such political parties as the Greens in the FRG. Some of its elements are used by a number of West European socialist and social democratic parties which are seeking to isolate their supporters in the mass anti-war movement and to establish control over them.

The efforts of American propaganda to shift off the responsibility for the escalation of international tension onto the world of socialism are futile and hopeless. Facts show convincingly that the United States is the initiator of the gamble with nuclear flames.

America has obviously grown accustomed to wars: it is either fighting a war, or is ever ready to start a war in any region of the world. The American bourgeoisie affirmed its supremacy by fire first in the Western hemisphere and then on a worldwide scale. In the 20th century, this happened up to two times a year at average. This was chiefly directed against national-liberation and revolutionary movements. Even today Washington proceeds from the premise that wars in the future will be inevitable.

But what kind of relations, in the opinion of Washington, is existing between the two major nuclear powers which really share responsibility for the future of the planet? Recently, Charles Wick, director of the US Information Agency, cynically described them by saying that the US was in a state of war with the Russians--whether it is a de facto or declared war.

Who is then responsible for permanently aggravating the international situation?

One does not have to spend much time looking for those responsible for the arms race, though one has to force his way to the truth through heaps of lies and provocations. One of these is the Pentagon's irresponsible falsehood about the United States' "lagging" behind the USSR. How many falsehoods of similar kinds we have already witnessed!

There is a deeply-rooted tendency in the US Administration to exaggerate Soviet military power and to play down the forces of the United States and its allies... It is the Soviet Union that is held responsible for the mercenary spirit of (US) war business.

American politicians also pursue their own selfish interests in spurring on the arms race. Though their reasoning is naive and primitive, since the US political platform rests on it, one has to take into account those ravings.

In conditions when the USSR secured nuclear parity, it has become much more difficult and more expensive for US ruling circles to make their threats sound convincing. Equality does not suit them, and they are striving for superiority. Therefore, the right-wing forces in the USA blew up the SALT-2 Treaty and embarked upon the road of blackmail and threats at any talks on the limitation of strategic arms and medium-range weapons in Europe.

War propaganda, threats to use force and its actual use are the distinctive features of the policy of the US Administration. And it recklessly does not restrain itself in finding excuses. The fact that Communists, as President Reagan said the other day, "do not share our views on morality..." is thought sufficient by the men in the White House to see in this "a threat to the security of the USA." Therefore, the United States "should not shun responsibility that rests with it" for "protecting its interests."

We really cannot share the views on morality as preached in the White House and on Capitol Hill. The Reagan "team" is planning a "winnable" nuclear war and thinks it admissible that hundreds of millions of people would perish in its flames. Senator R. Russell believed that it would be fine if at least two persons--Adam and Eve--survived in the world. What really matters, he said, is that they should be Americans, and not Russians.

America has sunk really low, if its political leaders can stoop to such a canniballistic way of reasoning!

The latest myth about "equal responsibility" of the USSR and the USA for the arms race, for the current crisis situation in the world is yet another weed in the political life of the world community. The end of it is known--it's in the garbage-box of history.

(Sovetskaya Rossia, January 18. Abridged.)

CSO: 1812/108

INTERNATIONAL

BROMLEY WRITES ON TASKS OF ETHNOGRAPHERS IN CONTEMPORARY WORLD

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Dec 83 p 4

[Article by Yu. Bromley; academician, director of the Institute of Ethnography, USSR Academy of Sciences: "Ethnography and International Mutual Understanding-For the Sake of All Peoples"]

[Text] Mankind is unique and multi-faceted. Having developed according to common social laws, it is still divided into many communities; classes, professional groups, and parties...Peoples (ethnic groups) occupy a special place among these communities, which presently number more than two thousand--from the peoples with many millions to the ethnic groups with several hundred people. Each of them has a way of life with unique characteristics and has made its own contribution to world civilization. Knowledge of other peoples' characteristic traits is one of the indispensable conditions of international relations and cooperation. Ignorance of them entails prejudice and hinders mutual understanding. This clarifies the significance of the science of peoples: ethnography, or as they call it abroad, cultural anthropology or ethnology. The Eleventh International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, which took place recently in Vancouver, Canada, demonstrated their role in the solution of contemporary problems.

The congress proceeded under the slogan, "Anthropology in the service of society." The significance of this motto becomes more apparent if you consider that all peoples of the world live in approximately 160 states; the majority of which, consequently, are multinational.

The diversity of the national structure of mankind adds a complication to its action--to national processes, which include different areas from economics to psychology. These processes proceed in different ways under different social conditions. The relations of friendship and cooperation are characteristic of socialism. Displays of national antagonisms, which are caused by class conflicts, are typical of capitalism. The key to understanding the essence of these processes is dialectical and historical materialism, the Marxist-Leninist doctrine of peoples, which is based on the determining role of social class factors. An underestimation of the factors named entails an underestimation of the role of the subjective elements of ethnic consciousness and results in simplified ideas. Not by chance, many

bourgeois ethnologists are developing ideas of age-long ethnical pluralism, disregarding objective integration processes or they exaggerate the degree of the latter and treat it as assimilation. In reality in contemporary ethno-national processes two tendencies are combined dialectically: ethnic consolidation and interethnic integration, which are demonstrated under socialism by the harmonious growth of national cultures and by their rapprochement

It is difficult for even unprejudiced Western scholars to understand this. They are under the influence of the surrounding contradictory social reality, which is full of conflicts between ethnic and racial groups. This is especially characteristic of the U.S., where millions of Blacks, citizens of Latin American origin, immigrants from Asian countries and even those from a number of European countries are subject to systematic discrimination. The following is typical of this: either a mechanical projection on contemporary society of structures which are based on a study of peoples who are backward in development; or a narrow pragmatism, which is often used to serve the interests of the ruling circles of imperialistic states or transnational corporations.

Nevertheless, Western researchers more and more often look into the analysis of Soviet experience concerning the solution of the nationality question and of the nationality policy of the Soviet state and its scientific foundation, Marxism-Leninism. The work of the symposiums at the congress gave evidence of this through their topics, "Marxist Analysis in Ethnology" and "The Role of Social Factors in Contemporary Ethnic Processes." As the discussions showed, the influence of Marxism on ethnology abroad is all the more definite, although in contradictory forms. Several investigators approach Marxism-Leninism as they approach a single universal theory of knowledge, making use of the experience of its development and its applications in ethnography. Although there are those who call themselves Marxists, they are adopting various ultraleft interpretations of social development. It is obvious that there is a penetration of Marxist analysis in respectable bourgeois ethnology and anthropology, although either in the form of semianonymous adaptations or in the form of attempts to include some Marxist provisions in their own theoretical structure and in specific research.

The problem of the historical destinies of the "aboriginal" inhabitants of a number of countries; the Indians of America, the nomadic Tribes of Asia and Africa, the aborigines of Australia and Oceania and the small nations of the north generates great interest among scholars and the general public. In literature written abroad one often encounters the concept "the fourth world," which includes all these peoples with their specific problems and their fight for equality, fundamental rights and self-determination. The Scandinavian scholars, who are carrying out these beneficial measures and scientific findings among the tribal groups of Latin America, Africa, and Asia, give evidence of visible activity in the study of these problems. But among western specialists, especially American, there are those whose work is subordinate to the interests of large monopolies and even connected with the activities of the intelligence services.

Several western ethnologists, who condemn the violation of the rights of the aborigines, proceed from the theoretical premise of the notorious cultural relativism. They consider the culture of the aborigines as a kind of unique phenomenon, whose existence is supposedly incompatible with the notions of progress and development. They do not recognize the presence of historical stages in the development of human society, nor the fact of "various stages" on the level of socio-economic development of contemporary peoples, which occurs as a result of the social and political peculiarities of historical evolution. These premises determine the character of their practical recommendations: "to leave alone" the aboriginal inhabitants, and "not to thrust" education and contemporary achievements of scientific technical progress on them. Such an approach in fact, does not make any distinctions between the imperialistic plundering of the aboriginal population and the attempts of progressive, revolutionary forces to resolve problems of their backwardness in a number of countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America by means of radical socio-economic and political reforms.

So, specifically to discredit revolutionary reforms in Afghanistan, the tribal population of this country is treated as socially homogeneous; the class nature of events occurring, the reactionary role of tribal-feudalistic leadership, and the factor of imperialistic interference is ignored. The possibility of combining the traditional institutions of the Indians of Nicaragua with the Sandinista government's plans for revolutionary reform is called in question in exactly the same manner.

Scholars continue to study questions of the ethnocultural history of mankind, ethnogenesis (the origins of peoples). Under conditions of intensifying ethnic self-awareness, which is characteristic of most countries, the historical roots of the origin of the peoples and their cultural traditions attract a great deal of attention. In particular, the Soviet scholars' reports, which are dedicated to the original settlement of the American continent generate interest. In these, facts are quoted which confirm the concept of the appearance of man in the New World from Northeast Asia.

The Soviet scholars defended the fundamental principles of the Marxist-Leninist studies of society in reports and keen discussions. They showed the achievements of the Leninist nationality policy and revealed the basic trends of national processes in the USSR. And of course they recounted in detail the struggle of the peoples of our country for peace, against the threat of nuclear war. They also recounted the peace-loving initiatives of the Soviet government directed toward delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

One should notice that an increasing consideration for the study of problems of war and peace is one of the most noticeable occurrences in contemporary ethnology. Having set its goal to establish the place and tasks of ethnological science in the system of other social sciences through the investigation of these problems, a special symposium worked at the congress. How can the scholars, who are dealing with the study of peoples, exert influence on the solution of the main contemporary problem; the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe?--that was the main question, which many participants

of the forum asked themselves. More and more the scholars agree with the thesis that war is a complicated social phenomenon, which is being generated by class conflicts and by the nature of the social organization of states and their domestic policy. Although idealistic views continue to exist, biologists' interpretations of the origin and nature of war are being developed.

Nevertheless, the majority of western ethnologists consider war an anomaly in the life of human society and peaceful relations among peoples, a standard of existence. Nuclear war is almost unconditionally declared unacceptable. It is possible and imperative to avoid it in order to prevent the destruction of the human race. Anti-Soviet hysteria, which is now being pushed by the U.S. administration and the notion, which is being pushed on the people, about the socialist world as the "focus of evil" which serves the goals of an ideological readiness for war, were subjected to censure by many participants of the congress, including Americans. Certain dissonant statements were made at the congress about the possibility of survival in a nuclear war and the inevitability of the further existence of nuclear weapons.

An appeal for a fight against the arms race and for antiwar activities was contained in many lectures. The real culmination in the work of the congress was the adoption at the suggestion of the Soviet participants of a Proclamation against the treat of nuclear war with a censure of the policy of a strong push for international tension, the arms race, the rekindling of hatred and hostility between peoples. The delegates appealed for peaceful relations to appear between peoples and states irrespective of their socioeconomic systems and ideologies and condemned the attempts to prevent contacts and international cooperation between scholars.

As a whole, as the congress of anthropological and ethnological sciences, as well as a number of other recent scientific forums demonstrated; an ever larger number of social scientists, who are anxious about the development of the international environment, are definitely turning to the study of urgent contemporary problems and are striving to make their contribution to the cause of peace, disarmament, and mutual understanding among peoples. As noted in the Statement of comrade Yu. V. Andropov from 24 November: "Mankind has too many problems, which are not to be resolved only because of tremendous material, intellectual, and other resources. And from this point of view, the attainment of an agreement for a radical reduction in nuclear and other armaments would be a boon for all peoples.

12585

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INTERNATIONAL

AUSTRIA REMINDED 'LEGACY OF YALTA' INCLUDES AUSTRIAN INDEPENDENCE

LD041828 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 4 Jan 84

[TASS headline--"Strange Forgetfulness"]

[Text] Moscow January 4 TASS--Western propaganda of late has mounted a massive attack on "the legacy of Yalta," trying to put in question the post-war political realities in Europe and shake the positions of the socialist community, the newspaper IZVESTIYA said today. The pace of this campaign was set by his speech in Vienna last September by U.S. Vice-President George Bush, while those who have shown special zeal in getting it ahead included Paul Lendway, a "specialist in East European affairs" who spent many years working with subversive radio stations after he had fled from Hungary and who now heads the "Eastern desk" at Austrian radio and television.

Lendway released on Austrian television a so-called documentary serial titled "The Legacy of Yalta," which opened with a rabidly anti-Soviet and anti-socialist program devoted to Poland and followed it up with shows dealing with Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

The telecasts were nostalgic for the times when these countries had bourgeois systems and gave vent to open regret that it was Soviet rather than American troops that entered Prague in May 1945.

It is not surprising, IZVESTIYA said, that Lendway, who has visions of "mounting opposition" in socialist countries, as well as other dissidents, who were invited to the Vienna television studios, would like to rewrite history. But what has Austrian television to do with this? Or have they there been so quick to forget that the legacy of the allied wartime conferences also included the restoration of Austria's independence after the routing of Nazism?

CSO: 1812/93

INTERNATIONAL

MEMO DIRECTOR INTERVIEWED ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENTS, REAGAN POLICIES

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 83 pp 1,3

[Interview with Prof A. N. Yakovlev, director of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "The Cult of Power, Bringing Disaster"]

[Text] [Question] Many people in the West are now talking about the need to continue the dialogue and are expressing "chagrin" about the fact that the Soviet Union abandoned the Geneva talks regarding medium-range missiles. But quite recently U. S. leaders denied the very possibility of conducting negotiations with the Soviet Union or restricted this possibility with various kinds of ridiculous conditions. Why have the tone and direction of the statements of Western leaders on this subject changed?

[Answer] Today Western politicians and propagandists have engaged in a bitter campaign which I would call operation "Dialogue." Either under orders or by agreement, Western leaders -- especially those who are responsible for deploying American first-attack missiles in West Germany, England and Italy -- have begun their regular "spectacle of pretense," giving the appearance that they have been striving for agreement all along.

But one can recall that immediately after the Reagan administration came into power it generally refrained from all negotiations, hastily burning all bridges built by the previous detente that had joined the Soviet Union and the United States. For almost 2 years the Americans did not even want to hear about negotiations concerning medium-range missiles in Europe. And it was only under the pressure of public opinion that they entered into them. But even from the very beginning it became clear that the Americans were concerned about nothing but deploying missiles in Europe. And to the negotiations themselves they sent people who had fought all their lives against disarmament, whom the Americans themselves called the "burial squad."

The Soviet government repeatedly warned the world community that the American side was behaving in such a way that any negotiations were doomed to failure. For instance, in spite of all the absurdity of the "zero variant," the American side maneuvered around it for more than a year. So when today American politicians are surprised by the turn of events, it only shows their hypocrisy and pharisaism.

But still, what are Western politicians thinking about when they say that our country's leaving the Geneva talks was unexpected? They themselves were given warnings, and repeated warnings, from the Soviet Union regarding this. I think that here they are counting on the effect of the "double deception." Western mass media were practically silent about our warnings, thus accomplishing the first gross deception of public opinion. These warnings were recalled on in the context of assertions that the USSR was simply afraid of the West and that we would never abandon the negotiations, something they knew for a fact. Now, on the basis of the first deception, Western politicians are creating a second. They are saying that the West has always been in favor of continuing the negotiations, reaching agreement, and so forth. This is a psychological trick which capitalizes on people's desire to avoid war.

[Question] The United States is deploying more and more missiles in the hope of achieving military superiority. But what is causing the states of Western Europe to take this step?

[Answer] This is not a simple question. From the standpoint of common sense one is really surprised at the way certain West European leaders forego the sovereignty and vital interests of their countries and peoples. Why do they so easily place the very existence of these countries in jeopardy?

Let us recall history. The Americans came to Europe during a time of war, when it was exhausted and had experienced an economic crisis. The U.S. government, even then having started the "cold war," began to take the economy in hand and to intervene in political life in Western Europe. American capital flowed in here. Much that we see in the economy of Western Europe is the result of the merging or alliance of the economy of one country or another with transnational U.S. monopolies. It is not easy to remove oneself from the clutches of the American economic octopus, especially if the economic dominance has been reinforced by military occupation. The presence of occupation forces inevitably leaves its destabilizing imprint on the political life of West European countries and cannot be ignored by Western politicians. Moreover, many of these politicians grew up under the conditions of U.S. domination and the American hegemonistic ideology. Another factor which one must always keep in mind is the common class interests of the West European and the American bourgeoisie. Here they are blood brothers, business comrades-in-arms, and allies in militarism. They are unified in whatever pertains to the struggle against progress, democracy and socialism.

The significance of Western Europe is exceptionally great not only because of its importance in the world economy and the political sphere. Immense spiritual values have also been created here, and these have become the property of all mankind. Europe has a higher level both of general and of political culture than America has. It has profound revolutionary traditions. Europe has experience in the struggle of various kinds of political forces against Naziism. The terrors of the first two world wars are still alive in the memories of the European peoples. And, of course, the lessons of history could not be in vain for a considerable number of the ruling circles of Western European countries either. This is reflected in deeper understanding on the part of the West Europeans of the entire complexity of the modern

system of international relations and the need for detente and cooperation. Many realistically thinking West European activists are now acting as a constructive force at this time which is fateful for the world. A large role is also being played by the anti-war movement, which joins together the broadest spectrum of political forces.

The complex of these peculiarities bothers the ruling forces both in the United States and in Western Europe. According to their plans, the nuclear bridle that has been placed on Western Europe will be able to save it from the destabilization which Western leaders fear so much.

Nevertheless when one thinks about the agreement to place American first-attack nuclear missiles in Europe, it still does not make sense for this step is too foolhardy.

I should like to discuss separately the special responsibility of the leaders of the FRG. During the Great Patriotic War I had occasion to visit the front of the 6th Marine Brigade in the area of Volkhov. This was a terrible time. People will be writing about it many years after we are dead. The destiny of our homeland and the very existence of our people was drawn on the map. But, as we know, the Soviet people are not unforgiving. We took into account the circumstances under which the drug of Naziism prevailed. And today, when it has become a fact that it is precisely in West Germany that first-attack nuclear missiles aimed at the Soviet Union will be placed, many questions arise. For example, why have the ruling circles of the FRG not thought about the interests of the security of their people and the European continent? Why have they abandoned the experience of the "Eastern policy" that was accumulated along difficult paths and during difficult times? For this policy corresponded to the national interests of the FRG. And, finally, why are West German leaders today so quick to agree with Washington regarding the vital interests and security of the USSR? Frankly, it is difficult for us to understand why once again from German land, this time from the territory of the FRG, there can be a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union.

[Question] In the West they are trying to make people afraid of Soviet responsive measures. What can you say regarding this?

[Answer] In the first place, the Soviet Union cannot allow the United States to have any military advantage over it. Taking into account U.S. behavior in the international arena and their militaristic plans, this would be an inexcusable blunder. In the second place, the measures that are being taken are needed to restrain U.S. imperialism, which loves to trample on the weak. In essence, the responsive measures of the Soviet Union would be in the interests of all nations that adhere to the ideas of peace, democracy and progress. In the third place, Washington's assertion that responsive measures are unjustified serves only to camouflage their own militaristic actions. The Soviet Union has warned repeatedly, and this was discussed in Yu. V. Andropov's announcement, that increasing the American nuclear potential aimed at the USSR will lead to a situation where the United States will be in the same position as the Soviet Union. Of course none of us thinks that this is the best solution to the problem. On the contrary, the most intelligent way out of the blind alley in which mankind has found itself because of the

efforts of the United States are complete disarmament and a halt to the arms race. But U.S. behavior forces us to act in a way that will provide for the security of the USSR and moderate the appetites of American imperialism.

[Question] Judging from what Reagan says, he is claiming to be some kind of messiah. How dangerous is this in the current situation and why? Can his attacks on us be taken seriously?

[Answer] They not only can be, but should be. The fact that the revival at the nuclear level of the key idea of American Messianism has taken place in a period of radical changes in the world which are not to the benefit of the United States entails special danger for it increases the degree of adventurism of the ruling forces in this country. The obstinacy with which American strategists lose their sense of reality can prompt the United States to enter into new adventures, which involves the threat of a chain reaction.

The twin of militarism is on the rise in the United States today: chauvinism acting as an ideological covering for Messianism. Its purpose is to deceive Americans with ideas of the "divine destiny" of this country, to justify any actions on the part of the "national leader" to fan feelings of the superiority of the nation and its way of life, which, they say, will save it from mistakes and ensure a "happy future." The present administration is playing especially actively on the idea of "America in recovery." The false interpretation of feelings of "national pride," while clouding consciousness, are finding a certain response. Alarmist methods are being used cynically in order to revive chauvinistic feelings: lies and fear of the "threat of Soviet aggression." They have guessed correctly: in an atmosphere of mass hysteria it is easier to obtain money for arms and to indulge military corporations. In other words, everything is proceeding according to a well-known scheme, which has already been used by Naziism.

So, of course, one should not underestimate the possible consequences of the foreign political adventurism of R. Reagan and his team, but it does not make sense to exaggerate it either.

In the village where I was born there lived a peasant. His name was Fedor Sudakov and he was known for one thing: he loved to swagger about in patron saints' days. He would tease a boy or flirt with a woman, but the main thing was that he liked to shout to the entire village that he could bring anyone to his knees. The villagers laughed at him. Fedor Sudakov's speeches were always regarded as free village spectacles. But when all this became boring and our home-grown artist went too far, people came up to him and quickly calmed him down with any special conflicts. This simple country picture automatically comes to mind when I think about the foreign political actions of R. Reagan and his team. They like very much to swagger and boast and threaten. R. Reagan, of course, is not Fedor Sudakov, and the fist of the current American president is nuclear. But still, with all the foolhardiness of the present American course, those who have inspired it must know that their planned nuclear attacks will be followed by the appropriate retaliation.

[Question] What forces stand directly behind the current American president?

[Answer] First, there is the military-industrial complex. It contributes primarily to making the U.S. foreign policy more aggressive. Producing weapons, that is, military means of confrontation, war and oppression, it is the enemy of peace, detente and cooperation.

One of the detachments that is called upon to produce an ideological and propaganda base for the politics of militarism is the "new right."

The best known are Jerry Falwell (television pastor), Harry Potter ("Catholics for Christian political actions") and Jane Belsante ("United Christians for responsible education). All of them have extremely reactionary views with a clearly fascist content. For example, Falwell's weekly Sunday sermons cannot but impress people with their dense stupidity, obvious falsity and misanthropy. References to the Bible and to God are cynical in nature to the point of being loathsome. On television screens he gives his blessing to the atom bomb and its use, of course, against the USSR, calling people to arm themselves to the teeth, alternating his direct hysterical appeals with arguments that nuclear destruction of communism is necessary in the name of "saving the family," "fighting against corruption and Godlessness" and, of course, preserving "American institutions" which, according to Falwell, correspond to Christian principles." The "new right" raises nuclear war to the level of religious dogma and, on the ideological plane, "moves public opinion in the country to be increasingly accepting of a pro-fascist world view. It should be added that Falwell is a close friend of R. Reagan, gives the latter financial support, and actively searches for religious justifications for the American president's amoral ideas.

The political ambitions of the present leadership of the "new right" are much more adventuristic even than the political philosophy of R. Reagan and his inner circle. They do not think that the final word has been said in political life. They regard R. Reagan as a useful figure, but a temporary one. They need a leader who is even further to the right. Even though it would seem that it is impossible to go any further.

The self-confidence of the ultra-rightists is obvious, but the justification for it is also obvious. The United States is now experiencing a difficult historical period. The country is at a turning point: either extreme reactionaries, reflecting the interests of the military-industrial complex, will manage to take another step toward totalitarianism, or moderate circles will manage to keep the country in positions of relative realism. A rightist, chauvinistic passion has overwhelmed the United States, but there are other forces which understand the adventurism and the destructiveness for the United States of the policy of militarism, war and fascism.

[Question] You are a specialist, a scholar who studies world politics and economics. But strictly as a human being, what do you find most unacceptable in that which is professed by the American administration?

[Answer] First one might look to see if there is not something positive in the actions of the American administration which deserves some attention. But

even the most objective attempt, the most careful search of this kind might not be successful. The Reagan administration has been in existence for 3 years already. What has it brought to the world? It has brought fear and the threat of war, it has halted the process of detente, it has undermined almost all the agreements that had been concluded in preceding years, and it is constantly organizing more and more crises in the world. The attack on defenseless Grenada was despicable, and the boasting about this victory is repulsive. The present administration is waging a colonial war in Lebanon. It is threatening to launch the first nuclear attack. Trillions are being spent on new arms. They are threatening to take aim at earth from space. And it is practically impossible to find any positive aspects of the actions of the Reagan administration.

Personally, I am most impressed by the ambitiousness and self-interest of the ruling American elite. It is difficult to understand how in our nuclear age one can regard peace as a sphere of the vital interests of the United States, how it is possible, while claiming to have common sense, to declare "crusades" against other countries, how it is possible to justify intervention in the affairs of other countries simply by the fact that their politics and way of thinking do not correspond to American standards. There are hundreds of questions like these.

But, unfortunately, common sense has apparently abandoned certain American strategists, and they are now in a fever of power, bewitched by nuclear arms, in a delirious dream of imperialist ambitions, and intoxicated by messianism which has been professed in the United States for more than a century.

Perhaps many people know one of the popular American actors, John Wayne. He is dead. He himself was a talented actor. He was posthumously awarded a gold medal: "John Wayne -- an American." In other words, he earned a title which symbolizes that this actor embodied true Americans in his heroes. But it is known that for Wayne's heroes the whole world had only two colors -- black and white -- and it broke down into two camps -- the forces of Good and the forces of Evil. Naturally, Americans embody the forces of Good. But as for the forces of Evil, that is, simply those who do not agree with the United States, they are subject to destruction. Such a moral code is not just a cinematographic device. In this country force has become a cult. This is true both on television screens and in life. A cult of force degrades a civilized nation, but, even more dangerous, it can cause harm to all mankind.

11772

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INTERNATIONAL

SOVIET CITIZEN ABROAD REBUFFS OVERTURES OF U. S. 'INTELLIGENCE'

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Dec 83 p 4

[Article by A. Tankhel'son: "Strangers: Rebuff to the Provocateurs in the American City of Dalton"]

[Text] There is no return to the land of childhood. But even during mature years that land calls us, and in our very heart we preserve the clear smile of a still young mother and the kind glance of a father who in our memory has also remained young. . .

Memory carries Roza Viktorovna to the village of Ivot in the Bryansk area, to the expansive front room of her father's cottage, where the warm aroma of bread wafted through and where grandfather Semen, on the broad stove, told stories to his grandchildren.

The war burst into the childhood of Roza Viktorovna Voloshina in the form of an occupying soldier who kicked the door open and stamped into the clean front room of the cottage.

And in the form of kindly uncle Semen, who for some time had looked at her mama with poorly concealed hatred.

Mother had become an interpreter at the German commandant's office. She justified her actions by stating that she was performing work that was purely technical. But, by referring to all the human concepts, there was no way in which it could be called "pure." And until his final hour, Grandfather never forgave his daughter-in-law. How could he forgive her? His son, Viktor Semenovich Kholopov, a Communist and soldier in the Red Army, had disappeared without a trace in 1941 near Orel, and now his daughter-in-law was working for the occupying forces. She was working for the enemy just for the sake of a slightly better piece of food. "I wanted to live," she said later on. Her maiden name was Zoya Shoropova, her married name was Kholopova, and subsequently her name was Sof'ya Zimintskaya.

No one wanted to die. But it was precisely for the sake of life that many people went to their death. That is how her brother died in the Bryansk area. He was a commander of a partisan brigade, Mikhail Shoropov. And it must be said that, in that large, big family, both on her side and on her husband's

side, there weren't any traitors. Some fought on the front, and others fought in the detachments of the people's avengers.

Getting revenge on the enemy for the brother who had been killed and the husband who had disappeared -- thoughts like that never entered her head.

After time passed, she even credited herself with having been "loyal" to her mother-in-law, Varvara Ivanovna, surmising that Varvara Ivanovna was taking food to the partisans. Her "loyalty," don't you see, led grandfather Semen not to the gallows, where he was "supposed" to go because of his connection with the underground, but to a mine field, where the fascists made him go ahead of them. And it was there that an explosion felled Semen Il'ich, together with the occupiers. By a miracle he remained alive. He was a person of indomitable will and robust health. After being torn to shreds on the mine field, he lived to see the bright Victory Day. But he did not live long enough to see his son Viktor. Another son, Leonid Semenovich, who now is a lieutenant-colonel in the reserve, engaged in combat that took him as far as Berlin. He returned home with his chest covered with medals. He embraced his father and mother, and then the first thing he did was to bow down to the ashes of partisan Mikhail Shoropov.

But the partisan's sister, before the fascists fled, dashed into the cottage with a pug-nosed sergeant-major and, grabbing up a sack with a few things in it, ran off with the occupying forces, deserting her two small daughters: Roza and Sveta. Traveling with the retreating enemy, she made her way to Germany. Then she lived in West Germany, from whence in 1948 she went to the United States with her new husband.

More than 40 years have passed since then, since that time when Roza Viktorovna, still a very young girl, saw her mother for the last time. One can understand the entire depth of her childhood grief and the mental anguish of Roza Viktorovna as an adult.

After years had passed, the mother turned up. She sent letters to the village of Ivot in the Bryansk area, where her entire large family used to live, and to Almalyk, where Roza Viktorovna had moved with her husband.

How many tears had fallen on those letters! How many endearing words they contained! A person would have to have a heart of stone in order not to give in to the feeling -- well, why not take just one tiny look at my mother? Even if she had not been true to that holy word. After all, she's my mother.

That is how Roza Viktorovna thought. And, despite the fact that even her mother's sisters tried to dissuade her, she decided to go to see her. She replied by accepting the tearful invitation to meet again.

No one met her in Chicago, despite the telegram that had been sent in plenty of time. "I wonder if something has happened," Roza Viktorovna wondered to herself in alarm.

It turned out that Roza Viktorovna's fellow travelers from Moscow were our chess players. Learning about her difficult situation, they took up a

collection for her cab fare and delivered her to Dalton, a small town in the Chicago area, to her mother's house.

The person who came out of the house was a woman with a tremendous dog. She cautiously asked who they were and what they wanted. Learning that the newly arrived people included her daughter, she hurriedly expressed her joy by throwing herself around her neck.

The meeting did not seem quite right to Roza. Later on, certain other vague fears arose. What did that extravagant and vociferous woman want, when, in the continuous flood of words, she vaguely hinted about some kind of services and promised gifts?

In a word, from the very first day in Dalton, a purposeful attempt was made to "process" Roza Viktorovna in accordance with a prearranged "scenario." First her mother had long telephone calls with someone, and then, hanging up the receiver, she would get to work on her daughter without any kind of pause. Toward the end of the prolonged monologues, in which the promises alternated with slander against the Soviet Union, a "friend of the family," Uncle Jim, showed up. After looking fixedly at her mother and asking her something, he clamped his lips in disappointment, as though saying, "Well, it's too bad, but she won't bite."

Once, at the end of one of these plays, after the door had closed behind the "friend of the family," Roza asked her mother outright, "Who is that person, anyway?"

It turned out that he was a "completely respectable gentleman," the owner of a funeral parlor, but, most important, he completely shared her mother's views about the Soviet Union. The home of that gentleman, who had been born in Poland, was the meeting place for "respectable people" like himself who, at various times, had fled from their country, had betrayed it, and now, as can easily be supposed, were getting their thirty pieces of silver from those who wanted to get under their wing the renegades and traitors of all kinds.

Soon Roza learned the true purposes of the hints and fussing around that her mother had been doing.

At a restaurant when they went after a few days to celebrate Roza's arrival, the mother took up a glass of vodka and suggested something to Roza that made everything go dark before her eyes.

"Honey, you really ought to go on Chicago television and tell everyone how bad life is in the Soviet Union and how much you like life with us."

Then there followed precise instructions about what she should say, how, and in what sequence.

When Roza Viktorovna came to, the only thing she could say was, "A long time ago I got used to the idea that I do not have a mother. We're not only unrelated. We're enemies."

Overcoming the spasms in her throat, and clearly enunciating each word, she continued, "My homeland is everything that is dear to me. You don't understand that. People don't bargain with their homeland. I could mention that and a lot more on your television. How would you like me to do it this way?"

This woman, who looks so fragile, had proven to be very strong. In a foreign country, among unfriendly people, and alongside a mother who had betrayed her again, she had proven to be a worthy representative of her large family. Roza Viktorovna's daughters can be proud of their mama!

Late that night, erupting vile language and curses, her mother showed her the door. Alone, in an unfamiliar city, with no knowledge of the language, she rushed to Chicago to look for the friends who had helped her on her arrival day.

She managed to get a ticket four days later. Instead of the month that had been stipulated by the visa, she had been a "guest" for 14 days.

"I got the impression, and now I am firmly convinced of it, that someone was constantly standing behind my mother, and it was that 'friend of the family,' Jim."

Roza Viktorovna is not in error about her guesses. Standing behind her mother are those people who have participated in the overthrow of the legal government of Chile, the unleashing of the internecine war in Nicaragua, the people who have provoked the tragedy with the South Korean aircraft, and who are standing in the wings behind many of the diversionary acts and acts of sabotage, and who, in their pathological hatred of communism, the Soviet Union, and the countries of the socialist community, attempt to nullify all the peace efforts and initiatives of our country, and to bring the world to catastrophe.

The U.S. intelligence services recruit for their dirty deeds primarily those people who have already betrayed their homeland once.

5075

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NATIONAL

FEDORCHUK ON 'NEW STYLE OF WORK' IN SOVIET MILITIA

Moscow AGITATOR in Russian No 19, Oct 83 (signed to press 12 Sep 83)
pp 29-32

[Article by USSR Minister of Internal Affairs V. Fedorchuk: "In Service to the Working People."]

[Text] The birth of the Soviet militia was the result of the Great October Victory and the creation of agencies of worker-peasant power. In an address to the population on behalf of the Council of Peoples' Commissars, V. I. Lenin wrote: "Comrade workers! Remember that you yourselves are now in control of the state... Rally around your soviets... Establish the strictest revolutionary order, relentlessly suppressing attempts at anarchy by drunks, hooligans, counterrevolutionary junkers, followers of Kornilov and the like." (Polnoye Sobraniye Sochineniy" [Complete Works] Vol 35, p 66).

The Soviet government called workers to a steadfast defense of the achievements of October. On 28 October (10 November) of 1917, on the initiative of Lenin, the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs passed a decree on the institution of a workers' militia by the soviets of workers' deputies, as an armed force to maintain the new law and order.

Lenin assigned particular significance to its class character, stressing that the proletariat needed a militia, 95 percent of which "would be made up of workers and peasants and which would actually express the intelligence and will, the strength and power of the huge majority of the people." ("Polnoye Sobraniye Sochineniy" Vol 31, p 43).

The party laid down the bases of revolutionary and socialist law from the first days of the October victory. Lenin was constantly busy with establishing principles for the activities and tasks of internal affairs agencies. Decrees and instructions of the first postrevolutionary years contain the lofty Leninist demands for political maturity on the part of militia personnel, for their moral makeup and devotion to the matter of October.

Lenin's extreme severity toward employees of internal affairs organs was combined with a concern for people, their service and life.

During the periods of the civil war, the reconstruction of the country's national economy and peaceful socialist construction, the grim days of the

Great Patriotic War and in the postwar years the Soviet militia always watched over Soviet law and order. At all developmental stages of the socialist state, the basic principles for Soviet militia activity were communist party leadership, the strictest observation of socialist law and daily support for the aid of workers and Soviet society as a whole.

The basic Leninist principle of the strictest observation of socialist law and strengthening of law and order under conditions of developed socialism have been continued and enriched in decisions of party congresses, CPSU Central Committee plenums and in speeches and articles by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov. Thus, in his speech at the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, he gave the broad program for executing the major socioeconomic tasks set down by decisions of the 26th Party Congress--overall improvement in developed socialism and the formation of the new man. Included herein was the declaration that "the normal course of our social development is unthinkable without the most stringent observation of laws protecting the interests of society and the rights of citizens."

The ideological, political, labor and moral training and formation of the new man are accomplished in a close relationship with the fundamental struggle with antisocial phenomena. The uncompromising and relentless struggle against lawbreakers is a party-wide state-wide and nation-wide affair in our country. Party and Soviet work practices contain the rich experience of a comprehensive solution to questions of strengthening law and order. The movement for converting the capital into a model Communist city was headed by the Moscow city party organization. Moscow workers were the initiators of the movement for the strengthening of occupational and social discipline, for a high degree of culture for work and living and for a model social order.

There are thousands of population settlements in the RSFSR and the Ukraine in Georgia and Lithuania, Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan and all union and autonomous republics in which there have been no infractions of the law for years. This is the result of daily attention on the part of party organizations, local soviets, labor collectives and society to the legal and moral atmosphere of public life and to the discipline of mutual relationships in everyday life and in labor.

Here a few among a multitude of examples. The far eastern port city of Nakhodka is rapidly growing and developing. Every day the CPSU gorkom directs the activity of all links for the consolidation of social discipline in the labor collectives and in the population living areas. Chief patron enterprises have been designated in 14 microrayons of the city. Their chiefs or the partkom secretaries are the chairmen of soviets of public centers for the preservation of order in each of their microrayons. A ruling staff of agencies for maintaining order is distributed around these rayons to render legal help to the public. Druzhinniki [volunteer peoples' patrols] serve together with militia patrols, strictly observing the law. The labor collectives have recommended several communists and Komsomol members for militia service.

A highly tuned system for the prevention of lawbreaking has been set up in the city of Dzerzhinsk, Gorkiy Oblast. These questions are considered on a regular basis by the CPSU gorkom bureau, the city soviet ispolkom, the soviet for the maintenance of public order, and party organizations of labor collectives.

It is very important in mass political work to widely popularize the active citizen position and strengthen the authority and worth of the working man's labor patrol, the people's druzhinnik. In March 1984 it will be 25 years since the creation of voluntary peoples patrols [VPP]. The Soviet militia is marking this date by improving relations with the VPP for the maintenance of public order and by strengthening the organizational and procedural help to the staffs, so that the collaboration between the militia and the VPP might be more effective.

Soviets of peoples' deputies commissions on questions of law and order and juvenile matters, 150,000 soviets for the prevention of lawbreaking in enterprises, more than 50,000 public centers for the maintenance of order in residential microrayons, 276,000 voluntary people's patrols, comrades' courts--all of this shows nationwide concern for consolidating order and links for a single educational and preventive system for preventing crime. Its influence is felt in the domain of production as well as that of everyday life.

Particular responsibility for preventing crime is entrusted by the party, the government and the people to internal affairs organs and the Soviet militia, who are called upon to provide maximum effectiveness in maintaining public order and the struggle against crime.

The party's demand for strengthening state, public and labor discipline, decisions of the November (1982) and June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenums, statements by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yu. V. Andropov and resulting measures concerning improvement of operations have been discussed everywhere, with a full understanding of responsibility accepted by internal affairs agencies personnel. Leaders of local party and soviet agencies participated in these meetings.

A number of measures were passed for strengthening ties of internal affairs agencies with the public and strengthening relations with procurator, peoples' control, state security, courts and justice agencies. From a personnel and organizational standpoint, such basic practical links of the militia as the Service for the Maintenance of Public Order, the Criminal Investigations Department and the BKhSS [Combatting the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation] have also been reinforced.

Reliable safeguarding of the public order in the cities and villages of the country is of highest priority. For this reason there was significant strengthening of the patrol-post militia forces in territorial and transportation internal affairs organs, details from the GAI [State Automobile Inspectorate], an interdepartmental safeguard, equipped with automobile

facilities, telephone and radio communications. Closely allied with round-the clock service by the on-duty segments of the militia and with the work of peoples' volunteer patrols are the forces for guaranteeing the peace and security. It is their duty to prevent and suppress antisocial phenomena and to arrive in good time by signal or call to do away with conflict in time. The number of patrol details has been increased significantly, particularly during evening hours. They are located near railroad stations and airports, motor vehicle stations, stadiums, leisure areas and businesses during working shift hours. More than 400,000 druzhinniki go on patrol every day with the militia. Detail instruction and control over the patrol service have been improved.

The strategic and preventive role of sector militia inspectors has been substantially increased--this is the detachment of militia officers that is closest to the population in the residential microrayons, at the vanguard of the struggle for a secure social order. The population is well acquainted with and appreciates the actively working, conscientious, professionally able sector inspector and they highly respect his difficult and disturbing work. Militia Captain K. I. Bukraba served as sector militiaman in Drogichinskiy Rayon, Brest Oblast for more than a decade, where he was a guerrilla during the war years. He profited from his deserved practical authority and was awarded a diploma by the BSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and was registered in the republic MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] Book of Honor. When he was transferred to the rayon center, the population from the 12 villages that he had served demanded that "their" inspector be returned. This is certainly an expression of great popular trust. There are many people such as this in the militia.

Many infringements of the law occur within the domain of everyday life, but here also conflicts can and should be averted at the early stages of their development. Therefore, Criminal Investigations Departments and the sector militia inspectors are faced with the task of strengthening the strategic-preventive, precautionary-surveillance operations in every way possible.

This requires attention and professional tact, strong courage of conviction and timely warning, and, of course, decisive implementation wherever necessary of necessary measures and strict powers for the militia within the framework of the law. Prevention by the militia should not come down to persuasion and exhortations. It should be specific and effective, capable of preventing crime and providing elimination of its causes.

It is known that the majority of negative antisocial phenomena are due primarily to drunkenness, parasitism and hooliganism. Indeed these infringements of the law poison moral and physical health and attitudes in life, the family and in production; they have a harmful effect on youth. Almost half of all crimes are committed by persons who are drunk; one out of five people guilty of crime is not engaged in useful labor.

In letters to editors of newspapers and journals and the USSR MVD, many citizens suggest that drunks and hooligans, all those who are not working for

the good of society should be handled more severely. Measures such as these are being taken every day. Actively participating in this work, particularly in the Tatar and Bashkir ASSR, Leningrad and Rostov, are soviet commissions and deputy groups, labor collectives and people's volunteer patrols, public centers for maintaining law and order, personnel departments of enterprises.

Strict measures on the part of state agencies, the militia and society regarding hooligans, drunks and loafers have made it possible to strengthen public order in many cities and settlements. The decree by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the VTsSPS [All-Union Central Trade Union Council] on strengthening the socialist labor discipline, the law on labor collectives adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet, and standards of existing administrative and criminal legislation serve as the political and moral basis for providing a high degree of discipline and active prevention of lawbreaking on the job and in everyday life.

There are those who complain of the excessive "softness" of our laws and their liberal application, but this is in error. Soviet laws are sufficiently strict and rigorous. They are developed in connection with the actual needs of social development. For example, as of 1 January of this year, changes have been made in criminal legislation increasing responsibility for theft and other mercenary crimes. As of 1 January, stricter standards of responsibility for highway and transportation crime have been in force. In short, on the whole our laws contain the set of measures necessary for fairly meting out punishment, taking into consideration all circumstances of what has occurred, and personality characteristics of the guilty party. Correct application of the laws is important in this regard, so that no guilty party escape responsibility and no innocent party be punished undeservedly.

Prevention of juvenile lawbreaking occupies a special place among preventive tasks. Each one of these cases is a subject for steady attention. The causes of juvenile crime are known to stem largely from shortcomings in the political, labor and moral training within the family, at school and in the labor collective. And in the future the so-called difficult adolescents and troubled families must receive special attention from school, society, sports organizations, labor collectives and the militia. A decree of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum stresses the need "to create circumstances whereby such phenomena as use of state and public property for personal gain, speculation, bribery, and all types of parasitism upon humanism within our system will not be tolerated."

Agencies entrusted with maintaining order are strongly faced with questions of intensifying the struggle with all encroachments on the public welfare, and of safely plugging up the gaps and holes making theft possible. There is no doubt that a significant amount of the responsibility is also borne by the militia, primarily the BKhSS, whose authority, activity and aggressiveness has been markedly reduced in recent years. The USSR MVD reinforces the BKhSS in organizational and personnel relations. Its efforts are focused primarily on timely exposure of hidden tricks of thieves,

bribe-takers and speculators, particularly in construction and commerce, in transportation, in the realm of agriculture and light industry and the food industry. Of course, it cannot help but also stop the minor thefts which are alternating with major losses. In every collective there must be an atmosphere of intolerance and universal condemnation for such disgraceful phenomena.

The agroindustrial complex is in need of increased attention on the part of internal affairs agencies. Everything that is produced through the labor of farmers should be stored and brought to the consumers, but there are many losses and a great deal of waste here. There is also evidence of theft in livestock raising, produce farming, and in state purchases for production, particularly in those cases where there is no order in the accounting, lack of control, and a low degree of economic discipline. Audits turn up unaccounted-for cattle as well as so-called "surpluses," created for subsequent misappropriation. There is a great deal of stealing of meat products from slaughterhouses and meat combines. In commerce and in supply, outdated "natural loss" standards facilitate and cover up the theft.

Particular attention must be given to intensifying the struggle against additions and thefts in construction and transportation, where a large amount of gasoline is stolen. In Kaluga oblast only 39 of 2263 motor vehicle speedometers checked were functioning. In the last 3 years losses from railroad freight theft have increased, for example, on the Central Asian Railroad. A group of thieves has been active in the port of Riga for more than a year. A former chairman of Iskra Kolkhoz in Saratov Oblast called up several brigades of "moonlighters" [shabashniki] for repair and construction work, and paid them 68,000 rubles, or 8 times more than the value of the work that they did.

In accordance with party directives, MVD agencies are improving the style and method of work. They are resolutely getting rid of illegalities, the appearances of red tape, and of distortions in the actual status of the war on crime. The main struggle, in spite of official rank and order, is waged with existing cases of keeping crimes from being registered, groundless refusals to institute criminal proceedings, and roughness or a disrespectful attitude toward citizens. The registration of all crime reports is strictly controlled. Citizen complaints and claims are immediately considered in detail, with trips to the scene for investigation and the taking of measures when necessary. Militia staff is purged of casual people who are immature in their ideological and moral attitudes.

Based on decisions of the 26th Party Congress, November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, chiefs of internal affairs agencies and party and Komsomol organizations are conducting goal-oriented ideological and political training of the staff. In the training, particular attention is given to communist beliefs and ideological staunchness, to the moral categories of honor and duty, to pure Chekist honesty, modesty, and a high degree of discipline, so that the militia workers' knowledge of his field might always be combined with civic courage, integrity, justice, and great respect for the Soviet worker.

In accordance with a decree by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, political agencies have been created within the system of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. Their work includes organization and leadership of party-political, ideological-training and cultural enlightenment work with the staff, increasing their responsibility for fulfilling their official duty. The new phenomenon of party concern for the political maturity of personnel from the militia and the country's internal affairs agencies has found expression in this decision.

The fact that the Soviet militia staff is filled according to directives from labor collectives and recommendations from party and Komsomol organizations is an indication of the close ties between the militia and the people. Representatives from labor collectives report before them on their work. Sector inspectors and leaders of subunits and militia services speak regularly before the people and participate in united political days. Occupational reticence and isolation is alien to the Soviet militia--its strength is in its support for the working man and public support.

New reinforcements are now arriving in the internal affairs agencies--communists and Komsomol members and leaders from production and the battlefield, following military service. They are all starting out in the maintenance of public order, having sworn irreproachable service to Country and Nation and the business of the communist party. These veterans serve as an example for the youth of the militia, all those who have been honored with high state awards, among them bearers of the Order of the Red Star V. V. Aksenov, A. Ye. Novolodskiy, I. Ya. Zhuravlev, S. N. Pankov and many other men and officers of the militia. In May 1982, Moscow militiaman Gennadiy Shchukin, despite the fact that he was seriously wounded, in one-to-one combat disarmed and arrested a criminal. Shchukin was awarded the Order of the Red Star for courage and valor, rejoining the ranks after full recovery from cardiac surgery.

Militia service is rigorous, strict and, frankly speaking, not easy. All those who do their official duty selflessly are thereby even more worthy of respect, as figuratively speaking they are in the front lines of the struggle against crime and socially dangerous deformations of human personality and behavior.

To serve in the Soviet militia is a high honor, a great national trust. But it is also a special responsibility, based on service to the law and the deepest respect for human labor.

Soviet militia workers, guided by the help and support of the workers along with agencies for the maintenance of order, will henceforth consolidate socialist law and order and by their selfless labor will earn the high trust of party and nation.

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NATIONAL

ZHURNALIST ANNOUNCES NEW JOURNALISTIC APPOINTMENTS

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 12, Dec 83 (signed to press 11 Nov 83) p 76

[Text] Appointments

Ernst Aleksandrovich Bessmertnykh confirmed as chief editor of journal PRIRODA I CHELOVEK.

Born in 1941. Graduated from Krasnodar Pedagogical Institute and CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences. Member of the press since 1975. Served as deputy chief editor of journal SEL'SKAYA MOLODEZH'. Candidate of historical sciences.

Reyngol'd Karlovich Vid confirmed as member of the editorial board of journal KOMMUNIST.

Born in 1928. Graduated from Moscow University. Member of the press since 1958. Was editor of the Bureau of Technical Information of Mosgorsovnarkhoz [Council on the National Economy of the Moscow Municipal Economic Region.] From 1961 to 1967 worked as editor, commentator, editor-deputy chief of the department, editor-department chief for USSR Gostelradio [State Committee on Radio and Television Broadcasting]. Has worked for the journal KOMMUNIST since 1967 as: department consultant, deputy editor of a department, editor of the journal department.

Vyacheslav Mikhaylovich Gavrilin confirmed as chief editor of newspaper SOVETSKIY SPORT.

Born in 1931. Graduated from Moscow Institute of International Relations. Member of the press since 1956. Worked as editor of the Information Department of the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA and literary editor at the press agency NOVOSTI. Since 1962 has been literary staff member and editor of the Physical Training and Sports Department of the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

Igor' Nestorovich Golembiovskiy confirmed as responsible secretary to the board, member of the editorial board of the newspaper IZVESTIYA.

Born in 1935. Graduated from Tbilisi University. Member of the press since 1958. Was literary staff member, department chief, deputy editor of newspaper MOLODEZH' GRUZII. Has been at newspaper IZVESTIYA since 1966 as: deputy editor for correspondence Department, special correspondent, first deputy responsible secretary. Has worked since 1981 as an IZVESTIYA correspondent in the countries of Latin America.

Viktor Semenovich Gorbachev confirmed as editor of oblast newspaper TYUMENSKAYA PRAVDA.

Born in 1935. Graduated from Ural University and CPSU Central Committee Higher Party School. Has served on the Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting of the Tyumen Oblispolkom since 1963: has been editor, chief editor of the Information and Broadcast Preparation Board, and since 1981 has been chairman of the Committee for Television and Radio.

Yuriy Grigor'yevich Zhigaylov confirmed as PRAVDA correspondent for Vologda and Arkhangelsk Oblasts and Komi ASSR.

Born in 1944. Graduated from CPSU Central Committee Higher Party Correspondence School. Member of the press since 1967: was correspondent for Ipatovskiy Rayon newspaper ZA KOMMUNISTICHESKIY TRUD, correspondent for republic newspaper TUKMENSKAYA ISKRA, and then of the Perm Oblast newspaper ZVEZDA. From 1976 to 1980 was chief of the Agriculture Department deputy editor, and editor of the oblast newspaper CHARDZHOUKSKAYA PRAVDA. Since 1980 has served as PRAVDA correspondent for Khabarovsk Krai and Amur Oblast.

Yuriy Vasil'yevich Kuritsyn confirmed as political observer for the APN [NOVOSTI Press Agency].

Born in 1925. Graduated from Moscow Institute of International Relations. Member of the press since 1957. Was editor of the Press Department of SOVINFORMBYURO. Has worked at the NOVOSTI press agency since 1962: editor, senior editor of the Main Editorial Board for eastern periodicals, APN bureau chief in Kenya, senior editor, chief editor of periodical of the Main Editorial Board for African countries, chief of the agency bureau in Nigeria, deputy chief editor of the African Main Editorial Board, deputy responsible secretary, responsible secretary for the agency. He has been an APN observer since 1980.

Georgiy Georgiyevich Melikyants confirmed as editor of newspaper IZVESTIYA, for the Communist Education Department.

Born in 1928. Graduated from Central Asian University. Member of the press since 1952. Served as editor of a factory newspaper, literary staff member, department chief of republic newspaper PRAVDA VOSTOKA. Has worked at newspaper IZVESTIYA since 1958: correspondent, deputy editor for the department and then editor of newspaper for the Internal Information Department. Candidate of historical sciences.

Vladimir Mikhaylovich Sittsev confirmed as deputy chairman of VAAP [Allunion Agency for Authors' Rights] board.

Born in 1940. From 1966 to 1971 was department chief, second secretary of Kirov Raykom of VLKSM [Komsomol], city of Moscow, department chief, secretary of Moscow Gorkom VLKSM. Has worked since 1971 on VLKSM Central Committee staff; has been department chief and then administrator of affairs of VLKSM Central Committee.

Yuriy Iosifovich Stel'makov confirmed as chief of Administration for the Export and Import of Copyrights to Sociopolitical and Scientific and Technological Literature and member of VAAP Administration.

Born in 1936. Graduated from Moscow University. Served from 1974 to 1978 as chief of Propaganda Department of USSR Goskomizdat [State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade]. Since 1978 has been advisor to USSR Goskomizdat chairman.

Anatoliy Borisovich Fedorov confirmed as editor of Department of Everyday Life, Procurement and the Refinery Industry for the newspaper SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN'.

Born in 1932. Graduated from Ural University and CPSU Central Committee Higher Party School. Member of the press since 1955. Has worked at newspapers KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA, CHELYABINSKIY RABOCHIY. Has worked at the newspaper SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' since 1974 as: in-house correspondent, deputy editor of department, and since 1981 first deputy responsible secretary to the editorial board.

Stanislav Arkhipovich Chibiryayev confirmed as rector of the All-Union Institute for Improving the Skills of Members of the Press.

Born in 1940. Graduated from All-Union Juridicial Correspondence Institute. Member of the press since 1969. Was chief of the Press Information Department for the Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR and deputy chairman of the Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR. Has been director of "Yuridicheskaya Literatura" publishing house since 1976. Doctor of historical sciences.

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NATIONAL

YOUNG MOTHERS DISSUADED FROM BAPTIZING INFANTS BY ATHEIST WORKERS

Moscow AGITATOR in Russian No 19, Oct 83 (signed to press 12 Sep 83) pp 57-58.

[Article by L. Dubovitskaya, chairman of the Council on Atheism, City Hospital No 53, city of Moscow: "Public Duty of Medical Workers"]

[Text] In recent years atheistic work in our hospital has become noticeably more lively. Atheists have given lectures: "Religion and Soviet Reality," "Atheism and Spiritual Culture," "The Illusory Nature of Religious Consolation," and "Atheism and the Modern Ideological Struggle." Lively debates prepared by Physician Yu. Krugloviy and Nurse S. Shaposhnikova, "Quackery and the Evil of Self-treatment," "Medicine and Religion on Life, Illness and Death" have been held. Their content is constantly enriched on the basis of new questions from the audience.

Atheist wall calendars are issued in the polyclinic and in hospital departments, briefly describing our basic holidays and traditions and also the origin and essence of religious holidays. Atheist corners, where one can become acquainted with a new book on atheism and read newspapers and journals are everywhere. It is also here that propagandists hold discussions. Atheistic expositions "Medicine and Religion" have opened in the polyclinic and hospital, and health bulletins prepared by physicians are published regularly. A small library of atheist literature is at the disposal of activists; subject card-indexes, cards with articles cut from newspapers, are prepared and constantly replenished.

We have close ties with schools and nurseries, where health rooms have been established. Our atheists are frequent guests at the Ogonek Plant, the Raduga Sewing Association, PTU [vocational and technical school] No 88, the tekhnikum for city economy and construction, and at the AvtoZIL living quarters. Every physician who knows his subject well knows how to include therein elements of critical analysis of a religious world view.

This work is governed by the Council on Atheism. It is made up of 5 men. These people are knowledgeable, prepared. The council operates under the leadership of the party bureau, in close contact with the Central House of Scientific Atheism and the House of Health Education. We receive active help from the Proletariat raykom of the party in the training of atheist personnel and in holding procedural seminars and conferences.

Our collective is large--more than a thousand persons. The makeup is varied. The majority are workers who have devoted many years to the association, but there are also young people who have come from the villages and small cities of the oblast. Often encountered among them are young men and women who have been subjected to the religious influence of believer parents.

There are also those among us who feel: if a man believes in God, then let him believe; why try and dissuade him.

Under these circumstances, we try to do our atheistic work in a differentiated manner, taking into account the characteristics and interests of different groups of workers. Of course, the believers are the first object of our atheist education. We enlist them for active public activity, which is an effective means of influencing consciousness.

Klavdiya Ivanovna G. worked for us for many years. She was a believer, regularly went to church and observed religious traditions. We attached our atheists, Ye. Kuznetsova and V. Polulikhova, to her. They carried out their work with her for a long time, patiently and deliberately but steadfastly, and the day came when she believed them and renounced her delusions. Klavdiya Ivanovna is now on a pension, but even today our activists visit her frequently.

Many kind words can be spoken about the work in residential areas by physicians T. Belova, L. Zbronska, N. Shishkina and I. Sultanov and medical nurses A. Semenova, Z. Rogova, G. Senkina, G. Sergeyeve, et al. The most important thing for them is the struggle for man, for all the good that is in him, and striving for this, they carry on a believable, open, well-reasoned conversation with people on questions that are disturbing them and they convince them.

Sometimes young parents do not give enough thought, for example to the moral losses incurred by them and the baby when they have recourse to christening. Research has shown that the most frequent reason for baptizing children is the desire of the parents to protect the baby from diseases. Some of them feel that these children will become ill less often. Physicians observed 60 children over a period of two years. It turned out that children who had been baptized were ill 148 times, and in children whose parents had not brought them to church only 81 cases of illness were established. These facts were used in the course of conversations with parents, future mothers and young mothers and were also included in health bulletins.

"I have taken it upon myself to speak with every woman preparing for motherhood," "says physician O. Shalayeva." Presenting various examples kindly and in a comradely fashion, I speak to her about the harm of baptism."

For young mothers in the polyclinic, lectures are given and display stands set up; in women's consultation offices patients are given printed leaflets on the harm of religious rites. Local physicians and medical nurses carry

on discussions in families even before the birth of the child. Immediately after mother and child are released from the maternity hospital they are visited by a physician and medical nurse; they report who will look after the baby and give advice as to its care. They tell about the ceremonial registration of newborns in the rayon.

The council holds annual teaching seminar-conferences with local physicians and nurses on the specifics of working in areas where people live, on identifying believers in the sector etc. Individual discussions are most effective. Many lonely elderly people suffering from chronic disease are living in these places. Sometimes they are more in need of attention from a spiritual standpoint than they are of drugs. Sometimes it is necessary to simply drop in on these people, talk with them for a while, take care of them. And this is indeed important business. That is why workers from our hospital warmly received the words of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov that there is a need for exhibiting more concern, more simple human attention, feeling and respect to the people.

Approximately 50 percent of association workers are young people, basically mid-level and junior medical personnel. The party organization is constantly concerned with their ideological, moral and occupational training, and also with a scientific-economic world view and firm atheistic convictions.

We know no young people in the collective who would go to church or participate in religious holidays, but various religious articles are in vogue among a definite portion of them.

Our atheists have dealt with this phenomenon in earnest and have held many conversations with young women, thereby finding out about their strong feelings. For example, for many of them wearing a cross is due to the wish to stand out, to not be like everyone else, to attract attention. Most of them consider the cross only an object of beauty, and do not see its connection with the fundamentals of the Christian religion. They are convinced that the fashion has no relationship to human beliefs or world view.

Our experienced atheist, S. Aleksandrova held an interesting conversation with young people, forcing the young people to look at their passion with a new perspective.

"For people who believe," said the atheist, "the cross remains a sacred relic. It has not lost its significance as a religious symbol for those who believe in God, or those who for one reason or another are influenced by their believing ancestors and friends. Now, do you think that it's right that the cross--just a harmless symbol--is entering into a compromise with ideas? This fashion by its very essence is nothing more than the popularization of a religious symbol, a tribute to religious prejudices."

"So why do certain young people think that it's possible to adorn themselves with a cross on their chest?" asked S. Aleksandrova. One of the main reasons is their weak atheistic training, gaps in their moral upbringing.

We are aware that we have not done everything, that there are still many shortcomings in our atheistic propaganda. But we are constantly thinking about how to increase its effectiveness.

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12262

CSO: 1800/211

REGIONAL

KAZAKH SSR SUPPORTS CPSU DECEMBER PLENUM DIRECTIVES

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jan 84 p 1

[Article: "Response of CPKa Central Committee to the Initiative Taken by the Republic's Leading Collectives to Increase Labor Productivity Above the Plan and to Make Additional Reductions in Production Costs"]

[Text] Leading collectives in nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy, the fuel, chemical, light, and local industries, geology, and machine building, along with industrial workers in a number of the republic's cities and oblasts, were inspired by the decisions of the December (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and are responding in deed to the directives presented by comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech to the Plenum. They have taken on socialist obligations for 1984 to increase labor productivity by 1 or more percent above the plan and to reduce production costs by an additional 0.5 percent by further stepping up scientific and technical progress, improving organization, strengthening discipline, and making better use of production potential and manpower and material resources. They view these goals as an additional assignment from the party, and as their patriotic duty to the Homeland.

Taking into account the timeliness and value of this initiative for further increases in production, improving its efficiency, and the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1984 plan, the CPKa Central Committee has approved the patriotic initiative of labor collectives at the Ust-Kamenogorsk Titanium and Magnesium plant, the Irtysh Chemical and Metallurgical Plant, the "Vostokkazgeologiya" [Eastern Kazakh Geology] Production Association, the Don Mining and Concentrating Combine, the Uralsk Plant imeni Voroshilov, the "Ekibastuzshakhtostroy" [Ekibastuz Mine Construction] Combine, the "Bogatyr" mine of the "Ekibastuzgol" [Ekibastuz Coal] Production Association, the "Dolinskaya" mine of the "Karagandaugol" [Karaganda Coal] Production Association, the Dzhambul Superphosphate Plant, the Novodzhambul Phosphorous Plant, the Alma-Ata "Kzyl tu" Production Association, the Alma-Ata "20th Anniversary of October" Machine Tool Plant, the Karaganda Hosiery Factory, and industrial workers in Dzhambul, Mangyshlak, and Uralsk Oblasts, and the city of Kentau, to increase labor productivity in 1984 by 1 or more percent over the plan and to reduce production costs by an additional 0.5 percent. Oblast, city and rayon party committees, trade union organs, the republic's ministries and departments must provide support for the initiators of this movement, and they must implement extensive measures to seek out production reserves that will help

exceed the plan quotas. On this basis they should jointly organize the development and adoption of higher socialist obligations for 1984.

The editorial staff of republic and oblast newspapers and the KaSSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting need to report regularly on the course of socialist competition among the republic's labor collectives which is aimed at fulfilling state plans and the obligations they have taken on, achieving high final results, and increasing labor productivity and reducing production costs beyond what is called for in the plan.

9967

CSO: 1830/203

REGIONAL

CURRENT STATUS OF BILINGUALISM IN LITHUANIA ASSESSED

Vilnius KOMMUNIST in Russian No 10, Oct 83 (signed to press 21 Oct 83) pp 26-30

[Article by V. Shyarnas, doctor of pedagogical sciences: "The Language of Brotherhood and Friendship"]

[Text] In the multi-national Soviet Union peoples speak 127 languages. Comradeship of nations is responsible for the spread of bilingualism as a historical necessity and progressive phenomenon. It is stimulated in our country by two factors: (1) the equality of languages of the peoples of the USSR, their flourishing, and expansion of the sphere of application, and (2) the continued expansion of mastery of Russian as the means of communication among nationalities.

A progressive phenomenon -- such was the appraisal given at the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee of the ability of Soviet peoples to master, along with the language of their nationality, the Russian language also -- the language of communication among nationalities. The Plenum also pointed to cases where poor knowledge of Russian hinders a person from taking advantage of the wealth of international culture and restricts the sphere of his activity and intercourse. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers recently adopted a decree on creating conditions to make it easier for the population of national republics to study the Russian language. The Plenum demanded that this decree be actively carried out.

As far back as 1913 in his work "Critical Remarks on the Nationalities Issue," V. I. Lenin pointed out four basic factors which are responsible for the prevalence and consolidation of language as a means for communication among nationalities. They are the needs of economic circulation, the language of the majority, the willingness of its acceptance and the consequent democratism (V.I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," [Complete Works] Vol 24, pp 116-118, 295). The USSR's 60 years of experience has confirmed the truth of this position. In our republic the Russian language is also widely used -- as the means of communication among nationalities, as the language of the Russian population of the republic (8.9 percent), and as the means of intercourse in diverse areas of public activity and production. Decisions of the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Lithuania emphasize the necessity of mastering Russian along with the native language.

The CPSU Program, the USSR Constitution, the Code of General Education Schools, and other documents guarantee the full equality of all citizens and languages of the USSR. Soviet people may "speak, indoctrinate, and teach their children in any language, without any privileges, restrictions, or constraints in using any particular language. The process of voluntary study of Russian along with the native language which is occurring in life has positive significance, since it promotes mutual exchange of experience and bringing to each nation and people the cultural achievements of all other peoples of the USSR and world culture." ("Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union," Moscow, 1968, p 115).

According to statistics of the 1979 census, people of 54 nationalities successfully associate in labor, daily life and public life in our republic. It is true that many of these nationalities are made up of small numbers of people. The most widespread forms of bi- and multilingualism are Lithuanian-Russian, Russian-Lithuanian, Polish-Lithuanian-Russian, Latvian-Lithuanian, and others.

Bilingualism is rapidly spreading in all Soviet republics. As the census population statistics show, the number of people who had mastered their native language and Russian increased by 12 percent from 1970 through 1979. According to level of knowledge of Russian, Lithuanians rose from sixth to fourth place.

The propagation of an inter-national language, the flourishing of national languages, and their development promote the building of Communism, successful formulation of a world-view and communist convictions, an increase in the cultural level and inter-national indoctrination of the people, and rapprochement of nations. The comprehensive flourishing of 127 peoples of the Soviet Union and the growth of national self-awareness are enormous achievements of Leninist policy, a treasure of contemporary spiritual culture, and the pride of our system. National languages contribute to the formulation of diverse socialist cultures, united by content and spirit and original in their forms of expression, each of which augments multinational Soviet culture in its own way. When studying this phenomenon one must never contrast the national with the all-national -- it is essential that they be closely joined, as V. I. Lenin indicated ("Pol. sobr. soch. ["Complete Works], volume 45, p 240). Indoctrination of persons to love their own people and their own native language is not a phenomenon of nationalism if they are taught love of all peoples and the correctness of socialism at the same time.

In fulfilling the Leninist nationalist policy, books, magazines, and newspapers are published in Lithuanian, Russian and Polish in the republic. In Lithuania in 1978, for example, 22 newspapers (of 122), seven journals (of 32), 21 bulletins (of 96), and no less than six (of 80) scientific publications came out in Russian ("Lithuanian SSR," Vilnius, 1980, pp 171-172, 178-179). Lithuanian television and radio have been devoting a good deal of time to broadcasts in Russian.

The rapid spread of bilingualism in the republic (census population statistics and other sources graphically attest to this) promotes the development of

corresponding sciences (the psychology of bilingualism, philology, general theories of language study, sociology, and so forth). Active mastery of languages in our republic is by no means an accidental phenomenon. The opinion has existed in Lithuania since long ago that the more languages a person knows, the more developed, educated, and knowledgeable he is. From ancient times, especially in higher circles of society, Latin, Polish, Russian, German, and French were extensively studied. Even 400 years ago Russian was taught at Vilnius University. The first Russian, Belorussian, and Latvian books and the first Russian language grammar book, "Grammatika" by M. Smotritskiy (1618), were published in Lithuanian.

In the years of Soviet power, large Lithuanian language research centers under the Academy of Sciences and the State University imeni V. Kapsukas have appeared. Publication of fundamental works has been concluded: the History of the Lithuanian SSR, a two-volume "History of Lithuanian Language Research" by A. Sabalyauskas, a three-volume "Grammar of the Contemporary Lithuanian Language", a twelve-volume "Dictionary of the Lithuanian Language", and a two-volume "Atlas of the Lithuanian Language." Editions of KUL'TURA RECHI, NASHA RECH', and others are periodically published. A number of candidate and doctoral dissertations on the Lithuanian language and Baltic philology have been defended. The volume of translations to Lithuanian from different languages has increased immeasurably. This is responsible for strengthening the status of the Lithuanian language, enriching it, and expanding the sphere of its use. Related to this an urgent need to define normative scientific terminology in Lithuanian has arisen, especially the terms needed for training cadres at vocational-technical schools, tekhnikumams and other educational establishments.

"The Russian language, naturally entering the lives of millions of people of any nationality, is a factor of exceptional significance in the economic, political, and cultural life of the country, in the rapprochement of all its nations and peoples, and in bringing to them the wealth of world civilization," General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yu. V. Andropov emphasizes (Yu. V. Andropov. "Shest' desyat let USSR. [Sixty Years of the USSR], Moscow 1983, p 9).

The Lithuanian and Russian peoples are bound by friendship proven by centuries. The Lithuanian people understand thoroughly and value the significance of Russian culture and language for the development of progressive Lithuanian culture. When tsarist satraps tried in every way to keep the ban on Lithuanian printing progressive Russian scientists helped the Lithuanians publish books in the Russian language: the Russian Academy of Sciences brought out the works of K. Donelaytis (1865), folklore and linguistic works of the brothers Antanas and Jonas Yushki, and other publications. The revolutionary movement in Russia and progressive Russian revolutionary-democratic thought had a positive influence on Lithuanian literature and on the formulation of the leading generation of the 19th and 20th Centuries.

When bourgeois nationalists tried to hide the achievements of the USSR from the Lithuanian people and almost excluded the Russian language from schools,

the progressive part of the Lithuanian intelligentsia did not cease to show interest in the Russian language. Classics of Russian and Soviet literature were translated and published in the Lithuanian language.

Today thanks to the Russian language the best works of Lithuanian literature and achievements of science and culture have become available not only to readers from the Soviet Union, but of other countries as well. Figures graphically attest to this: today works of Lithuanian literature are published in 36 languages of the peoples of the USSR and in 27 foreign languages (Bulgarian, German, Czech, Hungarian, Polish, French, Norwegian, English, Spanish, and other languages).

Thanks to the Russian language secondary and higher education institutions of the republic, enterprises, and scientific institutions maintain friendly relations with plants and labor collectives in Moscow, Leningrad, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia, Latvia, Georgia, Estonia, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and other republics and cities. The Russian language was a reliable vehicle of friendship and cooperation during our republic's days of culture in Moscow, Tajikistan, and the Tatarskaya USSR. Knowledge of Russian is indispensable for those who are performing military service. Therefore it is very important to create conditions so that the republic's population can master not only the native language, but Russian as well -- the language of communication among nationalities of the peoples of the USSR, and one of five world languages which is studied in 90 countries of the world.

A good deal has been done in the years of Soviet power by both specialists in the Lithuanian language and in Russian in the matter of shaping Lithuanian-Russian bilingualism. Much has been achieved in the area of improving teaching of the Russian language in secondary, special secondary, and higher educational institutions. This has been achieved guided by decrees of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, the Ministry of Education, and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education directed toward improving teaching of the Russian language.

The fact that for teaching of Russian in non-Russian schools classes of more than 25 pupils were divided into groups not only in rural but in urban schools played a significant role. As in other Union republics in Soviet Lithuania the study of the Russian language was begun in kindergarten, starting with five years of age and in preparatory classes from six years of age. Thus, from 1 September 1980 the study of the Russian language was extended to 3.5 years in secondary schools of the Lithuanian SSR.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, the Council of Ministers of the republic, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, party and Soviet working people in cooperation with scientists of the Scientific-Research Institute of Pedagogy, teachers in VUZes, methodologists of the republic's Institute for Advanced Teachers Training, and practicing teachers have done extensive work on the last twenty years on creating favorable conditions for teaching both the native and Russian languages and literatures to the rising generation. With

this goal in mind plans for long-term measures to improve the teaching of the Russian language were established and fulfilled. In the republic publication of the journals RUSSKIY YAZYK V SHKOLE and LITVA LITERATURNAYA was begun and libraries for schoolchildren and libraries of Russian language and literature for teachers were begun.

In secondary and eight-year schools language laboratories are being set up: in 1975 there were twelve, in 1980-440, in 1982 there were 540 language laboratories. The Ministry of Education of the Lithuanian SSR was permitted to set up schools for pupils of non-Russian nationality with intensified instruction in Russian language and literature in grades 9-11. The number of elective courses in Russian language and literature was significantly increased and their network was expanded. A number of zonal and republic conferences were conducted on problems in teaching the Russian language; an all-Union conference which took place in Soviet Lithuania was devoted to problems of extracurricular work in this area. School olympiads of Russian language and literature are periodically conducted.

A considerable number of specialists in Russian language teaching are educated in the republic. Teaching methodologies for Russian language and literature for schools with teaching in the Lithuanian language are being successfully worked out. Unique programs of Russian language and literature worked out by republic scientists and practical experts as well as teaching aids have helped achieve good results. Some principles and concepts of the republic's scientists and practical experts which have received positive appraisals have been introduced into standard programs.

At the present time original new textbooks of the Russian language are being prepared which contain didactic material and different supplements intended for kindergartens, preparatory classes, and grades 1-11; different teaching aids for teachers and students are being worked out. Phraseological, instructional Lithuanian-Russian and Russian-Lithuanian dictionaries are being prepared for print (not fast enough, however).

Training of teachers of Russian language and literature has been improved. The Republic Institute of Advanced Teacher Training and its office of Russian language and literature are effectively helping raise these teachers' qualifications.

The Lithuanian language is being taught in Russian and Polish schools where 81,000 schoolchildren study. As was noted at the all-Union scientific-practical conference "Development of National Relations in Conditions of Mature Socialism" which took place in Riga on 28-30 June 1982, when striving to master the Russian language as the medium of cooperation among peoples of the USSR, it is also essential to insure that "Russians and representatives of other nationalities who are receiving education in the republics know the language of the native nationality. This makes it possible to utilize them more actively in the national economy, in the party and state apparatus, and in the area of culture." ("Vospityvat' ubezhdennykh patriotov-internationalistov." [Indoctrinating confirmed Patriot-Internationalists], Moscow, 1982, p 52). This has a great deal of significance for improving international-patriotic indoctrination of laborers in the spirit of mutual respect.

For this purpose improved textbooks of the Lithuanian language for representatives of other nationalities should be prepared and more teaching aids and literature for extracurricular reading should be published; the number of lessons in the curriculum should be increased. It is also necessary to apply more efforts to increasing the pedagogical skill of teachers of the Lithuanian language in Russian and Polish schools and to improve their philological and methodological training.

Directives of the XXVI Congress of the CPSU pose the assignment of thoroughly indoctrinating the developed individual. It is necessary to remember that forming bilingualism and increasing the sophistication of speech (native and Russian) is an integral part of socialist culture.

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REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN NATIONAL INCOME GROWTH REPORTED

LD111109 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Vilnius 11 January (TASS)--"The past year was successful for Lithuania in all respects," Bronislav Zaikauskas, first deputy chairman of the republic's Planning Committee, told a TASS correspondent. This is borne out in the first place by a 4 percent growth of the national income in 1983 and the expected almost 25 percent growth over the years 1981-1984, which considerably exceeds the boldest forecasts.

The annual substantial growth of the national income is ensured by the planned management of the national economy and the policy of the Soviet Government to enhance the development of all the union republics. Thus, a powerful petrochemical complex has been created in Lithuania with the assistance of other Soviet republics. A large nuclear power station is now under construction there. Its first power generating unit went into service on the last day of the past year.

Lithuania, which in the years of the bourgeois regime (1919-1940) trailed all other European countries in electricity production, is now one of Europe's leaders in this field.

The consistent development of socialised production in town and countryside, increased labour productivity (by 10 percent over 3 years), large-scale introduction of automated control systems, transfer lines, industrial robot-manipulators and sophisticated communication systems facilitate the growth of the national income.

In their turn, all these factors contribute to improving the well-being of Soviet people. Over 3 years, the wages of factory and office workers rose by 7 percent, of rural dwellers--by 14 percent over the same period, nearly 300 thousand people in the republic, whose population is 3.5 million, moved to well-appointed flats with all the modern amenities.

CSO: 1812/100

REGIONAL

IDEOLOGICAL-AESTHETIC DEVELOPMENT OF ESTONIAN CONCERT GROUPS DEFICIENT

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 29 Nov 83 p 2

[Article by V. Ivanon: "This Difficult 'Easy Genre'"; passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in source]

[Text] "LET US MAKE AN ARRANGEMENT IMMEDIATELY," PROPOSED YURI KARINDI, SECRETARY OF THE PARTY BUREAU OF THE ESSR STATE PHILHARMONIC [Gosfilharmonia] AND DIRECTOR AND ACTOR OF THE 'OLD CITY STUDIO,' "THAT OUT OF THE ENTIRE DIVERSITY OF GENRES, WHICH ARE 'PRESCRIBED' FOR THE VARIETY STAGE, WE WILL SELECT ENTERTAINING MUSICAL CONCERT PROGRAMS. BECAUSE, WITHOUT EXAGGERATION, IT IS THE MOST POPULAR, THE MOST MASS TYPE OF VARIETY ART. SONGS AND DANCES, JAZZ, ROCK AND DISCO MUSIC HAVE ADMIRERS AMONG ALL CATEGORIES OF THE POPULATION, REGARDLESS OF AGE, SEX, PROFESSION AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE. THIS IS WHY RAISING THE IDEOLOGICAL-AESTHETIC LEVEL OF CONCERT PERFORMANCES AND THE RESPONSIBILITY OF EVERY ARTIST-COMMUNIST FOR THEIR SPIRITUAL AND POLITICAL CONTENT IS OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE. THIS IS ONE OF THE MAIN AND CONSTANT CONCERNS OF OUR PARTY ORGANIZATION, THE ENTIRE COLLECTIVE OF THE PHILHARMONIC."

Out of the "Vitamin" ensemble's new program, the artistic council of the Philharmonic has confirmed only a 20-minute "block" as being suitable for presentation. It was not because the performers were poor or that individual items were insufficiently rehearsed. All participants in the song and instrument ensemble [VIA] are high class professionals and Pyeter Vyakhi, artistic supervisors of the ensemble, is a remarkable composer, musician and arranger. In short, the musicians and singers of the "Vitamin" were not short on skill. But...

"The young people attempted to arrange a unified concert program and not just and 'assortment' of individual songs and musical plays," Mart Siilyl'mann, deputy director of the Philharmonic, explained. "The intention by itself is praiseworthy, and it can only be welcomed. However, they lacked a feeling of measure and skill to link together, TO FORM UP the entire program from the beginning to end. Therefore, even the jokes, which interspersed the musical pieces, did not always sparkle with wit and at times sounded altogether

somewhat trivial and the composition appeared to flabby, far-fetched and unnatural. In short, that which was planned was not implemented owing to a lack of professional direction and staging skill."

This is why the artistic council (which in addition to Yu. Karindi and M. Siyl'mann also included party bureau members Oleg Sapozhnin, director of the Philharmonic, and Yulle Ulla, artistic supervisor of the "Virus" variety show, communists Arved Haug and Ellona Spriyt, supervisor of the variety dance studio of the State Philharmonic, and others), despite failing to confirm the entire program, still recommended that the ensemble continue its creative search in the chosen direction.

THE DESIRE TO LEND TO THE VARIETY CONCERTS A FORM THAT IS AN ORGANICALLY UNIFIED WHOLE AND TO TRANSFORM THEM INTO ENTERTAINMENT SHOWS IS A STRIVING THAT IS CHARACTERISTIC NOT ONLY OF THE COLLECTIVES OF OUR REPUBLIC'S STATE PHILHARMONIC ALONE. IT CAN BE BOLDLY REFERRED TO AS THE INFLUENCE OF THE TIMES. ARTISTS AND PRODUCERS TALK ABOUT THIS SUBJECT AND PUBLISHED WORKS ARE DEVOTED TO IT IN SPECIAL ARTISTIC PERIODICALS AND MASS NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS. THE FORMER WAY OF RATHER CASUAL SELECTION OF MUSIC AND VOCAL PIECES OF DIVERSE CONTENT AND STYLE HAS UNDOUBTEDLY BECOME OBSOLETE. NEW, ORIGINAL AND STRIKING DECISIONS ARE NEEDED. ANY INITIATIVE IN THIS DIRECTION MERITS MOST ACTIVE SUPPORT, AND THE PARTY ORGANIZATION OF THE PHILHARMONIC IS VERY WELL AWARE OF THIS. THE "VITAMIN" TOGETHER WITH OTHER SONG AND INSTRUMENT ENSEMBLES IS NOW ON A TOUR OF THE COUNTRY. AFTER THE ENSEMBLE RETURNS, ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE ARTISTIC COUNCIL AND THE PARTY BUREAU, EYNO BASKIN, ARTISTIC SUPERVISOR OF THE "OLD CITY STUDIO" AND CHIEF PRODUCER OF THE PHILHARMONIC, WILL TOGETHER WITH MUSICIANS ENGAGE IN STAGING A NEW VARIETY SHOW.

The cited fact is far from the only one among examples of party influence on the ideological and artistic content of variety art. The former program of the "Vitamin" ensemble was a topic of interesting, detailed, and I would even say, partial conversation at the previous party accountability and election meeting in October last year.

"At that time," O. Sapozhnin, director of the Philharmonic recalls, "the communists advised participants in the song and instrument ensemble to select with maximum care the pieces of tour programs for trips across the Union and abroad. That is to perform more works by Soviet authors--contemporary Estonian, Russian, Ukrainian, Georgian and other national composers and poets--and to sing as many songs as possible in the Russian language--the language of intra-national contacts of the peoples of the USSR. Or to provide a parallel translation of songs from the Estonian language to the language of the republic where the ensemble performs. Of course, this is quite difficult, but the efforts in such cases are repaid a hundredfold."

Many, probably, remember the performances by the USSR People's Artist Yevgeniy Nesterenko at anniversary concerts devoted to the 100th anniversary of Mart Saar. There are many admirers of this singer in our republic. But the enthusiastic reception extended to him this time is explained in addition to his outstanding vocal qualities by the fact that Nesterenko sang in Estonian.

This example is probably somewhat from "another opera," but it is demonstrative in the sense of approach to composing programs.

Almost similar wishes were addressed at that time to the "Magnetik-bend" song and instrument ensemble. They were also taken into account by the ensemble participants.

"I firmly maintain that the changes made at the prompting of the party bureau and the artistic council were not made at all for the sake of a "mark" in the accountability before 'higher authorities'," Yu. Karindi stresses. "First of all, performers of the song and instrument ensemble benefit from this themselves. Our advise makes it possible for them to broaden their outlook and promotes the growth of musical culture and professional skill."

The fact that it is difficult to make every program rich in content and interesting is readily understood. But there is no other way to the intelligence and heart of viewers. The civic position has been and remains a starting position in the creativity of an artist. The instilling of such a position without sermons and excessive moralizing and without pointing the finger is, perhaps, the main task of a party organization in a creative collective.

"Ways?" Yu. Karindi asks me in return when I query him about the ways used by communists of the Philharmonic to solve this task. "The ways are, perhaps, traditional. But it is important what they consist of. It is in the nature of an alphabet, but sometimes it is difficult to adhere to it. Let us take political studies as an example..."

YES, THE PHILHARMONIC HAS QUITE A PROBLEM IN ORGANIZING STUDIES IN POLITICAL STUDY GROUPS BECAUSE A CONSIDERABLE PART OF THE COLLECTIVE IS CONSTANTLY ON TOURS. ONE ENSEMBLE BARELY HAS ENOUGH TIME TO RETURN, WHEN ANOTHER ONE LEAVES.

COMMUNIST MART SIIYL'MANN, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE PHILHARMONIC FOR ORGANIZATION OF CONCERTS, WAS ASSIGNED TO "SETTLE" THIS QUESTION. IT MAY BE SAID THAT HE IS DOUBLY COMPETENT IN THIS RESPECT. FIRST OF ALL, OWING TO HIS POSITION HE IS WELL INFORMED ABOUT WHEN ONE COLLECTIVE LEAVES ON A TOUR AND ANOTHER RETURNS ACCORDING TO SCHEDULE. THEREFORE, IT IS EASIER FOR HIM TO COMPILE A SCHEDULE OF STUDIES IN THE POLITICAL NETWORK AND TO CONTROL ITS FULFILLMENT. AND SECONDLY, SIIYL'MANN, A FORMER MUSICIAN HIMSELF, KNOWS THE INTERESTS OF PERFORMERS QUITE WELL AND UNDERSTANDS HOW TO LINK THE ESSENTIAL GENERAL POLITICAL PROBLEMS OF THE PRESENT DAY WITH THE ONES THAT WORRY HIS COLLEAGUES.

"You must understand," says the party bureau secretary in making his thoughts more precise, "that it is important that the process in forming the world outlook of an artist is supervised by a person who is well-versed professionally and not by hearsay in the questions of creativity and who knows the specifics, if one may express himself in this manner, from the inside. There will be more confidence in such a person, and correspondingly also more benefit."

Recent party documents persistently single out the necessity of strengthening the links of creative collectives with labor and production collectives. The

expediency of such contacts is unquestionable. It makes it possible for the people of art to familiarize themselves closely with life and with the concerns of their audience, and in this manner the art itself approaches closely to the masses. I believe that the state Philharmonic of the republic has a fairly interesting experience in this regard. It happens sometimes, that as luck would have it, a misfortune has helped. For many song and instrument ensembles the problem is where to hold rehearsals. Supervisors of the Philharmonic strive so that participants in ensembles would feel themselves as MEMBERS OF THE COLLECTIVE and not just executors of a financial plan, a sort of "obtainers of money" in a contemporary way. However, implementation of this plan is hampered by a shortage of facilities where ensembles could not only rehearse and store their instruments but also get together to talk about important matters and exchange views...

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PHILHARMONIC THEN DECIDED TO REQUEST ENTERPRISES IF AT ALL POSSIBLE TO ALLOCATE SUITABLE FACILITIES FOR THE MUSICAL COLLECTIVES. THESE ARE NOT THE USUAL VOLUNTARY ASSISTANCE RELATIONSHIPS, WHICH SOMETIMES ARE REDUCED TO FORMAL ONES, BUT CONTACTS THAT ARE BASED, ONE THE ONE HAND, ON THE FREE WILL OF BOTH PARTICIPANTS AND, ON THE OTHER HAND, ON DEFINITE MUTUAL CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS. PRODUCTION WORKERS PROVIDE THE ARTISTS WITH NECESSARY CONDITIONS FOR CREATIVITY, AND THE LATTER ACTIVELY ASSIST THEIR OPPOSITE NUMBERS IN ORGANIZING INTERESTING AND RICH LEISURE OF WORKERS. CLOSE FRIENDLY BONDS HAVE IN THIS MANNER LINKED THE "MAKHAVOK" ENSEMBLE AND THE KOOPERATOR PRODUCTION ASSOCIATION OF THE ESTONIAN REPUBLIC UNION OF CONSUMERS' SOCIETIES [ERSPO], THE "VITAMIN" SONG AND INSTRUMENT ENSEMBLE AND THE MISTRA ASSOCIATION AND OTHER CREATIVE AND PRODUCTION COLLECTIVES.

"In which other way can these relationships be useful?" Yu. Karindi said as if thinking aloud. "They make it possible to form the tastes of the broad viewer audience ON A PROFESSIONAL LEVEL. And this is very, very important for us. Approximately the following was said at the June plenum of the Party Central Committee: In such popular art as variety, we are still not satisfied with everything, and sometimes on the wave of this popularity there emerge musical ensembles with programs of doubtful quality. This causes serious harm to ideological and aesthetic training. We have personal experience of such harm."

What is implied here? First of all, it is the influence of such mass means of communication as television. Let us take a comparatively recent appearance on the Estonian television of the "Rok-otel" ensemble as an example.

"You know," Karindi said, "this song and instrument ensemble was created and exists as a BURLESQUE. However, this important aspect was not stressed in the program of which we are talking about. And so it turned out that as if the style of the "Rok-otel" is a genuinely original, interesting and memorable one, and a sort of a standard of variety art for the present day. That is for hundreds of thousands of viewers, especially the young ones, that which is shown on television becomes something that was as if officially legalized, and this is readily understood--purely psychologically. I cannot assert that the element of the ensemble's burlesque nature was lost intentionally, this is an extremely serious reproach. But such "pinholes" should

not be allowed even accidentally. The variety art's influence on viewers and listeners cannot be overestimated, and there can be no trifles here."

There is one more problem that is quite acute today for the Philharmonic. It is an abundance of amateur song and instrument ensembles, whose number is growing almost in a geometrical progression. The Philharmonic sometimes concludes agreements for several concerts with some of them, and during such times its workers can properly influence the ideological and artistic content of the programs. But in most cases such ensembles perform, as the saying goes, at their own risk and during such times the Philharmonic is in no position to advise amateur musicians what they should perform and in what manner. So the programs of doubtful quality, which were mentioned at the plenum, appear in this manner. They appear on the wave of popularity...

"A negative role is sometimes played again by the republic television," Yu. Karindi complains. In programs for youths it often presents performances by little-known amateur ensembles, and tries to find a new collective every time. There's no denying that television journalists are doing a great and useful job when they present gifted young people before a broad audience. But it would be no sin to consult us in this respect. We do not lay claim to the role of a dictator in musical and variety art, nevertheless the opinion of the PROFESSIONALS who work with us would help in producing such programs at a more higher artistic and ideological level. Unfortunately, neither the artistic council of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting [Gosteleradio] nor the Cultural and Educational Establishments Administration of the ESSR Ministry of Culture, which are in charge of the work in clubs (including of many amateur song and instrument ensembles), do not consider it necessary to enlist specialists of the state Philharmonic in forming concert programs. It seems to me that of help in solving this problem would be creation--even as a consultative organ--of a joint artistic council, which would include representatives of the Philharmonic and the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and club workers of the republic's Ministry of Culture."

Perhaps it is worthwhile to heed this opinion?

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PRIMORSKIY KRAYKOM CHIEF ON HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 January 1984 on page 3 a 1,600-word interview entitled "To Build and Live" with V. P. Lomakin, first secretary of Primorskiy Kraykom. In the interview Lomakin expresses his dissatisfaction with the state and quantity of capital housing construction in Primorskiy Kray despite successes in this area noted by the interviewer. Lomakin states that it is now unthinkable to undertake construction of new production enterprises without the parallel construction of residential housing, even though the latter has to be "hard fought for." He notes that where residential housing, children's facilities, schools, and hospitals exist, there is no problem with the availability of cadres. Lomakin remarks that he is often astonished by managers of some enterprises, whom he calls "technocrats," who are young and educated and who passionately and responsibly care for production and technology, yet show little concern for people and their needs. In response to the interviewer's comment that some scientists of the Far East Scientific Center maintain that the inordinate growth of large cities in the eastern regions with their unmeasurable spaces is absurd and that the development of medium- and small-sized towns would be economically more expedient and more convenient for people, Lomakin states that he shares the concerns of the scientists. The concentration of industrial centers in large cities and the headlong growth of their populations is undesirable, says Lomakin. However, every ministry wishes to locate its operations in a large city because of the already existing social and technical infrastructures, according to Lomakin. He goes on to discuss the reasons behind the decline also in cooperative housing construction.

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TURKMEN WRITERS' UNION FOCUSES ON POLITICS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 21 December 83 carries on page 4 a 250-word report by R. Bazarov on a discussion by the Union's administrative board of current literary work in Turkmenistan. The report praises the work of such writers and publicists as K. Kuliyeu, Kh. Durdyev, A. Tagan, K. Kurbanepesov, H. Dayramov, A. Atabaev, B. Khudaynazarov, R. Esenov, A. Aborskiy, I. Guldzhayev. It notes, however, the following flaws in the republic's literary work: "Artistic criticism lags behind the literacy process, militant reviews are rarely published, and there is an insufficient number of works on topical themes, especially on international themes. Members of the board of directors recommended that editors put social orders into practice more often and that they concentrate the attention and the efforts of their colleagues and authors on fundamental problems of domestic and foreign politics and on the main directions of social and economic development of the country and the republic."

TURKMEN MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIALIZED EDUCATION SUMS UP 1983

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 8 January 84 carries on page 3 a 200-word article on the conclusions drawn by a meeting of the Turkmen Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education on the results of academic year 1983. In the report read by S. N. Muradov, Turkmen SSR minister of Higher and Secondary Education, it was noted that "the positive achievements made since the beginning of the 5-year plan make possible further increasing of the effectiveness of higher and secondary specialized education... but shortcomings and failures were also noted in the preparation of teachers, in the raising of the effectiveness of scientific investigative work, and in strengthening the role of higher and secondary specialized schools in socio-economic and scientific-technical progress."

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REGIONAL

ARCHEOLOGY BOOK SHOWS CENTRAL ASIAN CULTURE IS INDIGENOUS, ORIGINAL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 January 84 carries on page 4 a 600-word review by Candidate of Historical Sciences L. Levteyeva of the book "Khraniteli zol'ta" (Guardians of the Gold) written by Tashkent archeologist L. I. Al'baum in co-authorship with East German professor B. Brent'es (transliteration from Russian). "The book acquaints the reader with such monuments as the frescoes, murals and sculpture of Karatepe, Fayaztepe, Dal'varzintepe, Balalyktepe, Gyaurkala, Ustrushana and Pendzhikent. These finds are an extremely valuable source guide to the history, culture, art and ethnography of the Central Asian peoples. They bear witness to the high artistic traditions of the local population which traces its roots back to time immemorial. Certain foreign scholars have insisted on the thesis that the architecture and the pictorial arts of Central Asia were brought there from elsewhere. They affirm that the architectural monuments of Samarkand, Bukhara, Shakhrisabz and other cities were created primarily by Iranian artisans and that the productions of the local Central Asian masters were only imitations of the Iranian models. Soviet archeology has proven that the culture of Central Asian peoples is rich and unique and that it has independent sources."

UZBEK SUPREME SOVIET HEARS REPORTS ON CURBING CRIME IN REPUBLIC

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 January 84 carries on page 1 a 400-word report on the topics under discussion at the current session of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet. Among the reports heard were an account from the Samarkand Oblast Executive Committee and a report of the Legislative Proposals Commission. Both dealt with the republic crime level and with means of reducing it. "The Executive Committee of the Oblast Soviet and the law enforcement organs of the (Samarkand) Oblast were charged with creating concrete measures directed at reducing crime, eliminating the reasons and conditions which produce it, and strengthening socialist law. The procuracy, the ministries of internal affairs, and the courts were charged with intensifying work toward achieving law and order."

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