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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

MOZAMBIQUE ARMY, FRELIMO CONTINUE FIGHT AGAINST OPPOSITION

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Nov 84 p 5

[Article by Maj V. Nikanorov, special correspondent to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA:
"Mozambique: The Struggle Goes On"]

[Text] Maputu is the terminus of one of Aeroflot's longest flight routes. The flight from Moscow takes nearly 18 hours. Here in the southern hemisphere it is Spring now--the fragrance of roses is in the air and the tulip trees are covered with luxuriant blossoms. Among the many hues of the city streets are brilliant placards, many of them bearing the figure 20. Twenty years ago the people of Mozambique began the armed struggle for national liberation.

"Mozambicans, workers and peasants; workers on the plantations, on the railroads, in the ports and factories; intellectuals, office workers, and students; Mozambican soldiers in the Portuguese Army; men and women, young men and young women: in the name of all of you FRELIMO solemnly proclaims today a general armed uprising of the people of Mozambique, against Portuguese colonialism and for winning total independence..." Thus did the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) appeal to its countrymen on 25 September 1964. That same day the first shots of the revolution rang out, as the patriots struck a colonial military post in Kabu-Delgadu Province.

The revolutionary struggle quickly acquired broad dimensions. In the Spring of 1974 the patriots were already operating successfully in half the nation's provinces, and were dealing appreciable blows to the colonialists. The antifascist revolution in Portugal in April 1974 promoted the ultimate victory of the national liberation struggle of the Mozambican people. One year later a new independent state appeared on world political maps--the People's Republic of Mozambique.

But the people of Mozambique were left with the bitter legacy from five centuries of colonization: the breakdown of the economy, the lack of national cadres, the illiteracy of the populace, and mass sickness; these are but a portion of the difficulties facing the young republic. The USSR and other socialist countries are helping Mozambique to solve these problems.

A group of well-drillers is working on the outskirts of the city of Shay-Shay in Gaza Province, under the supervision of Yu. Batutin. The water which they are extracting is used chiefly for supplying the population of the communal villages.

"In April of last year," relates Yu. Batutin, "the first well provided water to the communal village imeni Third of February. This was a real holiday. Hundreds of people gathered, and the kids were jumping right into the stream. All in all we drilled 50 wells here, and 41 of them provided good drinking water. V. Pishulov, I. Sharkov and many others of our specialists worked selflessly in providing this life-giving blessing. A. Khayretdinov, who recently returned to the Motherland, left a fine monument to himself behind. Our master drillers do not keep their knowledge secret. In a comparatively short time they trained four Mozambican drilling brigades."

From those wells which have already been drilled, there would be enough drinking water for 200,000 people. And the prospects are entirely real to use this water for irrigation as well. The underground water supply is very great here. True, there are problems with the operation of these wells. One Western firm, shall we say, supplied Mozambique with water pumps which quit after operating barely a week.

The West is not only trying to dump its defective products here. Having proclaimed its goal as building a society free from exploitation of man by man, Mozambique is forced to withstand not only political and economic pressure, but also direct armed aggression from imperialist reaction.

The counterrevolutionary group "Mozambican National Resistance" (RENAMO), has become the strike force of imperialism in the struggle against the Mozambican revolution. Many of the bandits from RENAMO have undergone training in the YuAR [Republic of South Africa], which generously supplies them with Western weapons and munitions. Terrorists from RENAMO are plundering and murdering peaceful citizens and are destroying economic installations. Their protectors have given them precisely these goals. And that is why it states, for example, in one of the instruction books developed in the YuAR for waging "partizan war" on Mozambican territory: "Among the local populace you must rely on the support of the tribal elders and religious leaders. Your basic task is to annihilate the members of FRELIMO, representatives of the central organs of power, activists, and members of the communal villages. Blockade the garrisons of the Mozambican Army, blow up communications, electric power lines, schools, and machine-tractor stations." Incidentally there is a very striking similarity between this instruction book and the one prepared by the CIA sponsors of the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries.

Operating on the orders of their Western masters, the bandits are sowing death and destruction wherever they appear.

"They came to us the day after we made the decision to create a communal village," relates a resident of the Shilatanyane village, Martha Novel. "They murdered my brothers, who were party members, plundered and burned their houses. They have come to return us to slavery."

But the people of Mozambique do not want a return to slavery. In spite of the intrigues of the imperialists and their hirelings, the people are building a new, free and happy life. It was no accident that the open book and the hoe on the seal of the republic, displayed against a background of the rising sun, are promoted by automatic weapons. The gains won in the revolution must be defended by force of arms as well. And these weapons are firmly held in the hands of the Mozambican troops.

The day on which the armed struggle for national liberation began has also become the birthday of the Armed Forces of the PRM [People's Republic of Mozambique], which observed its 20th birthday this year. The military parade held in Maputu in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle against colonial rule, and the 20th anniversary of the republic's armed forces, is clear testimony to the determination of the troops of the PRM Armed Forces to defend the revolutionary gains of the people. With precise steps, the representatives of the various arms and services paraded through the city. With a rumble of engines, the formidable combat vehicles passed the reviewing stands. Western journalists who were present at the parade tried to get as close as possible to the equipment, staring fixedly at their drivers; sitting at the controls of the combat vehicles were Mozambican troops, who have mastered the complex combat equipment. Moreover, they do not only demonstrate their skills on parade.

Carlos dos Santos Amisse serves in one of the anti-aircraft artillery units stationed in the environs of Maputu. Five years ago, during the racist Rhodesian aggression against Mozambique, the unit which he commanded at the time destroyed with its accurate fire six enemy aircraft in the course of a six-hour battle. And there are quite a few such skilled specialists in the ranks of the republic's armed forces.

I managed to visit a unit of missile troops who guard the peaceful skies above the nation's capital. Day in and day out, the missile troops are improving their combat skills by working out practice problems. Incidentally, they do not only have to work out practice problems. When the republic's air space was violated in May of last year, the reaction of the missile troops was excellent. The chief of the duty combat crew, Lt Boavida Muambe, skillfully directed the combat actions of his subordinates. As a result a pilotless spy plane was shot down.

During recent tactical exercises the unit in which Lt Muambe serves received fine marks. A considerable portion of the success was promoted by purposeful political work with the people. An army-wide seminar of the political commissars of the PRM Armed Forces was held in Nampula this summer. This became the next step on the way to further developing and strengthening the national political commissariat.

Meetings of young troops with experienced, seasoned veterans have become an important element in the education of the personnel of the Mozambique Armed Forces. Sgt Julio Ali Asani, and other members of the national political commissariat with whom I've become acquainted, are veterans of the struggle with the armed banditry, and frequently meet with the young troops.

Incidentally, the word veteran somehow does not fit these boys very well; the oldest of them is only 25. But nevertheless, each of them has quite a few skirmishes with the enemy behind his belt. Sgt Asani, for example, who entered the army voluntarily, has fought in the provinces of In'yambane, Sofala and Gaza. He's looked death in the face more than once. But he hasn't lost his optimism. He believes deeply in the victory of their just cause.

"We are fighting for the people's happiness," says Asani, "just as your people fought for their freedom. I saw a film on the Great Patriotic War, and admire the Soviet soldiers. These are real people and brave men, who truly fought for their Motherland."

The traditional form of hand-written newspapers are very popular in Mozambique; they are called "people's newspapers," and are published at enterprises and in military units. It's very simple to make such a newspaper. They write with brightly colored chalk on a specially designated stand, or simply write the most important news on a convenient wall. They also produce such a newspaper in the unit in which Lt Bembeli serves. Here they call it "Journal du combatante"--"The Soldier's Newspaper". On the day when we were visiting the unit, the hand-written newspaper reported that memorials were held in the nation's capital and in various provinces, for the Mozambican heroes who perished in the armed struggle for independence, against Rhodesian aggression, and in skirmishes with armed bandits. Their remains will lie henceforth in a memorial in the capital in Hero's Square.

The Mozambique troops also have their own printed newspaper. It is called "Combate", which means "Battle". On the eve of the holiday the newspaper came out with materials on the workaday life of the PRM Armed Forces. The newspaper describes the rise in the living conditions of the workers, and tells of the concern of the state for the widows and children of the soldiers who perished in skirmishes with the bandits.

"We want," says Chief Editor Benedito Gomane, "the newspaper to be filled with various kinds of information. Our correspondents strive to visit the troops often. Quite frequently they turn up in, as they say, the very thick of things."

Joao Sharlesh, a 28-year old sergeant, describes the combat training of the troops for the newspaper. He has been taking part in the national liberation movement since he was 17 years old, and has fought bravely with the enemy. But even now the journalist sometimes has to use his automatic weapon. Not so long ago he managed to take part in the destruction of a bandit camp in In'yambane Province. At that time 24 bandits were killed and 5 taken prisoner. In the bandit camp they discovered mortar ammunition manufactured in the YuAR.

The talks with the military journalists were coming to a close when fresh information arrived from the general staff. Here are some excerpts from it:

...Units of the PRM Armed Forces located in Mokuba (Zambesia Province), destroyed a camp of the armed bandits. Ten bandits were killed...

...In In'yambane Province, two bandit camps were destroyed; antitank mines and other munitions were seized.

...As the result of a battle in Shimoyo (Manika Province), seven bandits were killed...

By force of arms and terror, world imperialism is striving to turn Mozambique from the path of progressive reforms, and to turn this country into a colony once again. But the people of Mozambique are steadfastly resisting these schemes. As the leaders of the republic declare, the battle with RENAMO will continue, "Right up to the very moment when these bandits completely cease their actions".

The people of the young African republic are selflessly fighting for a happy future.

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INTERNATIONAL

ROLE OF FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES IN SOVIET FOREIGN RELATIONS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by Z. Kruglova, chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries: "Friendship for the Good of Peace: Ties between Soviet and Foreign Communities Are Expanding"]

[Text] The tense situation in the world, for which the forces of imperialism are to blame, is alarming to broad circles of the international community. The striving to guard the planet against a nuclear conflagration has impelled millions of persons of good will to undertake actions directed at preserving detente, at developing peaceful cooperation and good-neighborliness between states, and at strengthening mutual understanding and friendship among peoples.

The necessary foundation for this has been presented by the broad complex of peace-loving initiatives put forth by the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community. "The USSR," declared Comrade K. U. Chernenko, "will cooperate fully with all states which are prepared by means of practical deeds to aid in reducing international tension and to create an atmosphere of trust in the world."

A large role in creating such an atmosphere belongs to the public community. We know how complicated this task is at present, when all the forces of the reactionary ideological services have been mobilized, and enormous funds have been thrown into waging a "psychological war" against us. A certain portion of the population of the western countries is under the influence of such stereotypes of bourgeois propaganda as the myth of the "Soviet military threat," inventions of some sort of "crisis of the socialist system," "human rights violations in the USSR," etc. The exposure of these propagandistic diversions, the affirmation in people's consciousness of the truth about the Soviet reality and the policy of our country, the expansion of cultural exchange and friendly communal ties in order to restore the spiritual health of the contemporary world--this is an important component of the anti-war struggle today.

Such work is being actively carried out on the European continent. Together with the Soviet community, an active part is being taken in it by the societies for friendship with the USSR in France, Italy, Sweden, Finland, Austria, the FRG, Great Britain, Portugal, Greece, Spain, The Netherlands, and other countries.

Broad, multi-faceted ties between the USSR--France and France--USSR Societies have been firmly established and are developing successfully. These organizations are making a considerable contribution to the development of relations between our countries and to the struggle for international security. Recently on their initiative, for example, such large-scale measures as the Year of the Russian Language in France and the Year of the French Language in the USSR have been carried out, broadly representative forums of public opinion have been organized on the questions of Franco-Soviet relations and European security. Meetings of women and youth groups have been conducted, and a fruitful cultural exchange has been carried out. The recently held Congress of the France--USSR Society demonstrated the high degree of this organization's activities in the country. Taking part in this congress were delegates representing 600 local committees of the Society, uniting tens of thousands of its members and diverse political forces.

The activities of the friendship societies have also enriched the traditional bi-lateral ties between the USSR and Italy. Among the measures conducted this year, for example, are those such as conferences on the problems of energy engineering and maritime relations with the participation of representatives from the ministries, departments, and business circles. Likewise in these spheres the friendship societies act as concerned mediators and participants in the development of cooperation. But the main field of their activity is, of course, the sphere of cultural and communal ties. Here too particular note should be made of the representative meeting which was held in July of this year, the Soviet-Italian meeting entitled "Preserving Peace and Culture: The History, Present, and Future of Soviet-Italian Cultural Ties." Today the principal danger for all the values of civilization is the threat of nuclear war, which is hanging over the world, stated the participants in this meeting.

A great deal is being done to further develop Soviet-West-German cultural ties. The partners of our USSR--FRG Society here are the 14 regional FRG--USSR Societies here, which are integrated into a single federation. Just during the past few months of this year, with the active help of these organizations, Soviet Union Days have been conducted in the FRG with the participation of the Armenian, Kazakh, and Moldavian SSR's, while our country has witnessed the holding of Dortmund Days in Rostov, Saarbrücken Days in Tbilisi; in a number of republics and cities the exhibit entitled "A Look at the FRG" has been shown. A great response has been evoked by the meetings conducted between the Soviet-West-German Societies regarding the problems of the relations between the two countries and European security. Partnership links between cities occupy a significant place in such contacts.

It is, of course, impossible to ignore the difficulties which the friends of our country must encounter in the western states. The henchmen of the policy of confrontation and the media of imperialist propaganda exert pressure on them and attempt to discredit them, accusing them of "subversive activities." But this has not weakened the mass public movement for friendship and the development of cooperation with the USSR. On the contrary, it is growing and expanding. Over the last, difficult four years the number of foreign organizations of friendship with our country has grown from 120 to 133, while in those Western European countries which have had such organizations operating for a long time the number of their local divisions has grown, their social base has expanded, and their degree of activity has increased. Such is the

reaction on the part of the common-sense forces to the policy conducted by the United States and NATO of anti-Soviet extremism; this latter has impelled unification and action on the part of those who actively and consciously defend detente, linking the cause of peace with that of strengthening relations with the USSR.

Life has shown that when the governing circles of the western countries put artificial obstacles on the path toward developing normal, inter-governmental relations with the USSR, the representatives of the most diverse strata of the population of these countries turn to channels of communal ties for supporting not only cultural exchange but also political dialogue. Characteristic of the types of meetings conducted by the friendship societies on this level are bilateral symposia, colloquia, and conferences on urgent international problems. It was precisely in such a way that there emerged, for example, the Soviet-British communal meetings entitled the "Edinburgh Conversations," conducted under the motto of "How To Survive in a Nuclear Age." Such meetings likewise occurred in Japan. Representatives of the Japanese public took an active part, for example, in the meeting which was held this year in Khabarovsk with the motto: "For Friendship, Good-Neighborliness, and Cooperation in the Far East."

In the atmosphere of unfriendliness and hostility toward our country which has been implanted in the United States by the Reagan administration, it has required persistent efforts to preserve the structure of our ties with the American public. Our partners in the United States are the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and its divisions in 23 cities. Together with this, ties have also been expanded with other American organizations and movements, with physicians, lawyers, and members of scientific circles.

It must be noted that the American administration, while not manifesting any particular interest in such contacts, and even trying to put a damper on them, nevertheless, is not averse at times to putting them on its own active agenda, presenting the matter in such a way as if "nothing serious has occurred" in the world. Something similar is also envisioned in the line taken by some of America's NATO allies, who would like to turn the existing cultural contacts with the USSR into a screen for covering their military preparations. Nobody, however, can be deceived by these hypocritical tricks. On the other hand, it is a well-known fact that the NATO command organs have decided to hamper the development of cultural ties with our country, to utilize them merely for conducting all kinds of anti-Soviet actions. And if these ties in the majority of the countries of the capitalist West have managed to stand their ground under the blows of Washington's policy of confrontation and continue to develop and expand, that bears witness to the fact that the policy of detente, the foundations of which were laid during the 1970's, has put down sufficiently deep roots in the consciousness of the popular masses.

There are fewer and fewer states on the global map which are now lacking in organizations of friendship with the Soviet Union. Everywhere on this planet there is a growing interest in our country and in socialism. Many of the developing countries have made the choice for socialism; there is a growth in their trust of the Soviet Union's principled course, aimed at strengthening solidarity with the peoples which have liberated themselves from the colonial yoke in the interests of the cause of peace and social progress, and at reinforcing the positions of the anti-imperialist forces.

A firm friendship links the peoples of the Soviet Union with those of India. Thousands of persons along with many state and public organizations have been drawn into the orbit of cooperation. A large role in developing broad bi-lateral contacts is also played by such mass organizations as the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society in our country, as well as the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society and the Society of the Friends of the Soviet Union in India.

Substantial work is being conducted by the friendship societies with regard to developing ties between Soviet people and the public in other countries of South and Southeast Asia. The friendship organizations have made a substantial contribution to the development and strengthening of Soviet-Arab ties. With each passing year there is new development in our friendly contacts with the public of the Latin American countries.

May of this year marked the 25th anniversary of the Soviet Association for Friendship with the Peoples of Africa. Over the elapsed period it has formed the closest cooperation with the organizations of Friends of the USSR which have gained strength on the African continent during these years. They represent a considerable public force, have numerous divisions, and are headed up by prominent state and public figures.

Today cultural ties with the developing countries have become an arena for a sharp ideological struggle. Under the guise of "free exchange" in the field of information and culture, the imperialist forces are attempting in all manner of ways to impose their own ideological leadership on these countries, and this evokes covert and overt opposition on the part of the popular masses. In contrast to this, our line, aimed at mutual cooperation in the field of cultural exchange, facilitating in all ways the flourishing of national cultures, as well as the development of their progressive traditions, has found a warm reception, understanding, and a profound response.

On the largest scale and having the most varied aspects are, of course, the public ties among the countries of the socialist community. They have truly become relations among peoples, and this is a principled gain of socialism, its great merit for mankind. Serving as an example of this, we can draw upon the activity of the organizations of friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and those of the fraternal socialist countries. In the full sense of the word, these are people's organizations, with many millions of members. They effectively cooperate in practically all spheres.

Stemming from the documents of the Economic Conference of CEMA Member Countries, which was held in June, is also a broad program of activities at the highest level for our friendship societies. It provides for such tasks as strengthening the unity of our peoples in the struggle for peace, against hostile propaganda, stepping up the participation of people in labor matters, the processes of integration, in developing internationalist socialist competition, and particularly in strengthening direct ties among labor groups. Large tasks have also been assigned in international-educational work, in the field of cultural exchange, and the spiritual drawing closer together of the fraternal peoples.

The demand by the people to consolidate and multiply all that is positive, everything which was achieved in international relations during the 1970's, is based on realistic grounds. This is likewise confirmed by the broad, friendly ties between the Soviet and foreign communities.

INTERNATIONAL

MAIL FROM 'ZIONIST PROVOCATEURS' PUZZLES UZBEKS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by A Tyurikov and G. Pletinskiy: "Who Wants a Jacket for Thirty Pieces of Silver?: A Case of Ideological Sabotage"]

[Text] This society of "general prosperity" is generous to a fault! In order to please a neighbor, here they divest themselves of the last thing they own -- from a sports jacket to the mantle of a scholar. The gentlemen from the New York Academy of Sciences, for example, distribute academic mantles left and right in bestowing honorary titles on people who have nothing to do with science (see PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 17 August 1984). Other no less generous benefactors -- from Switzerland, Denmark, Israel -- prepare packages with presents day and night and send them to the ends of the world to complete strangers.

For example, Mr. L. Leyman from the Swiss city of Basel collected with his generous hands a nylon jacket, a couple of picture postcards with views of his dear Basel and sent them off. To Svrdarya nonetheless. To Il'ya Khiyayevich Asherov. And another no less "generous" gentleman, a certain A. Gotesman from Copenhagen "endowed" his brother, with whom Il'ya Khiyayevich lives on the same street, with a similar package.

The Asherovs have no relatives abroad. There are none and cannot be. Il'ya Khiyayevich -- a child of the October Revolution -- has lived his entire life with his family in Uzbekistan. Since the 1930s in Golodnava Step among the first settlers. Il'ya Khiyayevich was one of the first teachers of the newly formed Kommunist Kolkhoz, joined the party in 1940, and became involved in party work... Today he lives on a pension, but is full of energy as before and works as a director of an office of travel and excursions. His many years of conscientious work have been rewarded and recognized with medals and the Order of Labor Red Banner.

He has spent his whole life in Central Asia, here are his relatives, friends, and his work... And suddenly -- from nowhere! -- some Leyman from Basel!

"At first I was surprised," relates Il'ya Khiyayevich, "I thought, must be some kind of a mistake. Then I understood -- a cheap Zionist provocation. Of course, I happened to hear the accounts on radio and television about the dirty tricks of the Zionists, who are using every means possible to encourage the

emigration of citizens of Jewish nationality from the Soviet Union. But this is the first time that we ourselves have encountered such 'philanthropists'. Their objectives are clearer than clear: to attempt to arouse feelings of doubt and to feel an emotion for the West -- indeed, the packages are sent by sincere friends! And to trumpet one's usual good deeds -- and, as they say, usual sacrifice of material aid rendered in the USSR."

What can one say to such "concern"? It was all for nothing, dear gentlemen! We have no need for crumbs!

Evidently, Madame Matuzevich from Geneva will also be terribly distressed because of the fact that Iosif Yakovlevich Yusupov from Andizhan did not understand her "feelings of kinship". And, indeed, she did her best inasmuch her package contained jeans (true, somewhat ruined by washing), a shirt with embroidery (forget the fact that it is threadbare). But on the other hand, they all have the very best designer labels! Indeed, there where she sent the package, you will not find such things in a month of Sundays. Wear, they say, in good health, "my persecuted, unfortunate Soviet brother..." Wear these old clothes off of a Zionist back.

The Soviet "colleague" categorically refused to accept and moreover to wear the gifts, Madame Matuzevich.

"The contents of the package which I received," says Iosif Yakovlevich, "reveal the complete absurdity of the its sender. Any slightly knowledgeable person knows the living standards of the Soviet people. I, for example, work as the director of a housing-management administration. My wife works also. We have a nice apartment and an automobile. As to my view of the world, about which my foreign "friends" are, apparently, concerned, their intentions in this respect are in vain.

"My father took up arms to defend the Soviet regime. For us, his children, this regime has opened up all doors. I graduated from an institute of education some time ago, and recently I finished the Moscow Civil Engineering Institute. My brother, Rafik, is the director of a construction administration and my sister, Larisa, is a teacher. And when we get together, it is like an international collective. My wife is a Korean, Rafik's wife is Russian, my sister's husband is Azerbaijani... We all live together harmoniously and happily, we have many good friends, and each of us has a good job.

"We have heard enough of the supposed beautiful life in a "free" society, which the self-styled solicitous zealots publicize so much. And about people who now and then fall into the network of Zionist propaganda..."

In the same town of Andizhan the Cherbakov family is still recalled with bitter words from time to time. Its head -- Vladimir Il'yich Cherbakov -- looked differently than many others did at the things with the label "made in...". With reverence and unrestrained delight. He changed jobs nine times within a short period of time in search of a more lucrative one in order to acquire as many of these things as possible. And with each acquisition the "pull" of the "land of his ancestors" became stronger -- there where this "made in..." can

be found in immense quantities. He left with his family for Israel, but not even 2 years went by and he submitted an application to return to the Soviet Union -- he had had his fill of designer labels. But there is no return for people who have betrayed the Homeland.

But the Western "enticers" continue to persuade, attempt to buy, and to entice while promising mountains of gold... Frequently the packages are followed by thick envelopes. They contain a glossy piece of paper imprinted with the insignia of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Israel with permission for entry into that country. Such an envelope was sent, for example, to the address of the Davidov family in Syrdarya.

"Not one of us has ever applied for such permission," states Soson Shamuelovich Davidov indignantly. "And this is the first time we have ever heard of the name of the 'relative', S. Yusupova, who is supposedly inviting us. The usual Zionist fabrication."

Such invitations to Israel from mythical relatives are liberally sent out by the so-called Israeli Committee to Aid Soviet Jews. This organization receives large subsidies from abroad.

"The efforts of the Zionist 'fishermen of souls' have been in vain," states Ester Rakhminovna, the wife of Soson Shamuelovich. "If they knew our family even slightly, they would not waste their time on packages and invitations..."

Soson Shamuelovich and Ester Rakhminovna are the same age, they are both 59. They live harmoniously, have eight children and 17 grandchildren.

They both began working as peasants. In 1941 after finishing the seven-year school, the 16-year old Soson remained in the family as the eldest son. He worked in the kolkhoz and cultivated cotton. Then he participated in the construction of the Farkhadskaya GES [Hydroelectric Power Plant]. In the first year after the war he entered the veterinary institute and then worked for many years as a doctor in the kolkhozes of the Golodnaya Step. And now he is the senior veterinarian of the oblast veterinary detachment. For two decades already he has been a member of the CPSU.

"Ester and I often recall the difficult years, all the burdens that fell upon our generation," relates Soson Shamuelovich. "It is pleasant to realize that we always lived one life with our country, that we did everything for its well-being. Thus, does someone there where forged documents are fabricated really have the blasphemous idea that we feel ourselves to be foreigners here, that we must go, heaven knows, where in order to seek happiness in the 'Promised Land'?!"

"My children are teachers, white-collar workers, students... All of them were indignant upon learning of the 'invitations'. They are satisfied with their lives, they are not in need of anything -- least of all 'well-meaning uncles and aunts' from Zionist organizations who would watch over them."

Yes, gentlemen, keep trying in vain. Few will believe your promises, and even

fewer will listen to your sweet stories. All this dirty intrigue, all these efforts entailing packages, invitations are useless and stupid. With your grimaces you look like good-for-nothing vagrants, covered with rags, bewailing:

Who wants a jacket, a coat, jeans, shoes? And the price is reasonable -- all for thirty pieces of silver...

10576

CSO: 1830/94

INTERNATIONAL

RESULTS OF EXHIBITION ON USSR RELIGIOUS LIFE

LD031546 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2301 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jan (TASS)--"We representatives of religious circles were delighted with the warm reception that the exhibition we held there, 'Religion in the Soviet Union,' received in the Finnish capital. With these words Archbishop Pitirim of Volokolamsk, a figure in the Russian Orthodox Church, addressed guests from the Finnish Embassy.

They were taking part in the discussion held today of the results of the exhibition in the publishing section of the Moscow Patriarchate. Exhibits that had been on display in Helsinki were shown here in special showcases: religious publications produced in the Soviet Union by various churches and religious associations, examples of utensils and garments used in religious services, and icons made by a church factory in the settlement of Sofrino near Moscow. Also on display were photographs showing the lives of Christian, Muslim, and Jewish communities and their peace-making activity.

The participants in the meeting in the publishing section were shown a documentary slide presentation about the exhibition's work and its visitors, the sights of Helsinki and the Evangelical-Lutheran and Orthodox Church buildings.

Erkki Tiilikainen, plenipotentiary minister and adviser at the Finnish Embassy in the USSR, who spoke at the meeting, said that in Helsinki organizing the exhibition on church life had been of great importance. "Thanks to it, my fellow countrymen have gained a better understanding of how people in the USSR live," he noted.

Tiilikainen stressed that Soviet-Finnish relations were developing at a high level. They embraced many spheres of life. Useful, was how he described the interchurch ties, which 'were served by the exhibition held in Helsinki by the publishing section of the Moscow [words indistinct].

CSO: 1830/208

INTERNATIONAL

BOURGEOIS IDEOLOGUES TRY TO UNDO ATHEIST SUCCESSES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 10 December 1984 carries on page 7 a 1,000-word article by T. Tashlanov, candidate of pedagogical sciences and sector chief of the Tashkent interrepublic affiliate of the CPSU Central Committee's Institute of Scientific Atheism of the Academy of Social Sciences. The article is titled "The Unity of Internationalistic and Atheistic Training" and it relates how, as a result of the spread of mass atheism the centuries-old link between religious and nationalistic factors was substantially broken. Yet as a result of the exacerbated struggle between capitalism and socialism bourgeois ideologues are now attempting, with the help of religion, to undermine the socio-political unity of the Soviet people. "One has to remember that under developed socialism...religion is trying to adapt itself and even, if possible, to increase its sphere of influence. As sociological studies over the last 10 years show, a certain part of the republic's population still observe religious rituals." This, says the author, is especially true of the rural regions where vestiges of Islam obsolete traditions remain viable owing to the demographic homogeneity of these regions. "As is known, rural regions are more homogeneous in terms of national composition. For the most part they are inhabited by representatives of the local nationalities." Tashlanov recommends certain methods to combat this state of affairs and in so doing he assigns great significance to sociological studies to determine the degree and nature of religiousness of various groups, the reasons for the viability of religious vestiges, and the effectiveness of concrete forms of atheistic work. He suggests that if aksakaly (elders) can be convinced of the spuriousness of religious notions, they become active proponents of new ceremonies. One result of such work is that the so-called "holy place" located in Shavatskiy Rayon has lost its former attraction for the local people.

CSO: 1830/190

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

FOREIGN POLICY DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED--Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 December 1984 morning edition publishes on page 4 under the "Books" rubric and the headline "For the Sake of Peace and Cooperation" a 500-word review by V. Kovrov of the latest two-volume book in the series "For Peace and the Peoples' Security. USSR Foreign Policy Documents" produced by the USSR Foreign Ministry Commission for the publication of diplomatic documents chaired by A.A. Gromyko. Kovrov notes that the book, which contains documents relating to the year 1967, reflects Soviet participation in the conference of European Communist and Workers Parties in Karlovy Vary, in cooperation with the other socialist countries, in attempts to solve the Near East crisis, and in "the struggle to spare the peoples from the threat of a new world war." Kovrov states that some documents are published for the first time. No further processing planned.

POLISH-ALBANIAN TRADE PACT--Warsaw, 23 Nov--A protocol has been signed here between Poland and Albania on trade and payments in 1985. Poland will export machinery and equipment, including mining equipment, industrial fans, spare parts, rolled metal products, and coal. Albania will receive the documents and equipment for a roasted pyrite plant and also for a plant which will produce electrodes. Its exports will include oil asphalt, cable and copper wire, clothing, knitwear, tobacco, cigarettes, vegetables, citrus fruits, handicrafts, and other goods. [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5 PM]

GUESTS FROM AFGHANISTAN--A group of representatives of the intelligentsia from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are becoming acquainted with life in Uzbekistan. The guests visited the Tashkent branch of the Central Lenin Museum and the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences Presidium and saw the sights of Tashkent. The science and cultural figures will make a trip to the oblasts of the Fergana Valley. [Text] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 Nov 84 p 3]

VIETNAMESE STUDY PARTY WORK--For the past week a group of auditors from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have been at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, where they have become acquainted with the work experience of the republic organizations for mobilizing the workers to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan. They met with the chief of the department for party-organizational work of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee N. A. Mamedov, with the chairman of the ASPS [Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions] L. Kh. Rasulova, and at the Nasiminskiy and imeni 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov rayon party committees, and made trips to Sumgait, Yevlakh and Mingechaur. [Excerpt] [Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 27 Nov 84 p 3]

NATIONAL

LENIN RECALLED ON GREAT RUSSIANS' 'NATIONAL PRIDE'

PM191527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 84 First Edition p 2

[Article by V. Chikin: "Affirming Love for the Motherland. On the 70th Anniversary of V. I. Lenin's Work 'On the National Pride of the Great Russians'"]

[Text] The 20 century's 14th year was approaching its end. Europe was totally consumed by chauvinist intoxication, although everything indicated that the inferno of world war was only just beginning to build up in intensity. So many devout and zealous champions of the fatherland appeared all of a sudden, making it difficult to perceive immediately the line separating the mercenary eulogizers of the crowned butcher from the stalwart burghers flowing "with the tide" as a result of either feeble mind or feeble character. They all formed a powerful enough stream, striving to wash away and erode the living roots and strong shoots of the brightest feelings and hopes of the people's soul.

None of this began suddenly. The dark harbingers of war--the clouds of chauvinism--had already been gathering over Europe for a long time, and at times one could have felt almost physically that it would all start at any moment. Reaction's bellicose nationalism was not the only oppressive factor. Bourgeois liberalism had also started decking itself with nationalist colors, and the ground had begun to shake beneath the feet of hesitant Marxists. The bolsheviks were the only ones to uphold their program demands in earnest, without any compromise, consistently, and from principled positions. And it was they who were the object of special suspicion on the part of the "patriots."

The bolshevik party's Central Committee took a number of very important steps. V. I. Lenin toured the European cities with a report on the nationalities question. The journal PROSVESHCHENIYE and other publications carried a series of his articles on matters of principle, elaborating one of the most complex concepts of Marxism--the solution of the nationalities question. It was of utmost importance that, under these circumstances, Vladimir Ilich be heard by the workers' masses. At that time, more than ever before, the worker needed the truth, the whole truth... V. I. Lenin wrote an emotionally popular article, using its eloquent title to focus the essence of the dialogue: "On the National Pride of the Great Russians."

"Is the feeling of national pride alien to us, the Great Russian conscious proletariat?" That was the question Ilich asked on behalf of the rising class, the liberator-class. "Of course not!" We can speak of our love for the motherland with pride, Lenin explained, because, above all else, we are working to raise its working masses to a conscious life as democrats and socialists. The love felt by the true sons of the fatherland has nothing in common with starry-eyed contemplation or blind obedience. It is humanistic and socially active. It was this life-giving feeling that brought into the open the struggle by Radishchev, the Decembrists, and the revolutionary Raznochintsy [liberal democratic intellectuals, not belonging to the gentry class, in 19th century Russia]...

Back in the past the Great Russian democrat Chernishevskiy uttered the biting words which stung like a whiplash: "Pitiful nation, nation of slaves, from top to bottom--everyone is a slave." These words, Lenin asserted, were words of love for the motherland brought forth by the lack of revolutionary-mindedness among the masses of the Great Russian population. It really was lacking at the time. Now, however, Vladimir Ilich noted proudly, the Great Russian nation has created a revolutionary class and has proved that it is capable of setting great examples for mankind in the struggle for freedom and socialism. A mighty revolutionary party is marching in the vanguard, backed by the experience of the first people's revolution.

As regards the biting words of true love, the revolutionaries do not try to turn them into a soothing balm: these words are part of the healing truth which the working people are not afraid to hear and are capable of understanding. Vladimir Ilich himself always made skillful use of the keen weapon of the exposing and truthful word. He also made use of them in socialist practice, bringing before the people's judgment the newly emerged Oblomov's, Tit Titych's, Derzhimorda's, Ivanov Nepomnyashchyy's, and others of their kind [references to 19th century Russian literary characters epitomizing various vices of tsarist society].

Expressing the most profound sense of patriotism, Lenin put the words "own language" right next to the word "motherland." He had repeatedly to uphold the Marxist principles of the equality of nations and languages during discussions with the preachers of the program "national cultural autonomy"--the most polished form of nationalism which tends to corrupt the masses--as well as during clashes with those who issued significant warnings about the perniciousness of the "right to self-determination" and those who called down the wrath of heaven against "assimilationism."

We know better than you, Vladimir Ilich argued with the liberals who were trying to please the Black Hundreds [extreme reactionaries], that the language of Turgenev, Tolstoy, Dobrolyubov, and Chernishevskiy is a great and powerful language. We are more eager than you to establish the closest possible contacts and fraternal unity between the oppressed classes of all nations inhabiting Russia, without any distinction. And we, of course, advocate that each inhabitant of Russia should have the opportunity to learn the Great Russian language. We are against only one thing: the element of coercion.

The Great Russians occupy a special position in the Russian family and play a special historical role--it was important for Vladimir Ilich to tell this to the workers at precisely that time, the time when their patriotic feelings were being subjected to particularly diligent attacks by the ill-starred "defenders of the fatherland," the greedy pursuers of bloody profits, and the sinister wardens of the peoples' jail. A special position, a special role... Not as perceived by the great-power plunderers and nationalist Philistines but as perceived by the wise teachers of the proletariat: "A nation which oppresses other nations cannot be free." It is only the humanitarian principle of equality, applied to the community of peoples, that gives a great nation the prestige of proclaimer and bearer of freedom.

In the opinion of Lenin and the bolsheviks, which has been confirmed by history, the right to self-determination is the basic guarantee for the voluntary and equal existence of a community of nations. But we are not at all "advocates of necessarily small nations," Lenin makes it clear; "all other things being equal, we are unconditionally in favor of centralization." State self-determination, by the way, cannot be established mechanically. The real implementation of a given people's historical right depends on thousands of factors which cannot be divined in advance. While profoundly respecting this right, the revolutionaries place the alliance of the proletariat of all nations above everything else, assessing each national requirement from the viewpoint of the workers' class struggle.

Vladimir Ilich establishes a direct link between the interests of Great Russians' national pride, perceived in a nonslavish [ne po-kholopski] manner, and the socialist interests of the proletariat. He sees clearly the headlong development and economic flourishing of the native land freed from national oppression. He speaks, most correctly and with firm conviction, on behalf of the revolutionary class: "...We Great Russian workers, imbued with a sense of national pride, want at any cost a free, independent, autonomous, democratic, republican, and proud Great Russia, building relations with its neighbors on the humanitarian principle of equality, and not on the feudal principle of privileges which destroys a great nation."

Each time we analyze our achievements on the basis of Lenin's behests, we name as one of our foremost gains the present example of the great fraternity of socialist peoples. And it is altogether probable that this is one of the most splendid of all of socialism's remarkable victories on earth. Life has fully confirmed the wisdom of the Marxist-Leninist teaching: The final solution of the nationalities question is to be found only on a class basis, on the principles of fairness and equality. The new historical community--the Soviet people--today provides a universally recognized example of uniting nations and ethnic groups with different languages and different ways of life which previously were at different stages of historic development.

The Russian people are equals among equals within this new historical community. They do not enjoy any privileges. Together with the other brother-peoples, unselfishly helping them always and in everything, they are wholeheartedly and selflessly building the communist future.

"An enormous and totally unique role in the economic---just as in the political and social--development of the fraternal nations and ethnic groups," Comrade K. U. Chernenko has noted, "has been played by the assistance given to them by the RSFSR and the Russian people. Ignoring the sacrifices and privations, the Russian people---themselves experiencing unbelievable hardships---have selflessly assisted the other peoples in the country to defend their revolutionary gains and have made an invaluable contribution to overcoming the backwardness of the former outlying national regions. This feat of internationalism will live forever in the memory of all peoples of our motherland."

The outlying national regions, which were striking for their centuries-long backwardness, disappeared a long time ago, and in social terms they are in complete harmony with the world-famous centers of Russia. A unified national economic complex has been created from them of sectorial and regional elements of the modern economy, which is developing dynamically on the basis of a statewide plan. A qualitatively new social structure has been developed and is being actively improved in the national republics: The working class has scaled great heights in its political, labor, and spiritual organization, the working peasantry has transformed its life in the collectivist fashion, a fertile stratum of a truly people's intelligentsia has developed, and skilled national cadres have been reared. Our multinational socialist culture is being constantly enriched through the best spiritual values of each people. And our fatherland's citizens today are united by the great sense of pan-Soviet pride--pride in their country, their people, and the heights of social progress scaled by our society.

History teaches us that the improvement of developed socialism must necessarily include a considered and scientifically substantiated nationalities policy. The guardian of Leninist wisdom--the Communist Party--confirms through its entire activity that it will continue to probe deeply the problems of mutual relations between nations under the conditions of mature socialism and map out ways to resolve them by creatively enriching the Leninist principles of nationalities policy.

CSO: 1800/120

NATIONAL

ON TRAINING OF JOURNALISTS AT MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 8, Aug 84 (signed to press 10 Jul 84) pp 47-49

[Article by Professor Ya. N. Zasurskiy, dean of the journalism department: Docent Ye. A. Blazhnoy, party committee secretary, and Docent V. S. Vinogradskiy, secretary of the USSR Journalist Union organization: "The Moscow State University Department of Journalism"]

[Text] The Department of Journalism at the Moscow State University has carefully followed the material which was published in 1982-1983 on the pages of your magazine concerning the problems of a journalist's education. It was discussed during meetings of the department, scientific and methodological commissions and the department's council and in the student collectives and public organizations of the department. This was reflected in a publication by Comrade Bychkov, an employee of the ZHURNALIST magazine who participated in a meeting of the scientific and methodological journalism council where these questions were also widely discussed.

However, since the discussion developed in such a manner that the problems of journalism education in the country as a whole and not the work of the Department of Journalism of the Moscow State University were discussed during it, the reproach, which was made in the final ZHURNALIST article that the faculty had not reacted to the discussion within the prescribed time, was somewhat unexpected by us. It was quite logical that the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education provided a reply to the magazine on the general problems in training journalism cadres that were touched upon in the discussion.

However, in connection with the fact that the magazine has addressed a request to us personally for a reply to the discussion, we would like to express our opinion on a number of problems connected with the training of journalism cadres.

First, a few words about the article by our former student, N. Azhgikhina, with which the discussion began. In our opinion, this emotional and vividly written article testifies, first of all, to the fact that its author had learned well to master a pen by the fifth course. The department, which is criticized in it, probably played no small role in this. N. Azhgikhina's

article was effectively discussed in the course where she studied, and the majority of her fellow classmates expressed disagreement with the author's judgments and evaluations.

N. Azhgikhina fights for the fact that a rating for practical work has become the decisive factor for a student in the Department of Journalism. We attach a great deal of importance to the results of practical work. We discuss them seriously and, if a student has received an unsatisfactory rating for practical work, the department can discharge him. However, we take into account the fact that professional skills and the ability to write well are not demonstrated completely during the first courses and requirements for practical work are made more complicated and increased from course to course. To pose the question of what is more important for a future journalist -- the study of CPSU history, philosophy, the Russian language, or the acquisition of journalistic skills -- is fundamentally incorrect and foolish. All of these aspects of education are equally important for the training of a politically mature and highly educated professional and not for a "dilettante".

Concerning practical work, we, of course, would like it to be more; however, the main problem is to increase its effectiveness. Here, N. Azhgikhina is completely correct when she says that editors should regard probationers with more interest and more exactingness and not as a "seasonal disaster", trying to escape from them quickly having written a formal reference.

At the same time, we would like to point out that the magazine during the discussion touched upon a number of problems that are really critical for the VUZ journalist training system on whose solution we have been actively working during recent years.

The main directions in improving the training of journalism personnel are defined by the January 1975 CPSU Central Committee Decree "On Measures To Improve the Training and Retraining of Journalism Personnel" and by the decisions of the June 1983 Plenum of our party's Central Committee. They are connected with improving the selection of talented and politically active young people, who have demonstrated an inclination to journalism, for journalism departments; with raising the level of the ideological, political, social, economic, and professional training of future journalists; and with bringing their education closer to the needs of editorial practices. From this point of view, many considerations, which were expressed during the discussion, are also interesting.

The development of our journalism requires a further improvement in journalism education. In connection with this, an adjustment in the training plan, an improvement in the content of the training programs and an improvement in instructional methods are now being made in the Department of Journalism of the Moscow University. We are paying special attention to questions concerning the strengthening of the student's Marxist-Leninist training, the formation of the future journalists' personality, and the instilling of party and ideological discipline and journalistic ethics in them. This will permit us to prepare

"not functionaries of the pen but public figures who have mastered the pen" as A. Sergeyev, one of the participants in the discussion, quite rightfully pointed out.

In raising the level of ideological and indoctrinational work with the students, the department's party organization, which numbers 386 party members and candidate members -- more than half of them are students, is playing a large role.

New and more active forms for studying social and political disciplines are being introduced. Thus, besides listening to lectures on party history, political economy, Marxist-Leninist philosophy, and scientific communism and participating in seminar classes, students must submit written essays on these subjects that have been written in the form of a propagandistic article. This allows one to check on how the students are able to use the knowledge, which has been received, in journalistic practical work. These articles are then evaluated by instructors in the social and professional disciplines.

We regard the social-political and social-economic disciplines as very important factors in the training of journalists and we will work in the future at increasing their role in the student's mastery of the journalism profession. Special textbooks and training aids, which take into account the specific nature of the tasks in preparing journalists, are being prepared for this purpose.

New disciplines are being introduced into the Moscow State University training plan now in effect: the basic course is "Principles of Journalism", "The Scientific Bases of Party Propaganda and Ideological Work Methods", "Methods of Specific Sociological Research and Journalism", "Social Psychology", "Mass Information and Propaganda Media Techniques", and "The Soviet Economy" ("An Analysis of the Economy of Socialist Industrial and Agricultural Enterprises").

More intense attention is now being paid to the study of economic problems. From the fourth course, student specialize in one of the following problem-topical avenues: industry, agriculture, party life, culture, science, and sports. Within the framework of specialization, the students meet prominent figures in science, production, culture, and the arts. Journalists, who are working in the corresponding editorial sections, conduct special seminars. There are also many difficulties and unresolved questions in this area, and we will try to raise the competency of the future journalists. At the same time, however, it is necessary to be aware of the fact that an educational institution cannot prepare within a VUZ walls an already formed agrarian journalist or a specialist on water transport matters (although, for example, our graduates are successfully working on the VODNYI TRANSPORT newspaper). It is important to teach how to learn, to accumulate knowledge and to master the selected specialty on one's own in conformity with the requirements of a specific publication.

During the discussion, the problem of improving the student's practical professional training was raised quite justifiably as one of the most important ones. In order to reveal reserves in this direction, the department regularly (once every five years) conducts a sociological interrogation of its graduates. The fate of our graduates especially interests us -- what difficulties did they have to encounter during their first period of work in editorial offices; what knowledge and skills, which were received during the training process, were useful; and where were deficiencies felt. An all-union sociological investigation, which revealed the needs for practical work in the training of journalism cadres, was conducted for this same purpose. Approximately, 1,000 employees of newspapers, radio and television expressed their opinion on this subject.

An investigation, which is based on five years (the complete training cycle) is now being conducted in the department. Its task is to analyze how the process of the student's mastery of the profession of a journalist is taking place, how lectures are being received, what practical classes and production practical work are providing, etc. The conclusions of the investigation are being effectively taken into account during the training process.

We are continuously working to improve the forms and methods for training students in a journalism skill. Here, the work is being performed along two avenues: along the line of bringing theory close to today's press practices and along the path of developing new and more improved methods for teaching the journalistic skill and the techniques of journalism including such modern training methods as business gaming, the regular issuance of school newspapers and television and radio broadcasts, and special systems of practical exercises. Many of these methods are being checked by individual instructors as an experiment. Incidentally, V. V. Shakhidzhanyan, an instructor in our department, wrote about one of these experiments during the discussion on the pages of ZHURNALIST.

The involvement of practical workers in the training of the students and the close connection of training with practical work have a great deal of importance in improving the training of journalism personnel. Days of Journalism Creativity are conducted in our department in the fourth and fifth courses and creative workshops, in which students study journalism skills under the direction of experienced journalists, are held.

More than 200 practicing journalists are now working in the Department of Journalism under the conditions of holding more than one office: 25 -- at one-half and one-quarter pay rates as staff holders of more than one office; and 196-- paid by the hour.

At the same time, all of our staff instructors, who are conducting professional classes, have quite a bit of work experience in the press, television or radio broadcasting. Among them are the former editors of oblast and rayon newspapers and employees of central publications, the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and publishing houses. They do not know journalism only from theoretical works. The majority of them are members of the USSR Union of Journalists. The department's Union of Journalists organization

is one of the largest in number in Moscow. It has 130 professors, instructors, special students and students. It provides a great deal of help in training the future specialists and in their ideological, political, theoretical, and professional formation. The professional discipline instructors periodically work on probation in information organs.

Social familiarization and production practical work and the publication of the ZHURNALIST school newspaper play an important role in the journalists' training. Within the framework of social familiarization practices, students in the first course work on rayon editorial boards near Moscow and meet with production leaders and party and soviet workers.

In accordance with the plan, 10 months are now being allotted for the students production practical work on editorial boards -- practically an entire year out of the five years of training. This is a great deal. During their training, students have an opportunity to visit five different editorial boards in various regions of the country.

A creative competition, which is traditionally conducted based on the results of production practical work ("Week of Practical Work"), is one of the effective and important measures which are organized by the department's USSR Union of Journalists Buro. Practically the majority of the editorial boards of the central, branch and Moscow newspapers that are published in Moscow, the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY, TASS, and the editorial boards of magazines and publishing houses, including the editorial board of your magazine, take an active part in it.

In December of last year during the summation of the results of the creative competition on the practical material, more than 80 students were awarded prizes and certificates from newspapers, magazines, the State Committee for Television and Radio, the press agencies, the board of the Moscow Union of Journalists and the board of the USSR Union of Journalists. During the conferring of the prizes, L. P. Kravchenko, editor-in-chief of the TRUD newspaper and secretary of the board of the USSR Journalist Union, gave the opening "Address on a Journalist".

The formation of a future journalist depends a great deal on the level with which he passes practical work. It is important to raise the effectiveness of practical work and its actual return substantially. In the majority of cases, practical work contributes to the formation of a journalist's professional qualities. On some editorial boards, however, sufficient exactingness and attention is not demonstrated toward our practical workers. Moreover, cases exist on some editorial boards where students imitate the worst aspects of journalistic practices.

An important factor in the preparation of journalists is their training using the example of the best samples of journalistic creativity. It is necessary for all of us to increase exactingness on the quality of journalistic articles. Only by orienting on really high samples of journalism, it is possible to prepare genuine party journalists who combine a thorough knowledge of problems

with high professional skill. Unfortunately, our students far from always have such samples before them on editorial boards. Moreover, young people, who have worked on newspaper editorial boards but who have mastered newspaper cliches during their work there which are difficult to eradicate and overcome during the training process -- especially if one talks about cooperation in an authoritative publication or the practices of an experienced journalist-- arrive in the Department of Journalism sometimes. It is frequently necessary to work quite a bit at eradicating the "glibness of the pen", cliches, red-tape, ornamentation, external beauty, and looseness of style (behind which usually stands a lack of discipline in thinking), which are accepted by him as professionalism, from such a student.

Here, we need help from journalism organizations and the editorial board of the professional magazine. It is necessary to increase the indoctrinational importance of practical work and exactingness on practical workers and student works. It is necessary to select and recommend more carefully those journalists who can be mentors for youth as the basis for the practical work of editorial boards. Possibly, it is necessary to introduce the practice of approving journalist tutors as is done in progressive enterprises. This will raise both the responsibility of practical work directors and their authority not only among the students but also on the editorial boards themselves.

It is necessary to struggle for high quality in the training of journalists based on high exactingness toward our journalistic practices.

The quality of the training of the journalist shift depends to a significant degree on the young people that we accept for training. That is why special steps are now being taken to improve the selection for the Department of Journalism. It has been proposed as an experiment this year after the Day of Open Doors to send young people, who wish to enter the Department of Journalism, for probationary work (with the understanding of the editorial boards) to the editorial boards of newspapers so that the question of allowing them in the creative competition will be resolved based on the recommendations of the editorial boards after the expiration of a year of non-staff cooperation on the editorial boards.

A creative competition has been introduced in the preparatory department for working youth (workers' department). This has provided an opportunity to select this year the most capable people -- in a creative respect -- from among the numbers of those wishing to enter the workers' department. With the help of the preparatory section for working youth, we have managed to attract a significant number of demobilized personnel from the Soviet Army and workers and kolkhoz members, who subsequently form a large part of those entering our department, to the Department of Journalism.

During the discussion, misgivings were expressed regarding the decrease of competition in some journalism departments and sections. This is evidently connected with the insufficient work of these journalism departments and sections and our journalism organizations which rarely recommend capable young people to journalism departments and sections.

The ZHURNALIST newspaper editorial board rightfully points out that capable people exist everywhere and it would be desirable to work with them. However, journalism departments alone, without the help of journalist organizations, cannot reveal these capable people. Here, of course, the closer and more active ties of journalism departments and sections with journalism organizations are required.

The Department of Journalism is concluding agreements on the creative cooperation and sending -- using a special purpose recruitment -- of future journalists for training from the editorial boards of oblast newspapers in the central region of the European part of the USSR. This will permit us to improve the purposeful preparation of personnel for these oblasts. Agreements on creative cooperation also exist with 10 central and four Moscow newspapers.

In order to better organize acceptance in the department, it has been proposed this year as an experiment to organize a special-purpose acceptance along three avenues: in the preparatory section for working youth, in the first course and in the third course (the transfer of students, who have demonstrated a bent for journalism, from the philological departments of universities). This is providing an opportunity to resolve better the problem of preparing personnel for individual rayons and to make this training more purposeful by insuring a more specialized training system for students considering the separate regions -- oblast, kray and republic. The statute on the special-purpose acceptance, which has been approved by the USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education, permits this practice to be expanded. This is especially important for the training of personnel for the rayon press. The nomination of young people, who will return to their rayon to work, from rayons is also solving the problem of distribution since in this case it is not necessary, as a rule, to provide the young specialists with housing. The latter often serves as a stumbling-block during assignment.

At the present time, a special system for distributing the young specialists has been developed. The department studies the need for journalists and receives the opportunity to send them to the appropriate editorial boards. In 1983, the department received more than 400 requisitions for 250 graduates. A total of 132 of them were assigned according to preliminary personal requisitions from those editorial boards where they had undergone their practical work and where they had worked as non-staff members during their training.

At the present time, a special section for training journalists from editorial board workers -- national economy specialists who have a higher education and who are nominated for training based on the recommendations of editorial boards, magazines, publishing houses, TASS, NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade -- is operating in the department. Today, this section has graduated 122 individuals. This form of training can be effective by filling editorial boards with qualified personnel. It is only necessary for the editorial boards to be more active in sending the specialists, which are required by them, for training.

There are, however, quite a few objective difficulties which complicate our work. The involvement of the necessary number of practicing journalists in the educational process is being held in check by the limitation of hourly funds. Experienced journalists agree extremely rarely to transfer to instructional work because the pay of an instructor, especially without a degree, is significantly lower than the pay of a journalist. The existing norms of instructional load do not take into account the specific nature of the training of journalists as representatives of a creative profession and the requirement for a broader incorporation of forms for individual work with the students. At the present time, the number of students in training groups reaches 15 people, at a time when their number should be no more than 8-10 people.

Many journalism departments and sections have a very poor material and technical base -- they lack lecture-hall assets, they are not equipped with standard laboratories and studios with modern equipment, and they even lack typewriters and taperecorders for conducting practical classes. A state-wide system to account for the requirement for journalist personnel and the assignment of journalism department and section graduates does not exist in the country, as it does for other specialties. These questions are now being posed to the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and we are counting on their effective solution and also on the interested attitude and help of editorial boards and USSR Union of Journalists organizations, especially in the selection of candidates for training, the organization of production practical work and the continuous cooperation of students in editorial boards.

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8802

CSO: 1830/52

NATIONAL

ALL-UNION SOCIOLOGISTS CONFERENCE SUMMED UP

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 22 Nov 84 p 3

[Article: "The Effectiveness of Sociological Research Must be Increased"]

[Text] The scientific and practical conference on questions of the development of sociological research which took place on 20-21 November in Kiev was devoted to a discussion of theoretical and applied aspects of sociological science in light of the resolutions of the 26th party congress and the requirements of the June (1983) and subsequent CPSU CC plenums. Participating in the conference were executives of the CPSU CC, the CP CCs of the union republics, the oblast and city party committees, the Ministry of Higher Education, the TsSU [Central Statistical Board] and the USSR State Committee on Labor, as well as the vice presidents of the republican academies of sciences, workers in scientific and research institutions, teachers in institutions of higher education, directors of the territorial department of the Soviet Sociological Association, and practical sociologists.

The opening address at the conference was given by I.I. Lukinov, vice president of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR and an academician of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences. A number of reports were heard at the conference. A thorough analysis of the state of sociological science in the country and of prospects for its further development was made in the report by Academician P.N. Fedoseev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. It was noted that there is a necessity to concentrate the efforts of sociologists and other social scientists on the study of large scale social problems raised by life at the current stage of the perfection of mature socialism. Consideration was given to questions of the more effective utilization of social reserves, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, material and moral stimuli, more rapid introduction of the achievements of science and technology into production and, on this basis, the increase of labor productivity. Emphasis was given to the importance of studying changes and tendencies in the development of the social structure of Soviet society and the determination of concrete ways to the rapprochement of classes and social groups. Particular attention was devoted to realizing the prognostic function of Marxist-Leninist sociology.

A.S. Kapto, secretary of the Ukrainian CP CC and a candidate for membership in the Politburo, spoke at the conference. He acquainted the participants with the achievements of Ukrainian workers in fulfilling the 1984 agricultural plans and the 11th Five Year Plan as a whole. He gave information on the conduct of work in the republic to increase the contribution of social sciences to the resolution of real, practical tasks in the acceleration of the economic, socio-political and spiritual progress of society and he revealed the growing role of sociological research in improving the practices of party management and government control by means of social processes. Concrete measures taken by the Ukrainian CP CC to develop sociological science and to train sociologists in the republic were also discussed in his speech.

Professor V.N. Ivanov, Doctor of Philosophical Sciences and director of the Institute for Sociological Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences, elucidated in his report the urgent problems of sociological research in light of the June (1983) and subsequent CPSU CC plenums. The speaker analyzed the results of research carried out recently by the country's leading sociological centers, including the dynamics of the social and class structure of Soviet society, the socialist way of life and social and demographic processes. He spoke about the experience of participation by scholars at the Institute for Sociological Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences in working out long range prognoses and conducting an economic experiment in the country, as well as about plans for improving the coordination of work in the field of sociological science and rendering systematic assistance to sociologists in production associations and enterprises.

G.N. Enukidze, secretary of the Georgian CP CC, devoted his report to questions of methodology and practice in studying public opinion. The speaker informed his audience that a center for the study, formation and prognosis of public opinion under the auspices of the Georgian CP CC is functioning successfully. Based upon the results of interviews conducted, its recommendations are widely utilized by party committees, ministries and departments in order to improve ideological education work among various categories of the population.

The subject of the report by V.I. Shinkaruk, director of the Institute of Philosophy of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and academician of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, was the experience of organizing sociological research in the Ukrainian SSR. He analyzed the activity and formulated several pressing tasks in the development of sociological research which were carried out by subdivisions of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, the social sciences departments of the institutions of higher education and the sociological services of ministries, departments and enterprises.

In the report of Professor Zh.T. Toshchenko, Doctor of Philosophical Sciences and director of the department of ideological work at the CPSU CC Academy of Social Sciences, questions were examined regarding the utilization of the results of sociological research in the practice of party

work; the experience of a number of party committees in introducing the results of sociological research in the ideological education process was summarized; and concrete steps were suggested for improving the methodological and systematic level of research as a necessary condition for increasing its practical returns.

Professor L.A. Kostin, Doctor of Economic Sciences and first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee on Labor, dwelled on the current problems of functioning and development of sociological services in industry and touched on several aspects of perfecting its structure and securing its personnel improvement. It was noted that the activities of sociological services in a number of industries convincingly attest to their positive influence on the formation of a healthy moral and psychological climate in labor collectives and a fuller utilization of social factors for increasing the efficiency of public production.

The speeches at the conference by L.M. Topiuk, secretary of the Dnepropetrovsk gorkom of the Ukrainian CP, and A.S. Dolbilov, secretary of the V.I. Lenin "Arsenal" partkom plant, concerned the most effective ways of utilizing sociological interviews in the practice of party work. A wide range of theoretical, methodological and systematic problems in the development of sociological science were examined in speeches by Professor Kh.N. Momdzhian, Doctor of Philosophical Sciences and president of the Soviet Sociological Association of the USSR Academy of Sciences, E.Yu. Yusupov, vice president of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences and an academician of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, I.A. Macjavičius, academician and secretary of the Department of Social Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences, E.M. Babosov, director of the Institute of Philosophy and Law of the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the BSSR Academy of Sciences, I.I. Sigov, Doctor of Economic Sciences and director of the Institute of Socio-Economic Problems of the USSR Academy of Sciences, A.G. Zdravomyslov, Doctor of Philosophical Sciences and senior scientific worker at the CPSU CC Institute of Marxism-Leninism, G.G. Kvasov, Candidate of Philosophical Sciences and head of the Central Administration of Instruction in Social Sciences of the USSR Ministry of Higher Education, and others. Problems of improving the work of sociological services in production associations and enterprises were raised in speeches by V.S. Solov'eva, Hero of Socialist Labor and general director of the 40th Anniversary VLKSM [All Union Leninist Communist Youth League] Tiraspol'skii clothing production association, and L.V. Ovchinnikova, head of the sectorial laboratory of sociological research of the Dneprovskii machine building plant.

Academician P.N. Fedoseev summed up the results of the work of the scientific and practical conference.

The conference accepted recommendations directed at increasing the effectiveness of sociological research. The current directions in the development of sociological science were defined and emphasis was placed on the necessity to improve coordination of the activities of scientific institutions and

planning organs, to satisfy more fully the requirements of party committees for sociological information, and to improve the system of training and supplementary training for sociologists.

D.P. Griбанov, section head of the CPSU CC Department of Science and Educational Institutions, M.A. Orlik, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, and F.M. Rudich, head of the Ukrainian CP CC Department of Science and Educational Institutions, also participated in the work of the conference.

12249

CSO: 1830/183

NATIONAL

NEW DOCUMENTARY SCORES JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 24 Oct 84 p 4

[Article by G. Pavlenko: "Who Comes From the Darkness"]

[Excerpts] "Emissaries of Darkness", is a new documentary film from the film studios of Telefilm-Kishineu (Script Writer G. Stoylik, Director I. Talla, Producer G. Nikol'skiy, Editor A. Shalimova). The work, in our view, differs from the "run-of-the-mill" documentary, most of all, by the level of political journalism, the excitement of its intonation, and the uniqueness of many individuals.

Who are they, these emissaries of "the only prophet of truth -- the god of Jehovah", who rave deliriously to people out of the darkness and bring grief and misfortune with them: the separation of families, moral suffering, crime, and even death?

On the screen one sees one of the illegal assemblages of Jehovah's Witnesses. Illegal not because one is prohibited from believing in God in our country, not at all. But because the Jehovah's Witnesses stubbornly refuse to register their communities, are afraid of any kind of publicity, conceal themselves, arrange hiding places, develop a system of secret communications, and disguise their meetings sometimes as a wedding, sometimes as a "church", and sometimes as a birthday. All this is for what purpose? Besides the purpose of propagating an unimaginative myth of the approaching "Armageddon" and the end of the world, by which they frighten people, besides the misanthropic assertion of the fact that all people with the exception of themselves, "Jehovah's Witnesses", will perish in this "holy war", and besides the printing and dissemination of illegal literature, all their views are permeated throughout with an anti-Soviet spirit. And, therefore, it is no accident that people who as opponents in the past, and also direct enemies of our system, our morality, and our ideology, are becoming leaders of Jehovah's Witness communities.

Thus, here we are at an illegal meeting of Jehovah's Witnesses. The frightened and guilty smiles of the children are striking. One is also struck by the leader of the circle, who in answer to the accusation of ties with suspicious individuals says: "You absolutely do not have any kind of evidence!"

But an impartial camera proves otherwise. There on the screen is Aleksey Semenovitch Nepochatov, a resident of the village of Krikovo, an individual outwardly unremarkable, but well known among the Jehovah's Witnesses. Indeed, the camera finds him in a not completely "saintly" occupation: Nepochatov willingly accepts a glass of wine. Then we see him secretly selling this "diabolical drink". And then he, taking life easily, relates on the screen how he is a remarkable "hero" and how he fought "bravely" on the front during World War II.

All this is true. Only on whose side? Red Army Recruit A. S. Nepochatov was taken prisoner in 1941, betrayed his homeland, and voluntarily entered the service of the SS. This is confirmed by his identification card shown on the screen and a statement in which he swears that he was never a Jew and that he had nothing to do with the Communist Party. And an obligation: to serve the Reichsfuror with faith and truth.

"If one should beware of any religion or religious organization," Nepochatov affirms on the screen, "it is not the 'Jehovah's Witnesses'... The Bible says that God will cleanse the earth from evil."

"And did you yourself cause evil to anyone?" he is asked. Nepochatov answers evasively. He served as a guard in a concentration camp.

On the screen we have already seen another active preacher of the Jehovah's Witnesses, a resident of the city of Beltsy, Vasilii Dionisovich Bugayan, the "owner" of a complete underground press, a manufacturer and distributor of anti-Soviet publications.

This stream of fabrications, filth, and lies about our country, the world, and people's lives -- is all being prepared there far away beyond the ocean, in Brooklyn, in the New York center of the Jehovah's Witness religion. How this libellous material reaches our country was also demonstrated by the makers of the film after having visited customs. It is smuggled in under the seats of motor vehicles in specially disguised hiding places or, more precisely, the messengers of Western ideological centers attempt to bring this literature in.

But it nevertheless becomes necessary to dispute Nepochatov's assertion that the religion of the "Jehovah's Witnesses" is somehow the most inoffensive religion, called upon only to help "God to eradicate evil on earth".

It does not eradicate evil, but propagates it. It breaks up families, pushes people into crime, and tears them away from public life.

Here are some facts taken from various regions of the republic. The following is the tortuous fate of very young man: a resident of the village of Kordu, Vitaliy Zheleznyak was sentenced for refusal to serve in the Soviet Army.

True, we have already written about this case without mentioning family names. Now they can be reported. A certain "missionary" by the name of Lid-
iya Teterchuk, entered the house of Lyubov' Aleksandrovna Vovk, who lives in a village near Tiraspol, was able to influence the husband and the wife with her "sermons", gleaned from publications published in Brooklyn. And when the

father of the family became ill, she did not leave his bedside for several days, making the man delirious. Having dressed in white sheets, the husband and the wife made preparations "to jump on Jehovah's airplane", which, according to the assertions of the lady preacher, would fly there near the window. The husband threw himself out of the window of the tall house first. Only the shouts of the children kept the wife from committing suicide.

And they still dare to claim that this is a religion -- the most inoffensive, that it is good...

The pharisaism of the "emissaries of darkness" manifests itself not only in this way. Most often they themselves not only violate our Soviet morality, but also their own religious morality. "Do not steal!" -- states one of the famous ten commandments. But, they do steal, and how! They steal (or get "free", which in principle is one and the same) paper and ink for printing their "good news" and the "schools of theoretical service", and this they simply steal little by little.

Pharisees, indeed, Pharisees. Their religion is false, evil, and inhumane, thoroughly saturated with an anti-Soviet attitude. What do you think they mean by the future "Armageddon"? Neither more nor less -- a third world war, a terrible nuclear inferno, in which our planet will perish. Whom do they mean by the "powers of God"? Western militarists. What "sinners" should perish to the very last one? It is you and I, our family and friends, our people, our country.

It would be very desirable that as many members of the Jehovah's Witnesses as possible, and of all the other religious communities in the republic, know these facts. This will give them cause to think about this again very carefully: what kind of leaders are they following and where are they going?

Incidentally, now that the conversation has turned to the viewers of the film, it must be noted that, unfortunately, the producers of the television program paid the least attention to the viewing audience. The film was not shown at the most convenient time, not on the first channel, and it was not prefaced by what would seem to us the necessary introduction and annotations. Let us repeat once again that this work is unusual for the studios of Telefilm-Kishineu. In order to obtain the necessary filmed material, all the studio personnel without exception had to demonstrate a lot of inventiveness, imagination, patience, carefully organize the filming, and assure that it is of high quality.

10576

CSO: 1830/97

NATIONAL

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION HABITS OF MINORS SURVEYED

Moscow AGITATOR in Russian No 19, Oct 84 (signed to press 10 Sep 84) pp 41-42

[Article by V. Serikov, physician and narcotics expert: "Protect Children and Juveniles"]

[Excerpts] In Boris Tuchin's book "Bacchus and Anti-Bacchus" we find the following lines: "Dionysus, the god of wine and wine-making, was depicted by the ancients as a cheerful and careless fellow. He stalks through the land, giving pleasure and joy. But it would be more appropriate to perceive the patron of drunkenness in the appearance of another mythological character--the evil monster with the head of a bull--Minotaur, sitting inside the tangled labyrinth and devouring ever new victims."

Spoken figuratively, forcefully and without any exaggeration. Today we have no reason to be complacent in the struggle against drunkenness. Moreover, it is more and more children and juveniles who are becoming the victims of "Minotaur". Together with the age reduction of drunkenness, the spread of drunkenness and alcoholism among women and girls is being observed.

Drunkenness is dangerous because of its pernicious economic and moral consequences. Quite a lot has been written about this. We talk much less about the influence of alcohol on the fate of our children and on the future generation. Meanwhile the consumption of alcohol has a serious effect on child-bearing and the health of children.

Wine-drinking is frequently written about in a way as though it distorts the personality of an individual and his social consciousness only when he develops alcoholism, **which** is a disease. This is not true. Alcoholic drinks begin to distort the perception of life already after the first contact with them, and it is no accident that the majority of crimes are committed precisely in a state of intoxication.

I would like to emphasize especially the role of parents and their influence.

In "temperance lessons", sociologists of the city of Gorki questioned 663 pupils. Among them, the breakdown of first-time consumption of alcoholic beverages was as follows: 5 percent--at the age of under 10; 18.2 percent--at the age of 11 to 14, 44.9 percent--at 15 to 16, the remaining 11.9 percent--at the age of over 17. A total of 81.2 percent of the pupils questioned

had tried alcohol before the age of 18. 42.5 percent of the juveniles answered that they tried alcoholic beverages for the first time at home, during holidays, with their parents. 36.6 percent of the juveniles noted that their parents invited them to take part in the alcoholic rounds at the table.

But, you know, Academician F. G. Uglov warns that frequently one or two drinks are sufficient for a child to be drawn to wine. Those who try it out at an early age will almost inevitably be drunkards. Selective research has shown, he writes, that, among persons who abuse alcohol, 31.8 percent got accustomed to it under the age of 10, 64.4 percent--under the age of 15, and only 3.8 percent--during the age of 16 to 19. In other words, all drunkards and alcoholics began to drink during childhood and adolescent age.

The head of a kindergarten in Kramatorsk told about an experiment by psychologists. At an "open lesson" (in the presence of the parents), it was proposed to the children that they play "We Are Adults!" One of the boys copied his father: He strutted about, staggering, and said all the time: "I received a bonus today. . ."

And, unfortunately, these are not isolated facts. At the 4th All-Russian Congress of Neuropathologists and psychiatrists (1980), the following figures were cited: 32 percent of the boys and 7 percent of the girls of the age of 3 to 4 played "drunk".

For the time being--games, but then? . . .

Numerous Soviet and foreign investigations show that men who drink heavily on a regular basis for 4 to 5 years prior to the birth of children, in 100 percent of the cases, father mentally inferior children. They also lag behind in physical development, begin to walk later, complain about headaches and stomach-aches; they suffer from frequent fainting fits and dizziness.

Alcoholism of the parents leads to oligophreniya*, as well as to other mental illnesses of children. For example, the parents of 60 percent of the children suffering from epilepsy are also alcoholics. Research has shown that men who have been alcoholics can have healthy children no sooner than 2 to 3 years after complete discontinuation of the consumption of alcohol. The outstanding scientist and public figure V. M. Bekhterev, an implacable fighter against alcoholism, has demanded, among other measures, that alcoholics be prohibited from marrying.

More concisely, the use of alcoholic beverages both by the father as well as the mother, by both together or apart, inevitably affects the mental and physical development of their children.

As a physician and narcotics expert, I have to encounter them and their thoughtless parents rather frequently. With bitterness and shudder for the fate of the future children, I observe how at some weddings the bridegroom and the bride, together with the guests, get drunk--for which later their child and they themselves will pay the rest of their life.

*Oligophrenia--congenital imbecility.

In the olden days, our grandfathers and great-grandfathers did not allow the young to drink at their wedding table, they protected them and, with them, future posterity as well.

For the sake of fairness, one can say: Now, too, not all weddings everywhere are such weddings. In Nagornyy Karabakh, for example, it is considered to be a great vice if the bridegroom and the bride allow themselves to drink at the wedding table. Newly-married couples know from childhood that the violation of this prohibition is disgrace.

There can be no doubt that preventive, explanatory and educational work with children and juveniles is extremely necessary, as well as their protection from the influence of drinking adults, in particular the struggle against the accustoming of minors to hard drinking by irresponsible lovers of alcohol, including their parents. For this, the effective utilization of the relevant administrative and criminal legislation is needed, in particular Article 210 of the RSFSR Criminal Code and analogous articles of the codes of the other republics.

There are also other methods.

Academician B. Petrovskiy has called on all physicians and all women to abstain from alcohol. It would be worthwhile to extend this list to include teachers and pedagogues. We must begin to disseminate temperance among the young. Tolerance at the time of service in the ranks of the Soviet Army and Navy and during the third labor semester among students has proved itself. Never mind, the boys live and do an excellent job of serving and working without alcohol. The sober way of life of young people in key Komsomol construction projects has also proved to be positive. These remarkable beginnings must be disseminated everywhere among the young.

Sometimes, one also hears the following arguments: They say the whole thing is the inability to drink; what is needed, they say, is to teach "the culture of drinking". No, it is not in the culture of drinking, but in the complete renunciation of alcohol, in the aspiration to complete abstinence, that, according to my firm conviction, the path to the deliverance from this evil is to be found. A sober way of life is also called for by the authors of the most interesting and instructive collection "Temperance--the Norm of Life", published not long ago by the Molodaya Gvardiya Publishing House, which I would urgently recommend to agitators and political information workers for questions of culture and morality. It features the writers V. Rasputin, Yu. Kazakov, V. Potanin, Z. Balayan, and others, as well as journalists, teachers, physicians, and scientists. Their emotional stories show the incalculable damage from drunkenness and alcoholism and open up the experience of the struggle for temperance. Yes, such experience and such practice does exist in the country. Take the numerous clubs and societies for temperance, whose ranks are constantly increasing. Alcoholic drinks are completely excluded from such celebrations as farewells to those going into the army, the honoring of veterans of the kolkhoz, machine operators, and milkmaids, evenings for the young on the Kolkhoz imeni Lyudas Giros of the Rokishskiy Rayon of the LiSSR and the Kolkhoz Vlast' Sovetov [Power of the Soviets] of Tambov Oblast. Alcohol is also excluded from the traditional festival of the plough--the Sabantuy--in the Ilishevskiy Rayon of Bashkiria. A public atmosphere of intolerance

toward drunkards has been created in the city of Brezhnev.

Alcohol and healthy offspring are incompatible. Every future father and every mother must feel responsible for the health of their children and juveniles, must clearly conceive that alcohol in any quantity or quality has the most pernicious effect on children. Temperance is one of the indicators of communist morality and culture and the most faithful and the most reliable companion of a happy family life, a healthy and high-quality future generation.

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8970

CSO: 1800/72

NATIONAL

CADRE POLICY DURING NEP CITED AS EXAMPLE FOR PRESENT

[Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 1 January 1985 page 11 announces a new rubric, "The Future Through the Eyes of the Past." The series opens with an entire page of articles on economic leadership during the NEP years. The 1 January issue is devoted to Lenin's cadre policy. The leading article, a 1,500-word piece by A. Savel'eva entitled "Who Is the Director," is a collection of letters which appeared in PRAVDA between October 1922 and February 1923. Readers were invited to write in about their managers as part of a competition initiated by Lenin to find the best leaders in industry. Quotas from Lenin included with the letters stress the need for exceptional leaders in a time of economic crisis: "Does it take great skill to run factories when working capital is assured, when fuel and materials are in abundance ... when the ruble is strong? The point is not to sit in the director's chair, push buttons and rake in bonuses. No, you beat your head against the wall without money, without fuel, without materials, with hungry workers, with a shortage of trained workers, with worn-out machinery."

In an 800-word article entitled "In the Eyes of the Collective," N. Alekseyev, doctor of philosophical sciences and head of a section of the Institute of Sociological Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences, suggests applying some of the practices of the 1920's to the present situation. He advocates greater worker participation in the selection of managers and in the running of factories. Alekseyev writes, "Much in the stormy debates on the red commanders of the 1920's delights and attracts us to this day: the straight-forwardness and openness, the sincerity and high principles, the vociferance and efficacy of the criticism and support from below." Several examples are cited by Alekseyev. At the Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant "they value the suggestions and comments of the workers, the content and character of critical commentary at meetings and the opinion of social organizations." Alekseyev continues, "N. A. Tulin, while director of the Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant (today he is the USSR Deputy Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy) followed the strict rule of not only weighing and considering this commentary, but entering the results of these reflections into the minutes of meetings, drawing them up in the form of a detailed statement of the qualifications of the candidates for promotion." Also cited was the work of V. F. Kebich, former director of the Minsk Machine-building Plant imeni Kirov and current department chief of heavy industry in Belorussia.

Alekseyev went on to praise a recent experiment in the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine-Building where "experts are chosen from the most authoritative and respected workers of the collective. They express their opinions independently of each other, anonymously, in writing, not only by marking ballots, but also in the form of detailed judgments..."

Alekseyev concludes,

"Another direction in the further democratization of management is the working out and polishing of the procedures and mechanisms which assure a proper realization of the basic principle of socialism 'from each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs' for all categories of workers regardless of the sympathy or antipathy of influential people and behind-the-scenes maneuvers and intrigues, dependent only on the abilities of the man, the real results of his labor.... In what way can this be assured? By widening the circle of people who decide the fate of a man, by raising the visibility of the very procedures of working out and adopting a decision, strengthening the material and moral interest of experts in the selection of the most worthy worker for a position.

What about competitions of specialists? At present they take place only in scientific and educational institutions. Why not put them into practice in all areas of industry, agriculture, and construction?

What about elections? Are these not the most democratic path to the straightforward and direct reflection of the will of the labor collective? We choose local and higher organs of power, executive committees of social organizations, etc. Now, with the adoption of the Law on Labor Collectives, a brigadier has, in practice, been elected by a general meeting of the brigade before the publication of the administrative order naming him a brigadier. Should we not go farther? Should engineers, by virtue of their experience not choose the shop chief and his deputy? Should shop chiefs and enterprise specialists not choose directors, and should the general director of an association not be chosen at a council of directors?

In the new year we hope not only to dream about, but to discern the outline of the new social change in our society."

CSO: 1800/125

REGIONAL

SHCHERBITSKIY DISCUSSES PEOPLE'S CONTROL TASKS

AU270501 Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 20 Dec 84 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report on speech delivered by V. V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at 19 December meeting of the republic's people's control aktiv in Kiev--capitalized passages originally published in boldface]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: In relying on the great production and scientific-technical potential created in the country, our party is making efforts to accelerate the pace of development in all national economic branches, to intensify production, and to further raise the people's prosperity. Naturally enough, under these conditions, new and increased requirements have been placed on the work performed by the system of our social control at all levels.

It is only natural that THESE REQUIREMENTS ALSO FULLY APPLY TO PEOPLE'S CONTROL, WHICH IS AN IMPORTANT AND, AS COMRADE K. U. CHERNENKO EMPHASIZED AT THE ALL-UNION CONFERENCE OF PEOPLE'S CONTROLLERS, IRREPLACEABLE SYSTEM OF CONTROL. AFTER ALL, TO USE A LENIN DICTUM, THE PURPORT OF PEOPLE'S CONTROL IS "TO CHECK AS CAREFULLY AS POSSIBLE INTO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARTY'S TASKS AND OF THE REQUIREMENTS, INSTRUCTIONS, AND TASKS SET BY THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES." This directive of V. I. Lenin is also valid today.

The main objective of the present meeting, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy continued, should be to define concrete measures for further improving the work performed by the republic's people's control bodies. Comrade V. S. Kutsevol, Ukrainian People's Control Committee chairman, will tackle this topic in more detail. For this reason, my intention is only to touch upon some of the most important topics concerning the work of people's control committees and groups. What do I have in mind specifically?

THE STRATEGIC TASK, ONE CAN EVEN SAY THE NUMBER ONE TASK SET BY THE PARTY AT THE PRESENT STAGE IS TO ACCELERATE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS AND TO INCREASE ITS ROLE IN ATTAINING HIGH NATIONAL ECONOMIC END RESULTS.

We have made progress in recent years in accomplishing this task. But there are no grounds whatsoever for complacency. On the contrary, this work has to be hastened and expanded. This also opens a broad field for applying the efforts of people's controllers. This applies to the deadlines set for putting into

operation new production capacities, to the expanded scope and the hastened pace of reconstructing and reequipping enterprises, to the mechanization of hard and unproductive manual labor, and to other tasks involving the increased effectiveness of production.

As is known, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has set this task: before the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan period, to increase annual economic results obtained through the hastened development and application in the national economy of progressive technologies and new equipment a minimum of 50 percent, and to bring them to R4.5-5 billion, as well as to save about R1.8-2 billion through the application of inventions and rationalizing proposals. This target is quite feasible. People's controllers can also contribute their appreciable part in meeting the target. What we need for this purpose is to resolutely fight all manifestations of conservatism, stagnation, and an irresponsible attitude toward the utilization of everything that is new and progressive.

We have accumulated many useful forms of spreading scientific-technical achievements. One of these forms is the organization of republic-level shows of scientific-technical achievements applied in production. The next show of this kind will be held in the first quarter of 1985.

The task to accelerate scientific-technical progress is essentially, as a rule, an inter-branch one. Particular attention is to be paid to the accomplishment on time of the tasks set for enterprises of all branches under the comprehensive special-purpose scientific-technical programs and plans for new equipment, as well as to the discharge of obligations contracted. This is a very serious sector of work, and we count in this respect on the active cooperation of people's controllers.

THE TASK WHICH IS SECOND IN IMPORTANCE, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy said, IS TO SAVE RESOURCES IN EVERY WAY. In 1985, nearly 60 percent of the increase in the country's needs in fuel, energy, and rolled ferrous stock should be met through the intensification of the policy of economy. This is not a simple target. It calls for constant minute organizational work, for systematic accountancy and analysis, and for active influence on the consciousness of everyone, from the worker to the minister.

The republic has a certain experience in this regard. Thus, as a result of the economy and thrift shows held by people's control bodies along with trade union and Komsomol organizations and workers' correspondents, in the first half of the current year alone, 420,000 proposals made by the working people were applied in production, and their economic effect totaled R480 million.

The results could have undoubtedly been better if the plans and pledges for saving resources were fulfilled everywhere and if people's control bodies more resolutely and strictly fought wastefulness and mismanagement.

For example, the collectives of Shostka city industrial enterprises in Sumy Oblast fulfilled their 9-month pledges for saving ferrous metals and gasoline by just a little more than 60 percent, and those for saving diesel fuel by less than 50 percent. Did the city's people's control committee perhaps sound the alarm on this account? Not at all. It did not even try to find the causes of this totally abnormal situation.

Unfortunately, this was not an isolated example. But what matters are not examples. The point is that the frequent cases of mismanagement on the one hand, and lenience and carelessness on the part of people's control bodies on the other, result in losses for the state, and quite appreciable ones at that.

The following data also attest to the importance of constant efforts to save all kinds of resources. IF WE IN THE UKRAINE REDUCED MATERIAL CONSUMPTION IN PRODUCTION ONLY 1 PERCENT, WE WOULD BE ABLE TO RAISE LABOR PRODUCTIVITY 1.3 PERCENT AND TO OBTAIN AN ADDITIONAL R152 BILLION IN THE NATIONAL INCOME. And what would this mean to the republic's national economy? The total savings would be equal to the republic's annual outlays for education and for running kindergartens and nurseries. It is evident that the value of 1 percent in savings is enormous indeed.

Or take agriculture for example. The rational use of fodder resources at farms is now one of the most pressing tasks. Most oblasts have procured more coarse and juicy fodder than in 1983. This makes it possible to raise cattle productivity and at the same time to use less fodder grain.

However, the analysis shows that the existing possibilities have not been fully used. For example, the amount of fodder assigned in Ternopol Oblast per capita for conventional cattle exceeds that in neighboring Chernovtsy Oblast. But whereas Chernovtsy Oblast stockbreeders obtained in 2 winter months 450 kilograms of milk per cow and a daily increase in the weight of cattle being fattened of 600 grams per capita, the corresponding figures in Ternopol Oblast only amounted to 384 kilos and 493 grams respectively. It is easy to reckon the total losses thus incurred in production. People's controllers must not overlook such cases. While tightening control over the policy of economy in all fields, it is important to pay particular attention to the application of resource-saving, low-waste, and wasteless technologies, as well as to the fuller use of secondary resources and industrial waste in economic turnover.

PEOPLE'S CONTROLLERS, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, ARE CALLED UPON TO CONTRIBUTE A WORTHY PART IN THE FUND OF ABOVE-PLAN ECONOMY WHOSE CREATION HAS BEEN INITIATED BY MANY UKRAINIAN ENTERPRISES. AS IS KNOWN, THESE FUNDS WILL BE USED FOR SOCIAL NEEDS, AND, ABOVE ALL, FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN THE HEALTH SERVICES. I AM CONFIDENT THAT PEOPLE'S CONTROLLERS IN THE REPUBLIC WILL ACTIVELY SUPPORT THIS GOOD INITIATIVE AND THAT APPRECIABLE RETURNS FROM IT WILL BE OBTAINED IN THE NEAREST FUTURE.

The persistently intensified policy of economy will also help labor collectives fulfill socialist pledges assumed by many of them, particularly 2 DAYS OF WORK IN 1985 USING SAVED RAW AND OTHER MATERIALS AND FUEL.

The effects expected from this measure for the republic's national economy can be seen from the following figures. The value of resources saved for 2 days of operations is equal to 1 billion kilowatt hours of electric energy, more than 1 million tons of conventional fuel, 130,000 tons of rolled stock, and 91,000 tons of cement.

People's control must also keep an eye on the progress made by every enterprise in fulfilling socialist pledges for raising labor productivity in excess of the plan and for the additional reduction of production costs.

POINT THREE. AN IMPROVEMENT IN PRODUCTION QUALITY, PARTICULARLY IN THE BRANCHES SUPPLYING CONSUMER GOODS, IS THE SPHERE IN WHICH PEOPLE'S CONTROLLERS SHOULD FULLY DISPLAY THEIR INITIATIVE AND EXACTINGNESS.

Attesting to the topicality of this problem is, for example, the fact that the enterprises of the Ukrainian Ministry of Trade are receiving less footwear than ordered and contracted, or are receiving out of fashion models which meet with no demand. Much footwear is being returned to the manufacturers as rejects. This is also frequently the lot of garments and some other commodities.

The question arises: how can such worthless things pass through the hands of many manufacturers, including people's controllers?

Highly topical is also the task of improving the quality of construction, particularly housing construction where bad workmanship and deception are still abundant.

Calling for constant attention are also issues such as the quality of work in trade, public catering, municipal and consumer service, and others directly tied to the satisfaction of people's everyday needs.

We must fight shoddy workmanship in all fields, must create everywhere an atmosphere that simply rules out negligence and extravagance. What we need here are common efforts by leaders of ministries, departments, enterprises, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and, of course, by people's controllers.

POINT FOUR. WE MUST BE EVEN MORE ENERGETIC AND PURPOSEFUL IN THE STRUGGLE WAGED AGAINST THE VIOLATIONS OF EXECUTIVE DISCIPLINE, LOSSES IN WORKING TIME, TRUANCIES, LAXITY, DRUNKENNESS, AND OTHER NEGATIVE PHENOMENA.

The number of production collectives without substantial breaches of discipline and public order has now appreciably increased in the republic. This is a gratifying fact. However, in ferrous metallurgy and in the meat and dairy industries, losses in working time suffered as a result of truancies have not decreased. This is also the reason why building and assembly operations have fallen short of the target in the current year by hundreds of thousands of rubles. For party, administrative and trade union organizations, as well as for people's control, it is high time to set about putting this matter in order.

MOREOVER, PEOPLE'S CONTROLLERS ARE USEFUL IN REVEALING SHORTCOMINGS, ABUSES, BOOK DOCTORING PRACTICES, AND IN BRINGING TO ACCOUNT AND FINING THOSE WHO HARM THE STATE. IN THIS RESPECT, PARTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES HAVE FULLY SUPPORTED AND WILL SUPPORT PEOPLE'S CONTROL.

But I think, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy said, you all agree that it is much more important for our cause to prevent possible infringements from occurring

and spreading. Unfortunately, precisely this--if you like, the main--preventive side remains a weak spot in people's control activity. The point is not as much to "catch," "reveal," and to "punish," as to be able to look deeply into the causes of the revealed shortcomings, to eliminate them, and to see to it that the situation really improves. In short, people's controllers should shift the focus of attention in their work to preventing infringements and shortcomings of all kinds. All present here undoubtedly fully share this approach.

Both the republic's and oblast people's control committees should concentrate their forces primarily on the key tasks, and not squander them in trivialities, including many spot checks which are frequently superficial and formal. The Cherkassy knitwear factory, for example, was visited in 1983 by dozens of commissions. The situation should, apparently, have improved. However, the ratio of scrapped articles continues to exceed the branch's average. What then is the use of this kind of control? This is just a pointless hindering of people from their work.

The Ukrainian People's Control Committee and bodies of the Ministry of Finance should jointly make full use of the authorities given to them to put control work on serious, planned foundations, to carry it out in a comprehensive manner, and to eliminate duplication of efforts. The oblast, city, and rayon-level people's control committees should take more pains to IMPROVE THE ACTIVITIES OF THEIR GROUPS AND POSTS. It is important to improve the initiative and activity precisely of low-level bodies engaged directly at enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, organizations, and institutions.

A well-considered and systemic approach to work among groups and posts, and the participation of all aktivs in this work, are characteristic, for example, of the activity of the Kirovskiy Rayon People's Control Committee in Kerch city. Its members are well familiar with the situation in the rayon's labor collectives, are able to suggest on time where attention is to be concentrated, able to brief and teach their aktivs, as well as to provide them with the experience accumulated. And this practice returns, as they say, a hundredfold. Thus, owing to the vigorous activity of its people's control group, the Kerch motor transport enterprise No 11113 saved in 10 months 46 tons of fuel and lubricants, and already this year will be working for 2 days on saved fuel. Having generalized this enterprise's work experience, the republic's committee, unfortunately, has failed to spread it as much as possible.

A number of committees--in particular, the Kherson Oblast Committee, the Varvinskiy Rayon Committee in Chernigov Oblast, the Piryatinskiy Rayon Committee in Poltava Oblast, the Berezovskiyy Rayon Committee in Odessa Oblast, and others--do not find it necessary to show interest in the work of local groups and posts, even when they are carrying out spot checks and occasionally finding serious infringements. Their aktivs frequently keep away from spot checks. And it is no mere accident that some of them are inactive. Naturally enough, this must be remedied.

Party committees are expected to have a closer look at the business-like and moral qualities of functionaries proposed to work in control bodies, as well as to improve educational activity among them. The need for this has been attested to, in particular, by the fact that individual members of people's control committees in some oblasts were abusing their official status.

Highly important is also the following point: PEOPLE'S CONTROL SHOULD TIGHTEN COOPERATION WITH COMMISSIONS THAT EXERT, UNDER PARTY COMMITTEES AND BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, CONTROL OVER ADMINISTRATION ACTIVITY, INTERNAL BRANCH ACTIVITY, ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES, PERMANENT COMMISSIONS WITHIN THE SOVIETS OF PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES, KOMSOMOL SEARCHLIGHT AKTIVS, WORKERS' CONTROL IN TRADE UNIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS. This measure will ensure that topical problems are scrutinized more widely and thoroughly, and that the approach to work is more comprehensive. The same measure will enable us, in particular, to prevent various encroachments and to submit well-founded proposals to the appropriate bodies.

Comprehensive detachments for the struggle against the plunderers of socialist property and profiteers have accumulated good experience in Lvov, which was noted early this month by PRAVDA. This experience undoubtedly deserves to be spread.

AND LET ME ADD ONE POINT MORE. IT SHOULD BE A RULE: CONTROL IS INVARIABLY TO BE EXERTED IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF WIDE PUBLICITY. The materials of control should be used to foment among the working people a thrifty attitude to the people's well-being, responsibility for the matter entrusted, and irreconcilability to the manifestations of bureaucratism, red tape, and so forth.

In their activity, many people's control committees do not take this into consideration, particularly when the matter reaches the point of bringing officials to account. It is only fair to admit that this is frequently done secretly. For people's control bodies, it is important to give the collectives an account of the causes of the shortcomings and of the measures taken to eliminate them.

Party committees and organizations are obligated to support people's controllers in their initiative, and to call to order functionaries who disregard their substantiated proposals. And those who seek to put people's control aktivs under pressure are to be brought to trial.

In conclusion, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy said:

We have entered the period of direct preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. This is now the topic dominating the entire organizational and political work of the republic.

Only a few days remain until the new year 1985. According to the results of the 11 months, the volume of the republic's industrial production, compared with the corresponding period of 1983, rose 4 percent against the annual plan of 3.1 percent. The value of industrial production marketed in excess of the plan totaled R1.991 billion. Pledges for raising labor productivity in excess of the plan and for reducing production costs are being successfully fulfilled, too.

Notwithstanding the adverse weather conditions, the volume of overall agricultural output obtained in the current year is the largest ever. Grain production has increased, and the target set for grain sales to the state has been met. The purchases of all kinds of stockbreeding produce have substantially increased. This has made it possible to somewhat increase the market stocks of meat and milk products.

In a word, A GOOD BASIS HAS BEEN PROVIDED TO COPE WITH THE LARGE-SCALE TARGETS SET FOR THE FINAL YEAR OF THE 5-YEAR PLAN PERIOD.

IN ALL FIELDS, THERE IS INTENSIVE WORK AHEAD OF US. TO COPE WITH EVERYTHING PROVIDED UNDER THE PLAN, WE WILL NEED MORE THAN EVER CLEAR ORGANIZATION, A CREATIVE APPROACH AND INITIATIVE, AND THE HIGHEST RESPONSIBILITY ON THE PART OF ALL AND EVERY ONE.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium, and government are confident that people's controllers will redouble their share in accomplishing the responsible tasks set by the party for economic and social development.

Allow me, esteemed comrades, to thank you for everything that has already been done, to congratulate you on the new year, and to wish you and all the republic's people's controllers good health, prosperity, and new successes in your work.

(COMRADE V. V. SHCHERBITSKIY'S SPEECH WAS LISTENED TO WITH GREAT ATTENTION AND WAS REPEATEDLY INTERRUPTED WITH APPLAUSE).

CSO: 1811/11

REGIONAL

GAPUROV SPEECH AT 19TH PLENUM OF TURKMEN SSR CP

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 4 Nov 84 pp 1-2

[Speech by Turkmen SSR CP Central Committee First Secretary M.G. Gapurov, at the 19th Plenum: "The Land Reclamation Program Is the Business of the Entire Nation"]

[Excerpts] "Communists and all the Soviet people have interpreted the results of the 23 October CPSU Central Committee Plenum as yet another important step toward increasing the people's welfare and standard of living," said M.G. Gapurov.

The Plenum discussed the question "On the Long-Term Land-Reclamation Program and Increasing the Effectiveness of the Use of Developed Land for the Purposes of Steady Increase in the Nation's Food Supply". Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a report on this question...

The Turkmen CP Central Committee and the government of the republic have worked out large-scale measures for developing land reclamation, for strengthening the production base of the water resources organization, and for increasing the effectiveness of the use of irrigated land.

In the years since the May (1966) CPSU Central Committee Plenum about three billion rubles in capital investments has been directed toward irrigation and land-reclamation work in the republic.

The base of the water resources organizations has been made considerably stronger, and the degree to which they are supplied with equipment has increased. Their capacity for production of precast reinforced concrete has increased twenty-fold and has reached almost 400,000 cubic meters; production of new construction projects and new articles has begun.

Intensive construction has been under way all these years on the Karakum Canal imeni V.I. Lenin, the length of which already exceeds 1,100 km. Its waters are irrigating the fields and farms of Chardzhou, Mary and Ashkhabad Oblasts and the Kizyl-Arvatskiy and Kazandzhiskiy Rayons of Krasnovodsk Oblast; the water supply has increased significantly in the cities of Nebit-Dag and Krasnovodsk.

Total capacity of the republic's water reservoirs has reached 1.7 billion cubic meters, and work continues on their construction and expansion. This will permit expanding the sown area and will improve the water supply to land which has long been under cultivation.

The network of irrigation canals has expanded significantly, and a great deal has been done in the republic to construct a collection and drainage system.

Water management construction projects are underway in all regions of the republic; since 1966 the land area under irrigation has doubled.

In the current five-year plan, average annual production of raw cotton has increased by a factor of 1.6, as compared with the 9th Five Year Plan, while production of the fine-fibred varieties has increased by a factor of 2.4. Grain production for this same period has increased from 88,000 to 295,000 tons. Significant growth has been achieved in the production of vegetables and melon crops, and a great deal of work is underway for developing horticulture and viticulture.

The expansion of sown areas has created favorable conditions for stable growth in the production of feed; on the basis of this, accelerated development of animal husbandry has taken place.

Because of improved water supply, agricultural product yield has increased on private farm plots, and on the subsidiary farms at enterprises and organizations.

"At the same time," said M.G. Gapurov, "there are also shortcomings and negligence in this important matter, chiefly in the fact that use of irrigated lands is not sufficiently effective.

"Water from the Karakum Canal irrigates about one-half million hectares of land in the republic. We know that there is no equal in the world for such land reclamation construction. However, in this area of operation, a number of miscalculations have been committed in the course of opening new land.

"The principal shortcoming of the planning, water resources and agricultural organs in the republic is the lack of an overall approach to putting sections of land into production, or putting them into production without capital planning, without finishing the canals, without drainage, and quite often without proper living and working conditions for the people on these lands.

"On a number of the most important projects, state funds allocated by the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and Glavkarakumstroy [probably, Main Administration for Construction of the Karakum Canal] are being used poorly.

"Gosplan TSSR, the republic Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and Glavkarakumstroy must solve these problems and ensure the overall development of all the new land to be opened in the 12th Five Year Plan.

"A great deal of work is underway in Chardzhou Oblast on opening new lands on the right bank of the Amu Darya, where more than 150,000 hectares of irrigated land may be developed in the future.

"The time has come to bring planning into this work, to include it in the list of construction projects in the East Turkmen Territorial-Industrial Complex, with the appropriate material-technical and financial support.

"The very same questions apply to the opening of new lands in Tashauz Oblast, in the Tuya-Muyun canal zone, and in other sectors of new land development."

Comrade Gapurov noted further, that we are building a lot of housing, children's institutions, schools, health-care projects, and cultural-domestic establishments on the new virgin lands with state funds.

The volume of impending land development work involving water resources construction, its complexity and its labor-intensiveness demands categorical improvement of organizational work, increasing its industrialization, and further strengthening the industrial base of the construction organizations.

The water resources organizations are permitting serious shortcomings in solving these problems. They are slowly reorganizing their work in the conditions of a functioning agroindustrial complex, and are not devoting sufficient attention to achieving high final results in agriculture, and in increasing the effectiveness of agricultural production.

To a great extent, carrying out programs of land reclamation work does not depend only on water resources organization. Turkmenglavenergo [Turkmen Main Power Supply Administration] and the construction and installation organizations of a number of union ministries are far behind in fulfilling their assigned tasks.

Quite frequently the terms for construction of water resources and agricultural projects are exceeded because material-technical resources, chiefly sheet metal and lumber materials, are not delivered on time or in the full amount.

Comrade M.G. Gapurov further noted that it was pointed out at the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum, that the struggle for achieving large and stable harvests has not yet become the chief task in the activities of many agricultural and water resources organizations. And this pertains entirely and completely to the work of the ministries and departments of our republic agroindustrial complex, the party and soviet organs, and the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Last year, of 350 cotton farms in the republic, 6 achieved cotton yields of up to 10 centners per hectare, 44 farms got from 10 to 15 centners, and 77 farms from 15 to 20 centers of cotton per hectare.

On many of our kolkhozes and sovkhozes, grain crop yields are still low. A number of farms did not cope with their grain production plans. The situation with respect to corn grain production is especially tense.

But in accordance with the Long-term Land Reclamation Program, by 1990 production of corn grain in the republic must increase by 60 per cent and reach 300,000 tons.

Last year vegetable crop yields for the republic amounted to 140 centners per hectare, and 88 centners per hectare for melon crops--which cannot be pleasing to us.

Under identical natural, climatic and economic conditions, many farms and certain regions have far from identical results...

Attention is constantly being devoted to introducing crop rotation on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. However, in spite of the clearly obvious advantages for introducing crop rotation and its great benefit to increasing the standards of agriculture, this work is far from complete in the republic, and especially on the farms of Mary and Ashkhabad Oblasts.

We have shortcomings in the use of mineral, and especially organic fertilizers.

New varieties of cotton plants, and heat-resistant varieties of tomatoes and cucumbers, early and late vegetables, are not being put into production fast enough.

"The basis for intensification of agricultural production," said M.G. Gapurov, "is determined by the level of introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress to land reclamation, as well as the level of use of chemicals and machinery in the branch.

"A great deal has been done in the republic on these questions. However, there is still quite a bit of formalism in work on programming crops; the brigade contract and a number of other forms of collective labor organization, advanced technology and progressive technological methods are being introduced slowly.

"The republic has taken a course toward creating large planned gardens and vineyards, and bringing industrial technology into these branches. At the very same time we are still doing a poor job in solving problems of creating and introducing intensive varieties of fruit crops and grapes, and carrying out overall mechanization of these branches.

"The republic's agriculture has a critical need for working out comprehensive measures for protecting cotton plants, vegetables, melons, alfalfa, fruits, grapes and other varieties from diseases, from agricultural pests and weeds. We must make more active use of the necessary means which we already have at our disposal.

"In the light of the decisions of the October (1984) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, it is very important to ensure a comprehensive approach to the problem of producing animal fodder, and to increase the quality of animal fodder on the basis of developing and organizing production of proteins and vitamin preparations from local raw materials.

"We must improve and strive to introduce wherever possible technologies which will ensure two and three harvests of fodder crops per year, receiving 120-150 centners of fodder units per hectare.

"Extensive land reclamation and the associated organization of agricultural production are bringing ecological problems into the agenda.

"This pertains to rational utilization of pasture, to planting trees to protect the fields, to intensifying scientific research work in the area of soil science, to effective biological methods of protecting vegetation, and to other directions of nature preservation".

Comrade Gapurov further noted, that equipment stands idle on certain farms, and that the proper authorities must deal carefully with the state of affairs in the structure of the vehicle and tractor fleet on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Measures on improving the structure of the planted fields can and must play an important role in increasing the level of economy in management.

Gosplan, Minsel'khoz [Ministry of Agriculture], Minplodoovoshchkhov [Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry], and Goskomsel'khoztekhniki [State Committee for Agricultural Equipment] of the TSSR must examine these problems and establish order in these areas.

In his speech at the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Comrade K.U. Chernenko devoted special attention to questions of the use of the land reclamation fund. It is no secret that at the present time the responsibility of agricultural and water resources organizations, of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, for utilizing the irrigated lands is to a certain extent diminished...

Successful solution of the problems which are being discussed today at our Central Committee Plenum determine to a great extent the further development of not only the branches of the agroindustrial complex, but the entire national economy of the republic.

Right now it is important to make the communists and all the workers in the republic aware of the contents of Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech and the materials of the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and to mobilize them to carry out the tasks which have been assigned.

Questions associated with realizing the party's Long-Term Land Reclamation Program must be examined at plenums of the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, and at gatherings of communists in the primary party organizations. Specific plans and measures must be worked out for fulfilling the planned measures, taking local conditions into consideration...

The CPSU Central Committee decree and the directives of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko on questions of working with the leading cadres must be made the basis of the practical activities of the Central Committee of the

Turkmen SSR CP, of all party, Soviet and economic organs, and of social organizations in the republic, focusing their attention on ensuring strict observance of Leninist principles on cadre policy, and increasing the responsibility of the supervisory workers for the matter entrusted to them...

As the result of a great deal of organizational and mass political work by the party and soviet, trade union and Komsomol organization and the broad scale of the socialist competition of the communists, all the workers in the republic are preparing, in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm, to properly greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Turkmen SSR and the Turkmen CP, as well as the centennial of the voluntary entry of Turkmenistan into the Russian state.

They are concentrating their efforts on successful completion of the plans for the current year and for the five-year plan as a whole.

On 25 October, industry of the republic fulfilled its plan for ten months ahead of schedule. According to preliminary data, above-plan production worth tens of millions of rubles was realized.

There are positive achievements in fulfilling tasks for production of consumer goods, and industrial enterprises have fulfilled their contracted deliveries.

Construction matters are shaping up better than they had in previous years. All forms of transportation in the republic are in general working quite well, and the volume of goods turnover and domestic services to the populace are growing.

Agricultural workers have fulfilled their tasks for four years of the five-year plan ahead of schedule in terms of state purchases of raw cotton of the fine-fibred varieties, as well as for grain, vegetables, melon crops, silk-worm cocoons, eggs, wool and astrakhan.

Also fulfilled are plans of the current year for state purchases of ear-grain crops, melons, grapes, cocoons, wool and astrakhan', as well as the ten-month plans for state purchases of meat, milk and eggs. The number and the productivity of cattle and poultry is increasing.

The republic's cotton farmers have produced quite a good harvest. Coping with their socialist obligations for state purchases of raw cotton were the Kushkinskiy, Gyaurskiy, Takhta-Bazarskiy and Khalachskiy Rayons, and another six rayons were close to fulfilling their plans.

We do have successes in agriculture, but in the light of the great and responsible tasks posed to the republic party organization and to all the republic's workers by the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum, we must not rest on our laurels. We still have quite a few reserves, and can strive to achieve higher results by using them.

We must complete the cotton harvest more quickly, and must mobilize all resources and equipment for this. We must increase the responsibility of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, every supervisor and farm specialist, team leaders, and kolkhoz workers for the fate of the entire mature crop. A great deal of work also needs to be done in vegetable growing.

After completing the harvest cycle, we must set about the fall and winter work on the harvest of the coming year, on watering and top-dressing the winter ear-crops, on intermediate crops, and on planting seedlings and vegetables in hothouses.

Less and less time remains before the wintering of the cattle. We must increase the rate of bringing in fodder to the winter pastures; successfully conclude the mating program; staff the experimental shepherd brigades; and achieve everything necessary for the shepherds to work successfully in winter conditions.

In conclusion, Comrade M.G. Gapurov assured the Leninist party central committee and the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, headed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, that the communists and the working people of Turkmenistan are applying all their efforts, knowledge, experience and craftsmanship for successfully putting into practice the decisions of the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum on land reclamation, intensification of agricultural production, and increasing on this basis the productivity of agricultural production. They will make a worthy contribution toward fulfilling the nation's Food Program, and will greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Turkmen SSR and the Turkmen SSR CP; the centennial of the voluntary entry of Turkmenistan into Russia; and the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, with new successes

9006

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REGIONAL

USUBALIYEV WRITES IN UZBEK PAPER ON KIRGHIZ ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 Oct 84 p 1, 3

[Article by T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary, Communist Party of Kirghizia Central Committee: "A Journey Equivalent to Centuries"]

[Text] The Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic and the Communist Party of Kirghizia are marking their 60th anniversary. In historical terms, 60 years is a brief period of time, yet the journey travelled by the republic's workers during these decades under the leadership of the CPSU is equivalent to centuries.

All of the achievements of our region are the result of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU and of the inviolable friendship among the peoples of our country, joined eternally for centuries in a mighty multinational union.

In August of 1979, while awarding the capital city of the Kirghiz SSR the Order of Labor Red Banner, comrade K.U. Chernenko commented that over a brief historical period, Soviet Kirghizia, together with all of our country's peoples, had undertaken a journey equivalent to centuries.

Contemporary Kirghizstan possesses a strong, modern industry and a highly mechanized system of agricultural production. The republic's workers, firmly unified around the communist party and its central committee, have attained great heights in economic, scientific, and cultural development. Kirghizstan has been transformed from an agrarian region into an industrial-agrarian republic where the share of industry in the aggregate social product amounts to 60 percent.

Kirghizia's industry consists of 130 branches which turn out nearly 4,000 categories of products. This industry is making a substantial contribution to the all-union production of nonferrous and rare metals, automatic and semiautomatic lines, electric motors, forging and pressing equipment, special-purpose instruments, agricultural machinery, metal-cutting machine tools, and many other items. This production is sent to the majority of the economic regions, as well as to 60 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America. In the course of 4 working days the republic produces the same quantity of industrial goods as was produced during the entire year of 1924.

Kirghizstan's economy, as in all of the union republics, is developing on the basis of the socialist division of labor. Comrade K.U. Chernenko remarked that "the party sees its tasks today in the realm of national policy to be the strengthening and developing of friendship among the soviet peoples and the increasing of the material and spiritual potential of each republic. This, however, requires the harmonious coordination of the interests of the development of the republics with the development of the country as a whole, a maximum total regard for the overall interests of the building of communism."

Our republic's natural resources are now serving the entire Soviet people. The rivers which have their origin in the glaciers of the Tien Shan give life to the valleys of Kirghizia and neighboring republics and possess enormous reserves of energy. Here more than 135 billion kilowatt-hours of electrical energy can be produced in a year. No less than 16 hydroelectric power plants can be built on the Naryn River and its tributaries alone. Projects are being carried out on a large scale. They are being done by multinational collectives. Thus the entire country helped in building the Toktogul Power and Irrigation Complex, the largest in Central Asia; persons representing more than 40 nationalities worked there.

Not far from the Toktogulskaya plant, construction has been completed on the Kurpsayskaya hydroelectric power plant with a capacity of 800,000 kilowatts. The pace of construction of the Tash-Kumyrskaya hydro-electric power plant is increasing more and more, after which the Shamaldy-Sayskaya and Kambaratinskaya hydroelectric power plants, with a combined capacity of 2,200,000 kilowatts, will be built.

In the past year alone about 11 billion kilowatt-hours of electrical energy have been produced in Kirghizstan, a significant share of which has been received by the Central Asian region. The Toktogul Reservoir built on the Naryn River provides the Fergana valley with thousands and thousands of cubic meters of life-giving moisture -- which we share in a brotherly spirit with Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kazakhstan.

The production of non-ferrous metals has doubled during the last 10 years. The antimony of Kirghigia has become a standard on the international market.

The scale of the republic's economic interdependence with other regions of the country, including Uzbekistan, is growing. From our republic Uzbekistan receives coal, petroleum, electrical equipment, dump trucks, pick-up balers, metalcutting machine tools, electric motors, technological equipment for the food industry and trade, and so forth. From Uzbekistan, however, we obtain outstanding cotton-picking machines, power shovels, cultivators and seed drills, trailers for tractors, bridge cranes, compressors, spinning machines, and other industrial goods. From our brother republic we receive steel and rolled ferrous metal, gas, cement, nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizers, and other chemical products. A close cooperative relationship has been created between the Agricultural Machine-Building Plant imeni Frunze and the Tashsel'mash plant, between the Kirgizkabel' and the Tashkentkabel' plants, as well as between electrical equipment and

machine-building enterprises. A broad exchange of light industry and food industry production takes place.

Kirghizia's agriculture has been transformed during the years of Soviet rule into a diversified and highly mechanized sector. At one time, the basic implements used by Kirghiz farmers were the wooden plan, the mattock, and the sickle. Today, however, more than 55 thousand tractors, various types of harvesting combines, trucks, and a great deal of other agricultural equipment are in operation in the fields of the republic.

Sheep-breeding is our leading branch in the raising of livestock. Since the past, when the nomad was at the mercy of summer droughts and winter shortages of feed, it has become highly mechanized. The sheep population has grown from 2 million in 1924 to almost 10 million. We are more and more becoming genuine factories for meat and wool. In the past 5 years alone, 193,400 tons of mutton in dressed weight and 90,700 tons of wool (in terms of pure fiber) have been sold to the state.

We raise cattle, horses, and goats. The density of farm animals per hectare of pasture is the highest in the world.

Specific agricultural zones of the republic specialize in the cultivation of tobacco, seed, sugar beets, and alfalfa destined for the RSFSR, Belorussia, the Baltic republics, and other regions of the country.

Kirghizstan is making a considerable contribution to the realization of the country's Food Program. The 1983 plans for sales to the state of a majority of the most important types of agricultural products were successfully met. Based on the results of competition among the country's cattle-breeders, the republic is counted among the very best. Rural laborers are also successfully performing their work during the current year.

Our steady economic progress is a process complementary to the blossoming forth of culture and science. Whereas before the revolution there were 107 schools in all of Kirghizia, in which 7,000 children of Russian officials, merchants, rich local landowners, and petty nobles (manap) received instruction, today Kirghizstan is a republic of universal literacy. As in the country as a whole, we have resolved the important problem of making the transition to a system of universal secondary education.

More than 1.5 million persons have received some form of instruction. There are 167 students for every 10,000 residents of the republic.

Currently, within the system of the republic's academy of sciences alone there exist dozens of scientific institutions in which 8,600 employees work, among them 65 academicians and corresponding members of the KiSSR Academy of Sciences. The academy is conducting research in 18 primary fields of scientific learning, including, for example, physics, mathematics, geology, seismology, chemistry, biology, automation, mechanics, language and literature, history, philosophy, and others.

The Kirghiz people, whose entire cultural treasure in the recent past consisted solely of oral folk creations, has produced a developed, professional literature during the years of Soviet rule. Works by the Heroes of Socialist Labor, Kirghizia's national poet Aala Tokombaev and the republic's national writer Chingiz Aytmatov, are widely known. The works of the latter have been translated into almost all of the languages of the country's fraternal peoples, as well as into the languages of 80 of the world's countries.

The blossoming forth of the culture of the Kirghiz people is tied to the development of a single international culture of the Soviet people. Hence the ever increasing significance of the Russian language, voluntarily adopted by all of the USSR's peoples as a means of discourse among the nationalities. Nowhere in Kirghizstan is there a spot where the Russian language would not be understood. Yet at the same time, the national language is being developed and perfected, a language in which instruction is given at schools, in which newspapers, magazines, and books are published, television and radio programs broadcast, films produced, and plays put on stage.

One of the republic's greatest achievements is the emancipation of women and their deliverance from economic and spiritual bondage. Today, 13 of our women are deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet, and a third of the deputies to the KiSSR Supreme Soviet are women as well as half of the deputies to the local soviets. The number of women among the republic's specialists possessing a secondary or higher education is more than 179,000.

The organizing and guiding force in the work of strengthening the fraternal ties between the Kirghiz SSR and the other union republics and of indoctrinating the workers in a spirit of internationalism and wholehearted devotion to communist ideals is one of the CPSU's militant vanguards, the Communist Party of Kirghizia, which counts more than 140,000 communists within its ranks. It exerts a decisive influence on the entire course of economic and cultural development and mobilizes the workers of Kirghizstan for the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenary sessions of the CPSU Central Committee for the successful attainment of the targets of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Under the leadership of the party organizations, the republic's workers perform their work selflessly and enthusiastically, demonstrating by concrete actions their boundless love and loyalty to their socialist motherland, to the sacred brotherhood of the soviet peoples, and their wholehearted devotion to the ideals of communism, while clearly demonstrating their monolithic units around their own Communist Party, its Central Committee, and the Politburo of the Central Committee headed by the General Secretary of the Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, comrade K.U. Chernenko.

Communists and all workers of four times decorated Kirghizstan see their patriotic and international duty to be equal to the party's demands and to dedicate their entire strength, energy, experience, and knowledge to the cause of the well-being of our great multinational motherland.

REGIONAL

ARMENIAN SUPREME SOVIET HOLDS 10TH SESSION

Armenian Finance Minister Addresses Session

GF230830 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 8 Dec 84 p 4

[Speech by D. Dzhanoyan, Armenian SSR finance minister, at the 10th session of the 10th convocation of the Armenian Supreme Soviet in Yerevan 7 November]

[Text] Respectable comrade deputies, the present session of the 10th convocation of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet is taking place. This is happening at a time when the multi-branched economy of our country is witnessing stable and dynamic development and when the Communist Party is getting ready for the 27th Congress and is seriously concerned with strengthening the positive ideas which arose in the recent period with regard to the economic and social development of the country. Large-scale economic experiments are being carried out to perfect the economic mechanism. Our people are exerting every effort to bring about good results in the conclusive year of the 11th Five-Year Plan period. They are also studying the basic directions of economic development during the 12th Five-Year Plan period, where, as before, efficient economy management remains the main task.

Comrade deputies, the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers is presenting for the revision and approval of the 10th session of the republic's Supreme Soviet the outline of the 1985 Armenian SSR state budget. This outline has been studied and approved by the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. During the revision of the outlines of the plan and budget, Comrade K. S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Central Committee, analyzed in detail the present condition of the republic's national economy, noted the basic tasks to bring about further economic progress and increased efficiency, and pointed out the ways to achieve these tasks. At the same time, he demanded increased attention to realization of the tasks with regard to conservation of resources.

The republic's work collectives and the party, soviet and economic bodies, by implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 27th Armenian Communist Party Congress and the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee plenums, are ensuring the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1984 plan.

The republic's ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations are successfully fulfilling the party's target to raise labor productivity by 1 percent above the plan and to cut down output prime cost by a further 0.5 percent. Labor productivity during the 4 years of the Five-Year Plan period will increase by 14.9 percent on the basis of which 66 percent of the national revenue growth will be achieved and the standard saving of the work force of 145,000 people will be ensured.

The party and government are daily displaying concern for the welfare of the Soviet people. The republic's national revenue this year in comparison with last year will increase by 6.1 percent and 71.5 percent of the national revenue will go to the consumption fund. Real per capita income will increase by 3.1 percent. The public consumer funds will grow by 5 percent and, in the 4 years of the Five-Year Plan period, by over 30 percent and will reach R394 per capita against the R381 in 1983 and R349 in 1980.

The population's standard of living will further rise by the realization of an addition R1 billion of revenue with the liquidation of the 1951 USSR national economic development state bonds.

As it is known public education and vocational school reform is being realized in the country in accordance with the 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum decisions. One of the complex issues of the measures is the improvement of the working and material conditions of the public education and vocational school workers. As of 1 September 1984 the wages of some of the teachers have been raised and R5.5 million has been allocated in our republic for this purpose.

Thanks to the dynamic progress of the republic's economy, the successful fulfillment of the 1984 economic and social development plan and the measures taken by the planning and financing bodies, the annual plan for state budget revenues will be fulfilled by 101 percent and the above-plan revenues will be over R20 million.

The republic's ministries and departments have achieved the measures required to raise public production efficiency and labor production. In doing this, they have contributed to the further progress of the economy and the strengthening of state and financing discipline.

The results would have been higher if individual ministries and departments had done more to identify and mobilize the inner capabilities of production, had engaged in a timely and involved way in improving the activities of individual enterprises which were underfulfilling the targets, and had suspended the unproductive and illegal consumption of material and labor resources. In the past 10 months, 55 production associations and enterprises of the republic misfulfilled the industrial output production plan by R32.6 million and 46 misfulfilled the sales plan by R41.8 million. Along with that, the overall sales plan taking into account the contractual obligations has been fulfilled by 98.3 percent or R88.2 million worth of output has not been sold. Despite fulfilling the labor productivity plan in industry by 102.9 percent, 74 associations and enterprises have not ensured the fulfillment of the plan.

There are serious shortcomings in the capital construction sector. In the past 10 months the defined limits of capital investments have not been realized by R118.8 million. Because of this, R39.2 million allocated in the budget has not been expended. The construction organizations subject to the republic's ministries and departments have fulfilled the annual plan for construction commodities output by a mere 38 percent over the past 10 months.

The republic's ministries and departments have fulfilled the overall 10-month profit plan by 101.5 percent. However, because of the underfulfillment of basic production and financing denominators and production expenses and losses by individual enterprises and organizations, 11 ministries and departments have not received R17.6 million in profit. Included in these are the ministries of light industry, industrial construction, construction materials industry and other ministries.

The republic's ministries and departments, the people's deputies rayon and city soviets executive committees--having as their guide for further economic progress and higher living standards for the people the instructions made in the speeches of Comrade K. U. Chernenko during the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session--must establish and realize additional measures to further raise production efficiency and the quality of work and to radically improve the activities of enterprises that are underfulfilling the basic production and financing denominators.

Comrade deputies, the outline of the Armenian SSR 1985 state budget submitted for your revision has been established in accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the 27th Armenian Communist Party resolutions having as an aim the constant realization of radical measures for further economic progress and higher standard of living for the people. The outline of the state budget takes into account the increased efficiency of public production, the rational use of the operating production capabilities, improvement of the quality of work in the national economy and the realization of tasks to conserve resources. The budget has been formulated in accordance with the republic's 1985 socioeconomic development plan denominators and with the aim of fully backing the projected measures with the necessary financial resources.

The 1985 budget revenues of the republic are expected to be R1.8946 billion and the expenses R1.894 billion. Revenues will exceed expenses by R600,000. The state budget will be 5.4 percent bigger than the previous year's budget. Of the revenues, 90.5 percent will come from the socialist economy. The profits from state enterprises and organizations are expected to be R830.1 million or 7.4 percent above that of this year. The profit growth depends on the increase of production volume as well as on the strengthening of economic conservation measures.

The payments from profit are expected to be R497.2 million or a 3.3 percent growth over the established 1984 plan. The 49.2 percent of the overall profit volume or R408.5 million is planned to be directed toward the private needs of economy, state capital investments, financing of normative growth

of circulating private means, the shaping of incentive funds and other expenses. At the same time, R797.6 million, other private means and bank loans will be allocated to the planning expenses of the enterprises and economic organizations.

As it is known the party and government pay great attention to the matter of raising the role of the people's deputies soviets in the comprehensive on-site development of the economy, the production of public consumer goods and the expansion of consumer services to the population. Taking into account the requirements of the decision adopted by the USSR Council of Ministers on 3 August 1984 and the interest in strengthening the revenue basis of local budgets, effective 1 January 1985 the turnover tax paid by local industry, consumer services and consumer cooperatives enterprises is fully given in accordance with the budget of the rayon and city.

It is planned to allocate R926.1 million from the budget to the needs of the national economy. On the basis of private means and bank credits of approximately R800 million and on the basis of all sources the overall volume of expenses will reach R2.688 billion or R188 million above that of this year.

This means will make it possible to considerably expand the material and technical basis of the economy and to perfect the branches of the national economy.

In accordance with the growth of industrial output production volume and taking into account the requirements to improve the quality and variety of public consumer goods, the financing expenses of industry on the basis of all sources will stand at R394.1 million or R25.7 million over that of this year. Particular attention has been paid in the budget outline to the development of the industry branches engaged in the production of public consumer goods.

In accordance with the May 1982 and October 1984 CPSU Central Committee plenum resolutions and for the purpose of further developing the agro-industrial complex branches, the state budget pays particular attention to the progress of agriculture.

The expenses to raise the rates of agricultural output production growth this year and to strengthen the material and technical basis of agriculture on the account of the state budget, the means of sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises as well as the bank credits will reach R453.9 million including R72.1 million for reclamation purposes.

A total of R67 million from the budget will be allocated for the payment of the additional sums on the purchase prices of the agricultural outputs sold to the state by the sovkhozes with low profits and working at a loss. Apart from that, R5.6 million from the state budget will be allocated to strengthen those kolkhozes with a weak economy, to organize expanded reproduction at the kolkhozes having insufficient fixed capital, and to improve the cultural and living conditions of the rural population. In accordance with this, houses, preschool establishments, clubs and other cultural and social installations will be constructed.

In the coming year, R341 million in capital investments will be allocated to develop agricultural production.

The ministries and departments of the agroindustrial complex and the people's deputies rayon soviets, by implementing the CPSU Central Committee October plenum decisions, should take decisive measures to create stable conditions for the further development of agricultural production.

Comrade deputies, the volume of state capital investments of the ministries and departments of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers on the basis of all financing sources will reach R742 million in 1985, out of which R367 million will be on the basis of the budget.

Capital investments worth R190.7 million on the basis of all financing sources will be realized in 1985 on the basis of all financing sources for housing construction. Houses with a general area of 864,000 square meters will be constructed. This is considerably above the level projected by the Five-Year Plan. The volume of capital investments directed toward municipal construction will be R74.3 million, which is R8.2 million above that of this year. In accordance with the party's and government's decisions measures are planned to ensure environmental protection and the rational use of natural resources.

In accordance with the socioeconomic development plan, the expenses of housing and municipal services, public consumer services, motor transport, communications and trade enterprises and organizations will be R359 million out of which R228.7 million will be allocated from the budget.

In accordance with the plan adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress to further raise the people's standard of living, substantial import is given to public consumer funds. The allowances and payments given to the population on the basis of these funds and the means directed toward the financing of social and cultural measures will considerably increase in 1985.

A total of R887.9 million will be allocated from the republic's state budget to further develop public education, science, and culture, to improve medical services and the social insurance and security of the workers, which is R62.4 million or 7.6 percent above that of this year.

The state budget outline has studied with particular attention the question of funds allocated to the reform of public education and vocational schools. A total of R17.7 million is planned in the coming year's state budget to increase the wages of pedagogical workers.

The Communist Party and Soviet Government are devoting great attention to questions of state social insurance and social security of the Soviet people. The sum allocated from the budget for this purpose increased by R10 million each year in our republic and in 1985 will total R194.6 million. A total of R187 million is planned for the payment of all types of pensions and assistance. Apart from that, R42 million will be allocated to pay pensions and other assistance to the kolkhoz workers.

Comrade deputies, the volume of local budgets in the republic's state budget is expected to be R643.2 million, which is 14.3 percent or R80.5 million over that of this year. The proportion of the local budgets in the state budget forms 34 percent. While formulating revenues and expenses for the 1985 local budget, the people's deputies rayon and city soviets executive committees should ensure that the party's demands for the efficient and economical use of state means are met.

The audit on the fulfillment of the 1983 Armenian SSR state budget is being presented to the current session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet. According to this audit, the state budget revenues have totaled R2.090.785 billion and the expenses R1.977.649 billion with an excess of R1.131.36 million of revenues with regard to expenses.

The targets of the republic's 1985 state budget are extremely tight, but at the same time realistic. By implementing the 26th CPSU Congress and the 27th Armenian Communist Party Congress resolutions, the ministries and departments must establish and realize concrete measures to raise production efficiency and labor quality and, on that basis, realize the targets set by the republic's plan and budget for the further development of the republic's economy.

Allow me to express confidence that the republic's work collectives will mobilize all their resources to fully realize the 1985 and 11th Five-Year Plan targets for the prosperity of the Soviet people and further strengthening of the socialist fatherland's power.

Armenian 1985 Socioeconomic Plan Reviewed

GF240815 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 8 Dec 84 p 4

[Speech by R. Amiryan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Planning and Budget Commission, at the 10th session of the 10th convocation of the Armenian Supreme Soviet 7 December 1984 in Yerevan]

[Text] Comrade deputies, the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Planning and Budget Commission and the other standing commissions have reviewed the 1985 Armenian SSR state socioeconomic development plan which has been submitted by the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers for revision to the present session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet. The commission has also reviewed the progress of fulfilling the 1984 plan and the 1985 Armenian SSR state budget, the audit on the fulfillment of the 1983 budget and have prepared reports in this regard which have been presented to the deputies.

The 1985 plan is an organic part of the Five-Year Plan. It takes into account the capabilities created in the past years which will make it possible to develop all branches of the national economy.

Everybody is well aware of how much attention is being paid at present to resolving problems of comprehensive socioeconomic development in the territories of each soviet. The decisions of the directive bodies and

corresponding laws define the authority of the local soviets and their executive committees and those of the standing commissions as well as the tasks of the enterprises, establishments and organizations in the territories of the soviets.

The issue of comprehensive socioeconomic development occupies a primary place in the activities of many local soviets of the republic.

However, it should be pointed out that work carried out so far does not yet meet today's demands. Owing to shortcomings in the stringency of the local soviets executive committees, the leaders of certain enterprises and organizations are ignoring the soviets executive committees, are not coordinating their plans with them and are not paying appropriate attention to the solution of issues dealing with the social development of the work collectives.

The commissions find that the Armenian SSR state planning people's deputies rayon and city soviets executive committees should make a substantial effort to coordinate these issues with the all-union and republican ministries, departments and all-union associations and enterprises in such a way that during the establishment of the 12th Five-Year Plan each enterprise and organization will plan construction work, in accordance with their means, in order to more fully satisfy the demands of their work collectives toward children's preschool and health establishments and trade, social and consumers' installations services.

During the past years of the Five-Year Plan period certain work has been carried out in the republic to improve the quality of output. However, the present standard of quality does not fully correspond with the demands and the scientific and technical capabilities of the republic.

The commissions find that the Armenian SSR State Committee for Construction, the Armenian republican administration for USSR state standards along with the ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations should carry out substantial work to raise the quality of output and construction work. First of all, it is necessary to perfect the establishment and implementation of standards and technical documents for the new types of products and to take measures to implement the plan for maintaining balanced development in all branches of the republic's national economy.

The commissions draw the attention of the Armenian SSR agriculture and fruit and vegetables industry ministries to the need to speed up production and to introduce new types of agricultural products and hybrids that will yield high crops, create seed reserves and raise the quality of livestock selection and breeding work.

The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet standing commissions have adopted a number of recommendations aimed at introducing on a wide scale scientific and technical achievements in the national economy, eliminating shortcomings in capital construction, communications and transport, public consumers services and trade sectors, implementing school reform and raising the standard of public medical aid.

The commissions recommend that the 1985 Armenian SSR socioeconomic plan take into account the recommendations and proposals made in the conclusive reports of the commissions. It also recommends ratification of the decision on the course to be followed in implementing the 1984 Armenian SSR socioeconomic plan.

After studying the means of the 1985 Armenian SSR socioeconomic development plan and the draft of the state budget, the planning and budget and other standing commissions believe it will be possible to increase the budget revenues by R2.815 million. Through the revision of the proposals of the people's deputies rayon and city soviets executive committees and those of the ministries and departments for additional allocations, the standing commissions deem it appropriate to increase the expenses of the 1985 Armenian SSR state budget by R2.815 (?million). The standing commissions found it possible to present to the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers the proposals on the allocation of means out of the 1985 budget.

The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Planning and Budget Commission and the other standing commissions propose to take into account the noted directions and to approve the Armenian SSR 1985 state budget, the budget revenues at R1.8974 billion and the expenses at R1.8968 billion with an excess of R600,000 in revenues over the expenses.

The commissions have also reviewed the audit on the fulfillment of the 1983 Armenian SSR state budget and propose its approval.

Comrade deputies, the plan targets of the last year of the Five-Year Plan period are complicated and variegated. Their fulfillment requires from each collective and worker the maximum mobilization of powers, awareness of duty for fatherland and people and high responsibility toward the undertaken task.

There is no doubt that the republic's workers, under the leadership of the party organizations, will ensure the fulfillment of the 1985 plans and successfully complete the 11th Five-Year Plan period.

CSO: 1838/26

REGIONAL

PROGRESS OF ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT IN LITHUANIA REPORTED

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 17 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] The large-scale economic experiment being conducted in the country, in which local industry is also taking a part, as well as the electrical engineering enterprises of our republic, is gathering momentum. Beginning in 1985, the ministries of light industry and consumer services, as well as the enterprises of a number of sectors of industry subordinated to union ministries, will be included in the experiment. As a whole, already more than one-fifth of the enterprises of the republic, which turn out about 30 percent of the entire commodity production of industry, will work in conditions of the new-style management. Almost 37 percent of the entire industrial production personnel of the republic are employed in all of these enterprises. A conference-seminar, which took place in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania was devoted to the exchange of accumulated experience, the definition of the tasks of the party and economic organizations, and the organization for the preparation and conduct of the economic experiment. Its participants included the secretaries of the gorkoms and raykoms of the party in charge of questions of the economy, the secretaries of party organizations, the executives and leading specialists of ministries, departments, and enterprises of union subordination to which the experiment is being extended, beginning with the new year. The leading workers of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, the Council of Ministers of the republic, and Gosplan took part in the work of the conference.

The participants of the conference unanimously noted that the economic experiment is an important step of those large and cardinal improvements of the system of the planning and management of the national economy, which the party carries out in order to accelerate the transition of our economy and its leading sector--industry--to the intensive method of the management of the economy. In practical terms this guarantees the further growth of the productivity of public labor and the improvement of the quality of production in order to open up new possibilities for creative initiative and active involvement of the workers.

A serious and responsible task is being carried out by the collectives which conduct the economic experiment, verifying in practice the efficiency of the measures being taken. In analyzing their work, the first deputy chairman of Gosplan of the republic, B. A. Zaykauskas, in particular, noted that--given sufficiently rigorous plans, they overfulfill the tasks in regard to the

increase of labor productivity, the lowering of production cost, and the growth of profit. The conversion of the indicator of the sale of output volume with regard to deliveries into the basic criterion for the assessment of the activity of enterprises has induced them to strictly observe the products list. The 100-percent fulfillment of contracts has become a law of the experiment. There has been an increase in the attention of collectives to the improvement of the management production structure, as well as to accelerating the introduction of the results of scientific-technical progress. The new conditions of management have increased the possibilities of enterprises in technical reequipment at the expense of their own funds.

The conditions of the experiment significantly increase the rights of enterprises and associations in planning and management activity, simultaneously strengthening their responsibility for the results of their work. In other words, administrative methods of management are gradually being replaced by economic ones. The increase in the efficiency and intensification of production and the new procedure for material incentive are exerting a positive influence on the improvement of the work of the collectives. The experience of the practical introduction of the experiment's economic levers was shared by the deputy minister of local industry of the republic, V. K. Gikis, and the director of the Neringa Association, A. Yu. Matulyavichyus.

At the same time, work in the conditions of the experiment has shown that not everything was properly taken into account in the course of the preparation for it, that not all of the possibilities of the new-style management are being fully utilized. V. B. Blinkyavichyus, the director general of the El'fa [not further identified] Association, dwelt on some of the questions which future participants in the experiment must especially take into account.

V. P. Yankauskas, chief of the economic department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, devoted his speech to the tasks of the party organizations with respect to the preparation and conduct of the experiment; experience in this matter was shared by the secretary of the party committee of the Vilnius Plant for Electric Welding Equipment, G. P. Zhalyauskas. It was emphasized that it is necessary, first of all, to make every member of the collective--from the director to the worker--conscious of the new conditions of management. It is necessary to subordinate to this all forms and means of training, visual information and agitation. As experience shows, it is useful to prepare instructions for workers, foremen and specialists for this purpose. Not only party but also trade union organizations are obligated to devote attention to questions of the broad acquaintance of the collectives with the conditions of the experiment. Fuller use must be made of the law on labor collectives, which legally gives them the possibility of becoming active and interested participants of the process of reproduction, securing the growth of the productivity of public labor, and the increase in the well-being of the people and of every worker in particular.

The preparation and conduct of the economic experiment confront the economic managers, as well as all communists, with the demand to increase discipline in all of its aspects and to strengthen the regime of economy. Adherence to

party principles must be manifested in the elimination of wage-levelling in the new order of material stimulation of highly productive and high-quality labor. It is no less important to follow attentively the course of the experiment and to introduce everything positive in this undertaking and to notice and eliminate undesirable deviations in time.

The conference discussed the special features of preparation for the economic experiment in the system of consumer services of the republic, which K. P. Plekhavichyus, the minister, talked about, as well as the course of preparatory work in the Ministry of Light Industry, with which the minister, I. K. Ramanauskas, acquainted the conference.

A. K. Brazauskas, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, spoke on the questions that were discussed.

(LiSSR News Agency)

8970

CSO: 1800/77

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN CONFERENCE ON 'NATIONALISM' HELD

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 3 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] Vilnius, 2 November (EL'TA [LiSSR News Agency]). Today, in the House of Political Education, the 2-day-long Republic Scientific-Practical Conference "The Intensification of the Ideological Antagonism in the International Arena and Urgent Questions of the Historical Experience of the Struggle of the Communist Party of Lithuania Against Bourgeois Nationalism for the Triumph of Internationalism in Soviet Lithuania" completed its work.

The conference was opened by an introductory speech of Yu. Yu. Kuolyalis, chief of the department of propaganda and agitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania.

Its participants heard addresses of historians, philosophers and legal experts of the republic--R. Ya. Sharmaytis, A. S. Berzhinskayte, A. Yu. Rakunas, S. Ya. Laurinaytis, K. Z. Surblis, V. V. Lazutki, A. S. Gaydis, and K. K. Valanchyus--on the sources of bourgeois nationalism in Lithuania, on the struggle of the Communist Party and the people of Lithuania against nationalism in different historical periods, about the subversive activity of the centers of anticommunism, and about the tasks of patriotic and international education.

It was noted that the sources of nationalism that arose during the period of feudalism acquired a reactionary character in bourgeois society. Already during the period of tsarist oppression, Lithuanian bourgeois figures utilized nationalism in the interest of their class. The real face of nationalism in Lithuania was revealed during the time of the occupation of Soviet Lithuania by the Hitlerites and during the first postwar years. It is sufficient to recall that thousands of people, the majority of them--women and children, died at the hands of the bourgeois nationalists.

The workers of the republic, it was emphasized at the conference, are preparing with great enthusiasm to observe the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory and the 45th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power in Lithuania. The achievements during the years of Soviet construction are making the imperialists furious. Under the guise of national interests, they try through all conceivable channels to poison the consciousness of Soviet people, especially young people, with the poison of nationalism and distort the national policy of the CPSU. For this purpose, they are making use of Catholic extremist elements.

At the conference the reactionary essence and aspirations of bourgeois nationalism, the hatred of the pseudo-patriots to their people, and their anti-national activity were shown on the basis of clear examples.

L. K. Shepetis, the secretary of the Communist Party of Lithuania, took part in the work of the conference.

8970

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REGIONAL

KASSR: PRICES DROP ON RETAIL, OFF-SEASON GOODS

Alma-Ata AGITATOR KAZAKHSTANA No 20 Oct 84 (signed to press 11 Oct 84) p 19

[Article by R. Nurumova, deputy minister of trade, Kazakh SSR: "With Concern for People"]

[Excerpts] In the autumn days, the department stores and shops in all the cities of the republic have become animated and crowded. The flow of customers is always noticeable at this time, but this year it is larger than ever. This is connected with two important measures in the sphere of trade that are directed to raising the standard of living of the Soviet people and improving their well-being.

As is well known, since 1 September, government retail prices have been reduced by an average of 19 to 30 percent on a number of consumer goods. This list includes sewing and haberdashery items, acetate and triacetate fabrics, mopeds, rowboats and boat motors, as well as other goods whose purpose is the improvement of the living and household standards. It should be noted that children's articles have been reduced in price by an average of 30 percent.

The overall volume of goods on which prices have been reduced comprises 10 billion rubles nation-wide. The population will obtain family budget savings of more than 2.5 billion rubles.

Consumer demand attests to the fact that people have regarded the periodical price reductions with satisfaction.

Along with the reduction, after a study of demand, permanent prices have been introduced for new goods of improved quality with the index "N," for which the temporary price time limit has expired.

The attention of consumers these days has been attracted to yet another important measure in the sphere of trade. During September and October, the seasonal clearance sale of goods from the spring and summer range is conducted with price reductions of up to 40 percent. The range of articles in this sale is quite wide: clothing, shoes, haberdashery, sporting and tourist goods. It should be mentioned that in seasonal trade, durable and high quality goods are on sale which, for various reasons, do not find buyers just before or during the peak of the season.

The first clearance sale of the autumn and winter range, conducted in March of this year, showed that it is advantageous for the population. In purchasing necessary goods for over seven million rubles, the customers in our republic saved almost three million rubles from their family budgets.

At the current clearance sale in the republic's stores, goods to the value of more than 20 million rubles were on sale - almost three times more than at the spring sale. The difference resulting from the price reductions consists of about nine million rubles.

The seasonal trade is also advantageous for the government. During the sale, the funds spent on production of goods are recovered more rapidly, albeit not in full volume. Storage facilities are freed and articles come to the consumers while maintaining a good marketable condition.

Sales on seasonable merchandise are now conducted by 500 stores. About a thousand departments and sections of department stores and large shops are set aside especially for this purpose. In the squares and markets of the republic's cities, 120 fairs and bazaars and 75 merchandise exhibits have been organized. For the convenience of customers, a single emblem and a style of advertising design have been worked out for the whole country for places where reduced price merchandise sales are conducted. The population is widely informed of this through radio, the press and television.

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REGIONAL

OIL INDUSTRY BLAMED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE IN SIBERIA

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Nov 84 p 4

[Report by N. Andreyev, chairman of the Committee for Environmental Protection of the Oblast Council of the Scientific and Technical Society, and I. Ognev, our special correspondent, Tyumen Oblast: "The Tundra Will Respond With Warmth--- Continuation of the Discussion"]

[Text] Man and Nature

Many readers have responded to articles and reports from operations and information published under the rubrics "How the City Breathes," "Ecology and Chemistry" and others published in the column "Man and Nature" and have indicated how important environmental protection issues are today. These letters have served us as a guide in our work.

We hope that in the future this creative collaboration will become even more fruitful. In response to readers' requests, it is planned to begin an important discussion on problems pertaining to the protection of Russia's forests in issues of the immediate future. Many environmental protection problems can and should be resolved locally. Judging from the letters, however, not all of the local soviets are giving these matters proper attention. We also want to discuss in the newspaper the role of soviets of people's deputies, state inspectorates, public organizations and the youth, and their participation in the protection of the environment.

The article "The Owner's Thrift," published in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on 31 July 1983, was discussed by the buro of the CPSU obkom. Oil-industry workers and geologists responded to it. The oblispolkom set up a commission for environmental protection and the efficient use of natural resources, which includes representatives of environmental protection bodies, leading main administrations and associations, and lawyers.

These vigorous actions affected primarily the awareness of the people. We became convinced of this in our meetings with oil- and gas-industry workers and construction workers. It would be naive, however, to expect the ecological

situation to be drastically altered in a year. Certain developers of the region behaved too irresponsibly during the previous 20 years. And even today there are many who would like to operate in the old way.

The Tyumen Main Geological Administration assures us extremely optimistically that today people travel in the permafrost zones of the tundra only along transport routes approved by local authorities. We know that fine cross-country vehicles travel on a cushion of air or on wheels, exerting such insignificant pressure upon the soil that a daisy mashed by the multiton monster raises its head again have long been produced. They only dream of equipment so sparing of nature in the polar tundra, however. Its series production has not been organized.

The geophysicists drill test holes and explode charges in the old way, generating oscillations in the earth's depths, thereby disturbing small animals, deafening fish and polluting surface and underground water. They do so, although Siberian scientists have developed fundamentally new vibration units. It is now possible to listen to the Tyumen depths by means of a signal sent out from near Novosibirsk. And once again the question: Who is going to disseminate the ecologically "pure" and productive technology?

When the geologists and oil-industry workers drill deep wells they formally observe the rules. There is now a section on environmental protection in the planning documents. In the northern part of the oblast, however, we saw untended pits and excavations for the circulation of flushing liquid. The liquid contains an entire "bouquet" of ingredients. These pits on the earth's surface are like delayed-action mines. The technology calls for the liquid to be strained through the walls.

In the nation's southern regions the pits have long been lined with polyethelene or even concreted. It would thus be all the more intelligent to do this at other deposits, especially where the groundwater comes to within 30 centimeters of the surface. The most thoroughgoing--and economical!--solution, however, would be to remove all the additives from the solution after the drilling has been completed. Experience has demonstrated that 99 percent of the chemical agents and additives could be recycled by means of such technologies.

I would especially like to mention the fact that the danger of an oil spill could be reduced significantly, particularly on river crossings. At the present time there are almost a hundred of them per 500 kilometers. Why not arrange a few concentrated crossings? It turns out that the rapidly erected barriers and containers for collecting spilled oil are not allocated for them, however. And is it not paradoxical that in Tyumen Oblast, densely covered with rivers, lakes and swamps, there are no simple oil-skimming vessels?

The ZapSibNIGNI [West Siberian Scientific Institute of Gas and Oil Research?] has isolated a strain of Siberian bacteria capable of treating oil pollution. It is a question of who will set up its industrial production.

Scientific and technological problems are ordinarily closely interlinked with organizational and economic problems. For 20 years most of the timber cut down in the oblast has remain at the geophysical sites, pipelines and construction

sites. Many say that it costs more to haul it out than the timber is worth. But what about leaving good timber lying, reducing the supply to the consumers by that amount? Why not transfer special procurement brigades to the areas, evaluating their performance not by the quantity of the timber but by the area cleared of it? The enterprises still frequently fail to compensate the oblast forestry stations for even the full value of the standing timber, not to speak of the lost benefit from the comprehensive use of the arable land. The oil-industry workers prefer to pay off with compensatory installations in the southern part of the oblast or simply with money which they have trouble putting to use.

It is a rare planning or research institute today which has a special subdivision dealing with ecological problems in its field. The branch headquarters appear to have nothing against setting them up... within the existing personnel limits. It is far from always possible to do so, however.

And what about the production workers? In the main geological administration ecology, or more precisely files on particular issues, are kept by one person, and that is not even his full-time job. There was a section in the All-Union Tyumen'gazprom Association, but only a group of three people is left. A similar service was set up in the main oil administration after 10 years of exploiting the field, and sections were set up in the associations. Their work was never really organized, however. The Ministry of Petroleum Industry was satisfied with reports which described the work of the on-site monitoring services extremely formally.

The effectiveness of the monitoring performed by the inspectorates is also improving slowly. Limitations on the amount of work and the technical equipment which they possess are set without considering the size of the territory, the nature of its development or the scale of the industrial operation. Nizhnevartovskiy Rayon is as large as some oblasts. It has 3,500 kilometers of rivers (including such large rivers as the Ob', Vakh and Agan) and 12 million hectares of lakes. The official staff is the same for a little populated rayon or an enormous one, however: two people in charge of hunting and 13 fish inspectors. And even they are forced to ask for transportation from the organizations which they monitor. If a conflict should arise, could they be absolutely principled in that situation?

In the Tyumen Oblispolkom itself, a single individual "looks after" nature. He cannot get around to everything, of course.

Another aspect of the personnel problem for environmental protection in the region is the fact that the staffs are frequently filled out with incidental people. For example, the environmental protection section in the Nizhnevartovsk Oil Extraction Association is headed by a specialist in timber processing technology.

I would still like to end this discussion on an optimistic note, however.

Today we can say that the ecological offensive against the above-listed problems has begun. It is important for it to have a solid material and scientific base and that it be conducted according to all the rules of efficient management. All of us will benefit from this.

REGIONAL

ESTONIAN WRITER REFUTES CLAIMS OF RUSSIFICATION

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 30 Oct 84 p 8

[Article by Ants Saar, writer: "Don't Believe Your Eyes!"]

[Text] I like to get letters and find out news about faraway countries, from both acquaintances and people I don't know.

This time the postmark on the letter was from California, and the sender was Barbara Elsman from San Francisco, Lombard Street. There could be no mistake, although I don't know anyone by the name of "Barbara." The envelope bore my postal address with the postal index number, and even my patronymic was written on it in Latin letters, although Estonians don't customarily use the patronymic.

However, there wasn't any letter in it. Into an ordinary envelope had been stuck an issue, which was far from recent, of a miserable little reactionary newspaper that is published abroad in Russian and was printed on special thin paper. And to boot, there were several pages torn out of God knows what church calendar.

What did all this have to do with me?

Usually the authors of letters tell about their life and ask me to tell about mine. This time the unknown Barbara had set herself just the opposite goal. By reading what she had sent, I was evidently supposed to find out how bad my life was. I reached this conclusion when I found information about life in Tallin on the last page of the newspaper. From it I found out that certain demonstrators were demanding better food and apartment heating, and I also learned that the blue, black and white flags of bourgeois Estonia still fly on Vyshgorod.

Barbara from California had looked up my exact address in some directory (or had someone given it to her?). She overlooked just one "small detail"--as it happens, I live in Tallin, and my apartment windows look out right on Vyshgorod.

If it came to it, I could supply that and other emigrant rags with much more reliable information about what goes on beneath my windows. Just recently thousands of Pioneers gathered there in order to march to Victory Plaza. After

that, there was Secondary School Graduates' Day, when recent graduates, linking hands, ran in a merry chain through the city streets. For a whole week orchestras played here and songs were sung in honor of Old City Day, and in the evenings the streets beneath my windows were so filled with celebrating crowds that it was hard for me to get out of my courtyard in my car.

This year, when we are celebrating the 40th anniversary of my republic's liberation from the fascist occupation, and next year, when we mark the 45th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power in Estonia, its accomplishments appear in a special light.

It goes without saying that this does not interest the authors of such letters. They have a different objective--to "open" our eyes. "Don't believe your eyes. Listen to what we are saying, and read what we write!" That's how the reactionary little newspapers and the radio voices of the Estonian emigration have been "opening" our eyes for fully 40 years now.

In the postwar years we were firmly assured that there was not a single Estonian left in Estonia. They had all been sent to Siberia. Supposedly, only Russians and people of other nationalities lived in Estonia. Estonian art, literature and culture had been destroyed. We looked at one another in amazement. Just who were we then?

But try as you may, you can't conceal the truth. News about the flourishing of Estonian culture even reached abroad. Estonian theaters, musical groups and soloists gave successful performances on every continent except Antarctica. But our writer Juhan Smuul was even there, and his "Ledovaya kniga" [Ice Book] was disseminated throughout every continent.

And then a new "revelation" occurred: it is said that in Estonia in the postwar years Estonian culture has been developing very rapidly and has reached such a high level and is so distinctive that it has to be immediately protected against--Russification!

And what about logic? After all, according to the claims of our "protectors," there wasn't a single Estonian left in Estonia. Does this mean that the creators of the unique Estonian culture could have been only non-Estonians? And why does it now need to be protected against them?

A more or less similar metamorphosis has also taken place with respect to Soviet Estonian literature. Was it long ago that Estonian emigrant literary politicians abroad were exclaiming: "In Soviet Estonia there is not and cannot be any Estonian literature. Estonian literature can develop only 'in the free world.'"

Now that the attempt to artificially sustain reactionary emigrant literature has met with utter failure, the slogan "one Estonian literature" is being put forward. And for the sake of this, Soviet Estonian literature is supposed to give up its party spirit. So that its rich treasures may retain the memoirs of Estonian fascist hirelings and novels about Estonians' "heroic" struggle in the ranks of the fascist army? It goes without saying that Soviet Estonian

literature is supposed to repudiate propaganda for the friendship of peoples and look only to the West. However, emigrant Estonian versifiers' odes to Russian dissidents (!) also go without saying. There is as much logic here as one finds in the infamous Reagan "zero option" on the disarmament question.

And what can one say about the reactionary emigrant clique or some Barbara Elzman who, following someone's instructions or out of ignorance of anyone better to send it to, stuck an issue of an old newspaper and several pages from a church calendar into an envelope? Recently none other than Secretary of State Shultz himself expressed sympathy for me as an Estonian for the fact that I was "deprived of freedom and human rights." The principle was the same: don't believe your eyes, but listen to what you're being told. Granted, the numerous staff members at the U.S. Department of State weren't numerous enough to stuff sympathetic messages in an envelope and put their return address on it. Shultz did this in his letter to the "General Consul of the Estonian Republic," a certain Jackson, who is located in the United States.

And it should be noted, in general, that U.S. state figures, including President Reagan, have achieved great successes in the study of geography just in the past few years. I don't know what sort of world map they have there, but they have done a rather good job of learning the location of reactionary Baltic emigrant organizations. Otherwise it wouldn't have been possible for President Reagan to send greetings to the "conference on human rights" of the so-called Baltic Freedom Union, which held its meetings in Los Angeles in the Ambassador Hotel. A search for "fighters for human rights" was also conducted there by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams, who for his part, confirmed in a report how well informed President Reagan is about the Baltic countries' problems.

In recent years, greetings and messages from Reagan and photographs of him have appeared constantly in the pages of the miserable little emigrant newspapers. In one case, Reagan is shaking the hand of Waldis Pavlovskiy, president of the Baltic Freedom Union, and in another he appears as the organizer of a show called "Baltic Freedom Day." And there is no end to the sympathy that is expressed for us.

I understand why the reactionary bosses of all manner of Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian emigrant unions suffer from a lack of logic. What can you expect of people who call themselves the spokesmen of peoples that consider them turncoats?! It is more dangerous when logic betrays state officials, or when they suffer memory lapses.

Immediately after the Soviet Olympic Committee announced that Soviet athletes could not take part in the Olympic Games for reasons we all know, officials in the United States tried to prove that reactionary anti-Soviet organizations, which were making their own preparations for the Olympics, had nothing to do with U.S. state authorities. But in the "free world" there is supposedly no right to interfere with the activities of such organizations.

But who, then, played a nasty joke on President Reagan and sent greetings to the Baltic Freedom Union on his behalf? How does dissociation from emigrant

organizations jibe with a statement by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Abrams that the U.S. State Department's doors are always open to the Baltic Freedom Union and that the "White House observes the activities of the BFU with great sympathy and supports it." And was it just a coincidence that the aforementioned conference took place in Los Angeles?

Following the official part, among a small circle of people another, special conference took place in which Elliott Abrams took part. The discussion there pertained directly to "Olympic" matters: where and how to house kidnapped athletes from the Baltic countries.

And if, after all this, someone tries to claim that official Washington has nothing to do with anti-Soviet organizations, there are only two possibilities: either he is simply lying, or he doesn't consider Reagan to be president of the United States, or Elliott Abrams to be assistant secretary of state.

It's no accident that in the past few years the activities of all sorts of reactionary emigrant organizations and newspapers have noticeably picked up, as though someone has given them a transfusion of fresh blood, which is to say, dollars. New "fighters for freedom" of the Estonian people have been sought out. However, the selection is not very great, to judge merely from the fact that in the past few months a certain Sergey Soldatov has started to play virtually first violin among the defenders of "Estonian national" interests.

More and more new programs of ideological sabotage and subversive activities are being drawn up. It is being recommended that the most capable black-market operators and speculators be financed and supported. There has been a growing number of diverse messages to Estonians and peoples of the other Baltic republics zealously proving how badly we live. And the only thing that is constantly forgotten is the "small detail" that the recipients of these messages live in Tallin, Riga or Vilnius and know better than anyone how we live--happy and free.

On the page from the church calendar sent by Barbara Elsmann, among other bits of wisdom I underscored the following: "stupidity is the mother of all crime." That is precisely why I recommend that all official gentlemen who flirt with reactionary emigrant organizations clarify for themselves the difference between the concepts of "establishment" and "restoration." Soviet power was already established in Estonia in 1917. It was drowned in blood with the help of weapons and soldiers from Britain and the other imperialist states. A considerable role was also played by economic aid that the United States gave to the Estonian reaction. And in July 1940 the Estonian working people restored Soviet power. The knowledge of just this one fact from our history would set a great deal straight, for example, as to the question of the recognition or nonrecognition of the Baltic countries. Although, to be honest, we have lived the 44 years that we have been "unrecognized" and proclaimed to be an "enslaved people" much better and more happily than the 20 years of our life that such people as I lived in a bourgeois Estonia that was "recognized" by the United States.

There is one position in U.S. Secretary of State Shultz's message (as reported in the newspaper [TEATAJA] from 3 March 1984) with which I am in one hundred percent agreement: "We support their (i.e., the Baltic peoples') right to determine their own destiny, without outside interference." Truly golden words! How good it would be if the United States also adhered to this principle with regard to Palestine, Nicaragua, Grenada and other countries and peoples!

Yes, every people should decide for itself who it considers a friend and who it considers an enemy.

We consider to be our friends all peoples belonging to the fraternal family of the socialist homeland, and by no means that handful of nationalistic emigrants who, although they speak Estonian, have long had nothing in common with their people, and who slander it and stir up trouble, receiving dollars for doing so.

As for attempts to turn back the wheel of history, make the Estonian people once again feel fear for tomorrow, and doom Estonian young people to remain without education and without work--such attempts are precisely that unenlightened stupidity from which crime is born.

8756
CSO: 1800/90

REGIONAL

AFGHAN POETRY, PROSE TRANSLATED INTO TURKMEN

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 12 October 84 p 4

[Article by A. Moshchenko: "With the Language of Prose and Poetry"]

[Text] This past summer, the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] "Afgan Nandari" theater was touring in Ashkhabad. The Turkmen audience was shown the performance, "Knut i noch'" [The Knout and the Night], from the play by Asadulla Khabib, whose lyrical and civil poetry was published in the one-volume work of Afghan literature "Mert ve namart" ("Khrabrost' i trusost'" [Courage and Cowardice]). Work on it was accomplished by the Turkmen writers K. Kurbansakhatov and A. Atadzhanov. The collection will be published by the "Magaryf" publishing house in the Turkmen language.

This voluminous book includes proverbs and sayings, parables, folk songs, and the finest examples of classical and contemporary Afghan literature. Also widely represented is the poetry of the literary and public figure Suleyman Laek. He has been in the Soviet Union many times, and has sung the praises of our country in his sincere and talented poetry.

The collection has assembled works in which the fate of the Afghan people is recorded. It is in these very terms that they are so close and understandable to us.

The writer Tashli Kurbanov has acquainted the Turkmen reader with the works of the Afghan novelist Nurmukhammed Taraki.

These publications are a timely bridge of friendship, which will serve to further develop the mutually-enriching cultural ties of the two peoples, because the brighter and more colorful the world of poetry is, the brighter and more colorful will the world of people become.

9006

CSO: 1830/104

REGIONAL

'CHRISTIANITY IN LITHUANIA' CONFERENCE HELD

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 17 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] Vilnius. 16 November. (LiSSR News Agency). Today the 2-day-long scientific conference "Christianity in Lithuania: Social Class and Political Aspects" came to an end here. It was organized by the Institute of Philosophy, Sociology and Law of the LiSSR Academy of Sciences, the Institute of History of the LiSSR Academy of Sciences, the Inter-Republic Vilnius Branch of the Institute of Scientific Atheism of the Academy of Social Sciences under the Central Committee of the CPSU, and the board of administration of the Znaniye Society of the LiSSR. Its participants--well-known philosophers, historians, philologists and representatives of other social sciences of the republic--in continuing the long-standing tradition of Marxist criticism of the social role of Christianity, revealed the hostility of the Vatican to Lithuania in its historical past and the links of the Catholic Church with the ruling exploiting classes. In addition, the speakers exposed the schemes of political clericalism, including the "psychological war" against real socialism being implemented by the reactionary strata of the capitalist world, and analyzed the tasks of the theory and practice of atheist education.

The deputy chief of the Department of Propaganda of the CPSU Central Committee, P. K. Luchinskiy, took part in the work of the conference.

Also present at the conference were the secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, L. K. Shepetis, the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic, A. Yu. Chesnavichus, the chief of the department of propaganda and agitation of the Central Committee of Lithuania, Yu. Yu. Kuolyalis, the chief of the department of science and educational institutions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, V. S. Baltrunas, the chairman of the board of administration of the Znaniya Society of the LiSSR and the director of the Institute of Mathematics and Cybernetics of the LiSSR Academy of Sciences, Academician V. A. Statulyavichus.

8970

CSO: 1800/77

REGIONAL

ARMENIAN LIGHT INDUSTRY REPORT

Armenian Light Industry

GF310845 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1830 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Summary] The republic's light industry workers have concluded the fourth year of the Five-Year Plan period with notable successes. They have produced over R50 million worth of sewn products above plan and have sold around R20 million worth of sewn products and leather footwear. The annual labor production growth plan has been fulfilled by 103 percent.

Kafan Rayon Industry

GF310845 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1830 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Summary] Kafan Rayon industry workers have concluded this year's plan 5 days ahead of time. The volume of commodities output in comparison with 1983 has increased by 5.1 percent. A total of R2.7 million worth of above-plan production has been achieved.

CSO: 1838/27

REGIONAL

ARMENIAN BAKING INDUSTRY ACCUSED OF SHORTCHANGING PUBLIC

[Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian on 5 December 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by V. Aloyan entitled "The Bitten-Off Loaf." In the article, the author accuses the baking industry of a well-organized mass deception of the Armenian consumer, of bilking the state and cheating the public. He maintains that the bread sold on the market weighs considerably less than the official norm. The long 1-kg loaf on the average weighs only 770 grams, and the smaller 789-gram loaf weighs only 610 grams on the average. To illustrate his point, he and other journalists from the KOMMUNIST daily invited a representative of Gosstandart to weigh the bread in a store supplied by Bakery Plant No 4. This was done in the presence of the journalists, and the result corroborated the author's assertions: both the long and the regular loaves of bread weighed 20 to 25 percent less than the official norm. When the director of the bakery plant was confronted with this fact, he gave the following explanation: "Bread consists of 55 percent flour, and 45 percent water... That day, as luck would have it, the water was turned off at the plant...this resulted in bread loaves lighter than usual." However, this absurd explanation proved to be embarrassing when the bread weighed the next day was also 20-30 percent lighter than the officially stipulated weight.

Bakery workers, maintains the author, have been "biting off" larger and larger pieces from the loaf until it has "shrunk" as much as one-fourth to one-third its normal size. For every "four nonstandard 800-gram loaves there is the possibility of a fifth, 'illegal' (levaya) loaf," he concludes. The author ends the article by calling for a stop to this practice.

CSO: 1830/192

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

RESHUFFLE IN TRANSCARPATHIAN OBLISPOLKOM--Ratau--On 20 December, a session of the Transcarpathian Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies discussed the 1985 plan for the oblast's economic and social development, the progress made in fulfilling the 1984 plan for the oblast's economic and social development, the 1985 budget, and the fulfillment of the 1983 budget. Reports were also listened to on the school reform carried out in the oblast, and on the work performed by the oblispolkom. The session examined an organizational issue. In connection with his transfer to another job, M. Yu. Voloshchuk has been relieved of the duties of oblispolkom chairman. M. M. Malyovanik, hitherto oblispolkom deputy chairman and chairman of the oblispolkom's planning commission, was elected oblispolkom chairman. [Text] [Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 21 Dec 84 p 3 AU]

RESHUFFLE IN KHERSON OBLISPOLKOM--Ratau--On 21 December, a session of the Kherson Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies examined the 1985 plan for economic and social development, the progress made in fulfilling the 1984 plan for economic and social development, the 1985 oblast budget, and a report on the fulfillment of the 1983 budget. The session examined an organizational issue. V. K. Metlyayev has been relieved of the duties of oblispolkom chairman in connection with his retirement. M. M. Kushnerenko, hitherto Kherson oblispolkom first deputy chairman, was elected oblispolkom chairman. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee gave thanks to Comrade Vasiliy Kirillovich Metlyayev, candidate member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, for his many years of active work in party and administrative bodies. [Text] [Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 22 Dec 84 p 3 AU]

RESHUFFLE IN KIEV OBLISPOLKOM--Ratau--On 25 December, a session of the Kiev Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies discussed the 1985 plan for the oblast's economic and social development, the progress made in fulfilling the 1984 plan for economic and social development, the oblast's 1985 budget, and a report on fulfilling the 1983 budget. Also a plan was examined for pursuing in the oblast the main guidelines for the reform of the general education and vocational schools. The session examined an organizational issue. In connection with his retirement, I. P. Lysenko was relieved of the duties of oblispolkom chairman. I. S. Plyushch, hitherto oblispolkom first deputy chairman, was elected oblispolkom chairman. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee expressed thanks to Comrade I. P. Lysenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee member, for the many years of active work in party and administrative bodies. [Text] [Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 24 Dec 84 p 3 AU]

UZBEK RAYON ABOLISHED--Tashkent--Order of the Presidium of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet on the abolishing of Kokdalinskiy Rayon. The Presidium of the Uzbek SSR's Supreme Soviet decrees: to satisfy the petition of the executive committee of the Kashkadar'ya Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies by abolishing Kokdalinskiy Rayon and including it in the territory of Chirakchinskiy Rayon. Chairman of the Presidium of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet A. Salimov and secretary of the Presidium of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet G. Khaydarova, on 2 December 1984. [Text] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Dec 84 p 1]

TRANSLATION OF ESTONIAN LITERATURE--The tasks of translators of Estonian literature into the languages of the USSR's peoples were discussed at an all-union seminar-conference of translators and propagandists of Estonian literature, which ended 22 November in Tallin. Specialists from Moscow, Leningrad and other fraternal republics presented papers at it, examined the problems of translation and acquainted themselves with new works by Estonia's writers. A meeting with writers was held in Tartu, where guests visited the ESSR State Ethnographic Museum and Tartu State University. At the closing of the seminar-conference, which was organized by the Estonian SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade and the republic Writers' Union, note was taken of the great importance of translators' creative work in the enrichment of the Soviet Union's multinational literature. Participants in the seminar-conference were received by R. Ristlaan, secretary of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party. L. Kaik, chairman of the Estonian SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, participated in the meeting with writers.--Estonian Telegraph Agency [Text] [Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 24 Nov 84 p 1] 8756

PREVENTING BALTIC POLLUTION--Riga, 13 Nov--A comprehensive program for protecting water purity in the Baltic basin is being implemented in the Latvian Republic. Filtration units are operating in various cities of the republic. Construction of the first stage of yet another one--on Bulliu Island in the Daugava--is proceeding at full swing. It will be the largest sanitary cordon for the Baltic Sea in the Baltic region. The unit will purify 350,000 cubic meters of industrial effluent every 24 hours. [O. Meshkov, PRAVDA correspondent] [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 84 p 1] 8756

PAP EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE REPAIRED--UZTAG--The damage caused by an earthquake in Papskiy Rayon was repaired more than a month ahead of the plan by the 15th Mobile Mechanized Column of the Namangan Oblast Repair Construction Trust. In under half a year they had completed major repairs of 13 elementary schools and rural vocational schools. Four kindergartens and 19 medical clinics in the villages of the rayon were reconstructed. [Text] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 Dec 84 p 2]

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