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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KIRGHIZ CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM INFORMATION REPORT

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 30 Mar 86 p 1

[Unsigned article: "Information Report on the Plenum of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A Kirghiz CP Central Committee plenum was held on 29 March 1986.

The plenum examined the question "Results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks for Fulfillment of its Decisions".

The report was delivered by A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee.

The following participated in the debate: R.S. Kulmatov, first secretary of the Osh Obkom, A.V. Tsibigey, arc welder at the Agricultural Machine-Building Plant imeni M.V. Frunze and delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress, T.Kh. Koshoyev, chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, O. Toktomushova, leader of a machine operators' group of the specialized state farm of Ak-Talinskiy Rayon, E. Duysheyev, first secretary of the Talas Obkom, R.I. Roshchupkina, silk reeler at the Osh Silk Works imeni VLKSM, U.K. Chinaliyev, first secretary of the Frunzenskiy Gorkom, A.K. Abdukadyrov, leader of a group of breakage face workers of the Mine imeni Leninskogo komsomola of the "Kyzyl-Kiyskoye" Mine Administration and delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress, P.I. Manchenko, first secretary of the Kantskiy Raykom, A. Mokeshov, senior shepherd of Dzhety-Oguzskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Kuybyshev, Sh. Usubaliyev, chairman of the KiSSR State Committee for Cinematography, T. Ishemkulov, editor of the newspaper SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN, A. Nurzhanov, chairman of Talasskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Lenin, and O. Abdykalykov, first secretary of the Kirghiz Komsomol Central Committee.

The plenum adopted a decree on the question discussed and confirmed the Kirghiz CP Central Committee organizational-political measures on fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Information on the progress of fulfillment of the critical observations and proposals expressed by the delegates to the 18th Kirghiz CP Congress was presented by G.N. Kiselev, second secretary of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee.

This concluded the Kirghiz CP Central Committee plenum.

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MASALIYEV CRITICIZES OFFICIALS AT PARTY PLENUM

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 30 Mar 86 pp 1-3

[Abridged account of report of A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee, at 29 March 1986 Kirghiz CP Central Committee plenum]

[Excerpts] The communists and working people of Kirgizstan wholly and fully approve the decisions of the 27th congress, which express the fundamental interests and cherished aspirations of the entire Soviet people and are adopting its program directions and goals for unswerving guidance and action.

While noting what had been achieved by our country in the past 25 years the congress spoke plainly and as bluntly as could be about the shortcomings and lags that had been allowed to occur in economic development. And this was in the spirit of the party's Leninist traditions, in the spirit of Bolshevism.

As you know, in the Political Report to the congress Comrade M.S. Gorbachev leveled serious criticism at our republic party organization. He observed: "A most important prerequisite of the healthy life of each party organization is consistent implementation of the principle of the collective approach. It has developed such, however, that in certain organizations the role of plenums and bureau meetings as collegiate bodies has been disparaged and individual orders have substituted for the joint formulation of decisions, which has frequently led to flagrant mistakes.

Such deviations from the rules of party life have been permitted in the Kirghiz CP Central Committee. The activity not only of the former first secretary but also of those who were indulgent toward unscrupulousness and subservience underwent scrupulous evaluation at the republic Communist Party congress."

The Central Committee and the republic's party organizations have received this just criticism in mature and party-minded fashion and are drawing the necessary conclusions. Today all fundamental questions of the economy and culture and personnel policy are being examined comprehensively, with regard for the opinion of each member of the Central Committee Bureau and the broad aktiv.

The decisions of the 27th congress said with the utmost clarity that the main sphere of the party's activity was and remains the economy and implementation of the strategic course toward an acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. Here, as the Central Committee Political Report observed, is "the

key to all our problems: immediate and long-term, economic and social, political and ideological, domestic and foreign."

Of course, many examples could be given of positive action. But I would like, comrades, to dwell mainly in the report, on behalf of the Central Committee Bureau, on our potential, omissions, opportunities and shortcomings. I will say plainly that the pace that has been attained is insufficient for achieving that which has been planned. The growth rate of industrial production, for example, has been lower than last year. Some 36 percent of production associations and enterprises failed to cope with the contract obligations and fell R6 million short in the 2 months in the supply of products. Less woolen cloth and leather footwear than planned was produced.

What can explain this? Primarily the slowness of individual managers in solving urgent problems and the absence on their part of unity of word and deed and sufficient exactingness and responsibility.

How, for example, can the Osh Obkom, Fruzenskiy Gorkom and Kalininskiy and Sokulukskiy raykoms explain that in their regions the number of enterprises which failed to fulfill the plan for output sales almost doubled in February compared with January? What factors led to 32 collectives or more than one-third in the State Agrarian-Industrial Committee lowering the labor productivity growth rate, 42 percent of the enterprises doing such in the Ministry of Grain Products, 30 percent of those in the Ministry of Local Industry and 20 percent in the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry.

The role of state plans is growing appreciably under the new conditions, when the party has set the task of a doubling of production potential in three 5-year plans. Their unswerving fulfillment is the paramount duty of everyone--from the worker through the minister, from the junior scientific associate through the academician, from the rank and file communist through the Central Committee secretary. The plan is law, which no one is permitted to break, and the Central Committee will hold culprits strictly to account.

In order to approach as closely as possible the union average it is necessary in the 12th Five-Year Plan to increase industrial production not by the planned 23 percent but by 24-25 percent. As calculations show, this is entirely feasible. It is necessary only to work with extra effort and display initiative in the search for potential. And it exists in all sectors of the economy.

We cannot, for example, consent to the Frunze Electronic Machine-Building Plant, the "Kirgizavtomash" and "Kirgiztorgmash" associations and "Kirgizelektroizolit" Plant planning for the 5-year period a rate lower by a factor of 1.5-2 times than the average in the republic's machine building.

There are also considerable possibilities for growth in nonferrous metallurgy and local, light and food industry.

Much may be gained from a correct determination of priorities in the allocation of capital investments and construction-installation work quotas. Thus the accelerated expansion of the capacity of the "Kirgizmebel" Association is producing a product increase of R27 million without an increase in personnel. The

accelerated commissioning of the Dzhalal-Abad Nonwoven Materials Factory is providing for an increase of R45 million. Replacement of the obsolete generations of furnaces and the application of new production engineering processes at the Kirgiz Mining-Metallurgical Works promises considerable returns. Other examples may be adduced also. For this reason the Council of Ministers, Gosplan and Comrade Central Committee members Ponomarev, Gusev and Begaliyev personally need to study in greater depth and make fuller use of opportunities for and potential of acceleration. It is also necessary to work on changing the structure of industrial production and to rule out the strict dependence of its development rate on marketing conditions, raw material supplies and fluctuations in the production of agricultural products.

We must strive for the maximum load of the capacity that has been created and a fundamental improvement in the use of machinery and equipment. Unfortunately, it is here that there are many shortcomings. The machine-building enterprises where the machine tools are loaded if only 1.5 shifts may, for example, be counted on one's fingers. Yet the production volume of this sector is of considerable significance in the economy. The Central Committee Bureau deems it essential to set a specific task here. Thanks to reduction in the lathe operators' jobs to have increased the strength of the second shift to 40-45 percent here by 1990 compared with 30 percent in 1985. Even according to the most modest estimates, this measure will make possible a considerable rise in the shift-work coefficient, transfer over 1,000 machine tools to other sectors, free considerable floor space, increase the output-capital ratio and speed up the rate of replacement of obsolescent equipment. A large amount of work in this field has to be performed in the city of Frunze.

It is necessary to extend the practice of the certification and rationalization of jobs. Approximately 1,400 jobs were eliminated and R2 million of equipment was freed last year thanks to such measures. But this work is often performed formally. Absolutely no attention is paid to this question in the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry. Yet the proportion of manual labor is great and more than half the operating equipment is obsolescent in the sector. Comrade Minister Fisher needs to hold subordinates responsible for this sector of work more strictly accountable.

And how much uninstalled equipment there still is! Unfailingly having some, frequently unjustified, reserves thereof has become the customary picture for many enterprises. In the past 3 years the cost of such imported equipment, standing idle, has amounted to R11 million and increased by a factor of 4.5.

Every year the Central Statistical Administration conducts inspections and uncovers increasingly new instances. They are examined in the Central Committee and the Gosplan, but there is no change in the situation. It is not meetings but practical measures which are needed here. It is necessary to bring strict order to bear in the purchase of imported equipment. The party organizations, ministries, departments and industrial enterprises must occupy an implacable position on this matter.

We expect specific results from the authorities of the State Committee for Standards in an improvement in product quality and from the State Committee for Labor and Social Questions in job certification.

Preparations are being completed in the republic currently, following the Lenin-graders' experience approved by the CPSU Central Committee, for the territorial-sectoral "Intensification-90" program. Its purpose is to find additional potential for a growth of production, an increase in labor productivity, economies in all types of resources, a reduction in prime costs and an improvement in product quality based on S&T progress. It is planned implementing altogether more than 670 measures with a savings of R323 million.

At the same time the developers of this program--the Council of Ministers and the Gosplan--have taken the formal path--they have compiled plans pertaining to the new equipment of ministries, departments and enterprises without having probed the extent to which they correspond to the demands of modern production. We cannot consent to such an approach. The program for the qualitative modernization of sectors of the economy must be comprehensible and mobilizing and orient the collectives toward maximum use of intrinsic potential which would secure an increase in the growth rate right away, without delay. At the same time it must not be isolated from the creative participation of the labor collectives themselves and the influence of the party organizations. This was how the 27th CPSU Congress formulated the question.

Economies are the cheapest source of resources, and we must make zealous use of it. The Gosplan (Comrade Dadabayev) must work more energetically on the creation of an economies industry. Supervision of the solution of this problem on the part of Central Committee departments and the Council of Ministers must be more exacting and efficient.

Strict order must be brought to bear in the use of labor resources. "Some industrial managers," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's report said, "complain about a manpower shortage. I believe that in the majority of cases these complaints are without foundation. If one investigates a little deeper, it may be discovered that there is no manpower shortage." This is characteristic of our republic also. Losses of work time in industry are great. The staff is frequently swollen unjustifiably at enterprises and in organizations. Thus an inspection conducted by the People's Control Committee on 113 sovkhoses turned up 523 supernumerary workmen with an annual wage fund of R821,000, including 230 positions on 49 sovkhoses of Osh Oblast. Similar instances were revealed in Naryn, Issyk-Kul and Talas oblasts and Sokulukskiy, Keminskiy, Issyk-Atinskiy, Kantskiy, Kalininskiy, Alamedinskiy and Moskovskiy rayons. In the course of the inspection 457 units were cut back, and proceedings were instituted against 187 persons for these violations.

We ourselves must set an example of the struggle for economies. We need to constantly perfect the work of all party, soviet and business authorities and public organizations. It is essential to put an end to bureaucratic bluster and sharply cut back on all kinds of meetings, not prolong them and not turn them into talking-shops. Party committee plenums, aktiv gatherings, soviet sessions and board meetings should be held on Saturdays. In the Central Committee, for example, bureau sessions are held in the latter part of the day. The higher authorities must reduce to a minimum the number of decrees and orders which are circulated and struggle in earnest against excessive report-writing at all levels.

In terms of the national economy as a whole in the past year defective and substandard products worth a total of R6.5 million were excluded from report data on the fulfillment of the sales plan, including R1.5 million pertaining to the State Agrarian-Industrial Committee and R980,000 to the Ministry of Light Industry. The technical inspection departments of many enterprises, State Committee for Arbitration, Gosbank, Gosstroy and the administrative authorities are involving themselves unsatisfactorily with quality.

This question was recently examined by the KiSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The inspection established that criminal proceedings for the manufacture of the substandard products had been brought in the past 3 years against no one.

Guided by the instructions of the 27th party congress, the republic People's Control Committee has resolved to concentrate its main attention on a fundamental improvement in product quality and increased supervision of this important area of work. The Central Committee Bureau has approved this initiative and instructed the Central Committee and obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms to support the efforts of the people's control committees, groups and posts in the struggle for the high quality of products and construction-installation work.

The speaker then dwelt on questions of the development of the most important sectors of the republic's economy. It is necessary this year even to introduce the second and, subsequently, the final units of the Tash-Kumyr GES. But there is a danger that the hydropower plant will not operate at full capacity since the preparation of the flowage zone is dragging on and the rate of increase in the dam is low. This cannot be permitted. The plant must be activated fully. Comrades Gusev, Tuleberdiyev and Khuriyev, consider this important work your party assignment, we will hold you responsible for its fulfillment.

Many critical observations have been expressed to the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways and its leaders, but they are evidently no longer hearing them. Comrade Minister Orozaliyev's attention was called to the need for an improvement in the work of passenger transport, the increased efficiency of the use of trucks and the increased pace of highway construction. But the ministry is failing to adopt sufficient measures. The Council of Ministers and the Central Committee department (Comrade Sultanov) should investigate the state of affairs in the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways and help it.

A priority task of the party, soviet and business authorities, all communists and the entire people, the 27th CPSU Congress emphasized, is persistent implementation of the party's current agrarian policy and fulfillment of the USSR Food Program. This party directive is of particular importance for us since the republic lags behind the union average in terms of the consumption of a number of types of food product. We are greatly in the working people's debt. This was mentioned at the 18th congress. Time is passing, but neither the Council of Ministers nor the Gosplan nor the State Agrarian-Industrial Committee are displaying initiative for finding possibilities and potential in tackling this task. Such sluggishness and inertia (Comrades Khodos, Begaliyev, Kanimetov, Opalev and Semenenko) does not correspond to the demands of the 27th congress for an acceleration of socioeconomic development.

By the end of the 5-year plan the republic is to have increased meat production to 220,000-230,000 tons in dressed weight. For this we must make use of intensive factors, that is, put the emphasis on pureblood breeding and an increase in the productiveness of animal husbandry, improve the industrial processing of the livestock and poultry and introduce waste-free technology. There is no other way. The land area and the fodder resources do not permit an increase in the public herd.

It is necessary primarily to develop the intensive sectors of animal husbandry--hog raising and poultry breeding--and expand the fattening complexes for cattle and sheep. It is correct here to distribute the allocated capital investments and channel them whither more rapid returns may be obtained.

In the 2 months the average surrender weight of cattle constituted 350 kilos compared with 299 last year. But this frontier was not reached in Issyk-Kul, Osh and Talas oblasts. Cattle disease increased in Talas Oblast and Keminskiy and Alamedinskiy rayons. Swine fever increased in Issyk-Kul Oblast and Chuyskiy and Panfilovski rayons.

A disturbing situation has taken shape in sheep breeding. As of the start of the current year the plan for the producing herd was 428,000 sheep short. In order to make good this shortfall it is necessary to carry out the breeding campaign better and obtain in all oblasts and rayons no less than 100 lambs per 100 sows and preserve them to the maximum. All party and public organizations and soviet and business authorities must work actively in this direction.

The situation concerning cattle reproduction is no better. The shortfall in the first 2 months was almost 1,500 calves. There was a decline in the offspring in practically all oblasts and rayons. The party committees and soviet authorities must adopt urgent measures and strive to ensure that each farm obtain no less than 95 calves per 100 cows annually.

Milk production demands serious attention. For the stable provision of the population with this product and the fulfillment of a taut purchase plan we must annually increase the per forage cow milk yield by 80-100 kilos and, as of 1990, obtain no less than 3,100-3,200 kilos.

As you recall, the republic Communist Party congress sharply criticized the Fish Industry Administration for failures in work. Two months have passed, but no changes are perceived here and no proposals concerning an increase in the production of fish products have been submitted. Such irresponsibility of leadership of the administration needs to be investigated.

In order to improve the provision of the working people with food products it is necessary to make fuller use of the possibilities of the private subsidiary farms. Each rural family should have a fowl, a cow, a sheep and other livestock. The party, soviet and business authorities must help people here, allocate pasture and hayfields and organize the purchase of agricultural product surpluses. This question must be taken under unremitting supervision by the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium.

I wish to mention particularly our main resource--irrigable plowland. I will say plainly that, owing to incorrect watering, soil productiveness is falling on many farms and on highly fertile land is switching to the average- and low-productive category. And for this we have to level serious complaints at the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources (Comrade Batyrkanov) and the Glavkirgizvodstroy (Comrade Kozhomkulov).

The Central Committee plenum has a right to demand of the Gosplan (Comrade Akimov) and the soviet and business authorities the emphatic eradication of indifference in provision of the population with good-quality products in the necessary assortment. We hope that the republic Commission for Goods and Services headed by the Council of Ministers chairman will adopt more effective measures to coordinate the efforts of the ministries, departments and enterprises in saturating the market with diverse consumer goods.

An important place in realization of the social program is assigned trade and consumer services. Certain positive changes have now been discerned in these sectors, and the quota for commodity turnover and consumer services was overfulfilled.

At the same time the population's effective demand is not being fully satisfied. The plan for retail commodity turnover in the current year was not supported by commodity resources to the tune of more than R150 million. The stores are short of many cultural-everyday and household commodities, garments and footwear, particularly of children's assortment. At the same time, however, in the 2 months the remnants of goods in trade increased by R18 million and constituted over R1 billion.

It is time for the Ministry of Trade (Comrade Zheleznov) and Kirghiz Potrebsoyuz (Comrade Chilebayev) to switch to the active enlistment in commodity turnover of all possibilities and potential. It is necessary to perseveringly engage in the procurement of agricultural product surpluses, but as yet their share of the Kirghiz Potrebsoyuz's total commodity turnover constitutes only 4 percent.

There is considerable potential in public catering thanks to the use of the sales area of restaurants, worker and student canteens and the development of a system of small enterprises on the first floors of apartment houses and other buildings. Comrade Atashev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, is failing to display due initiative in the solution of these questions. And it is essential that the Central Committee department, Comrade Kydykova, probe in greater depth the activity of trade and consumer service enterprises.

An important task of the party and soviet authorities, the speaker said, is the strengthening in every possible way of the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. It is absolutely intolerable for leaders and communists to violate anti-alcohol legislation. However, at times such instances are not always sharply evaluated on the part of the party organizations. At times the MVD does not even report them to the place of work and does not always carry measures of administrative and public punishment through to the end. The MVD receives replies to only one-fifth of its submissions, half of which are essentially form letters. Such a level of work, Comrade Akmatov, does not correspond to the demands of the time.

The 27th party congress set the task of ensuring that by the year 2000 each family have a house or separate apartment. The problem of kindergartens must be solved even earlier. For miscalculations in school building we were criticized in the PRAVDA editorial of 21 March of this year. Truly, the demographic situation is manifestly not being taken into consideration here. Despite the fact that the plan for school building was overfulfilled in the last 5-year plan, three-fourths of the schools are operating two shifts. And it is known that in 5 years, in accordance with the guidelines of school reform, single-shift classes are to have been introduced. Time is very short. I would like to inquire of Comrades Bazarkulov and Dikambayev what they were thinking of at the time of planning and what measures they are adopting to tackle the important social and political task which the party has set. Why are the local soviet ispolkoms not involved in these matters?

The situation is being made worse by the fact that every year the plans for the construction of these facilities are not being fulfilled, and essentially no one is bearing responsibility for this.

Specific action is needed to rectify the situation. The Council of Ministers, Gosplan and Gosstroy are obliged to find additional sources and construction capacity to accomplish the task set by the congress. It is necessary to increase the volume of housing construction thanks to the resources of the housing-construction cooperatives. We cannot be reconciled to the fact that in 1985 the plan for the commissioning of apartment houses was fulfilled by the housing-construction cooperatives only 61 percent and that the situation is not being rectified today even.

A number of measures was outlined recently for an improvement in matters in capital construction, but work on their practical implementation has dragged on for too long. Mistakes in planning have still not been eradicated. This year's heading includes certain facilities not supported by plans and equipment. The Central Committee Bureau instructed the Council of Ministers to additionally examine the well-founded and balanced nature of the plan. However, appreciable adjustments have not been made.

It is necessary to reinforce the physical plant of higher and secondary specialized education for the training of specialists at the modern level. The corresponding capital investments need to be provided for this.

As the congress observed, the basis of the tuition of future specialists should be the integration of education, production and science. As yet only the Frunze Polytechnical Institute has certain experience of the training of engineering-technical personnel on the basis of industrial-training associations. As far as the other VUZ's are concerned, they are not prepared for such forms of work. But this is of little concern to the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and its minister, Comrade Tursunov.

The new and complex tasks, the speaker said, insistently demand rebuilding at all levels and the creation in each collective and in each party organization of an atmosphere of strenuous work, creative search and mutual responsibility and scrupulousness. In response to the serious criticism leveled at the Kirghiz CP

Central Committee at the 27th party congress we are obliged to establish more energetically the Leninist principle of the collective nature of leadership in our practical activity, make fuller use of the collective wisdom of the elective party and other executive authorities, rely more extensively in work on the opinion of the aktiv and constantly study and consider the mood of the working people. We would like today to appeal to the first secretaries of the party committees, ministers and other executives to consult their work comrades more often, learn to listen to the rank and file workers and not consider their own views and opinions the sole correct ones. Our common cause will benefit from this!

The Central Committee Bureau recently examined the course of fulfillment of the critical observations expressed by the communists in the period of the report and election campaign in Kalininskiy Rayon. It turned out that the raykom (Comrade Logvinov) is resting content with old equipment and adhering to stereotyped approaches and obsolete plans.

The pollution of the executive personnel by people who are there owing to protection and on the basis of friendship and family is taking its toll in a number of places. Such instances are henceforward impermissible, and we must learn the appropriate lesson from them.

At the same time, on the other hand, some officers relieved of their positions assume an aggrieved posture and pester the party committees right up to the Central Committee. They include persons who at one time perpetrated misdemeanors and who now believe that, given a new leadership, they will be forgiven their offenses. We state firmly that all questions will be examined from scrupulous standpoints.

The main criteria in evaluating cadres are their competence, high ideological-moral qualities, real deeds, specific action and capacity for actively implementing the party's policy line. The Central Committee Bureau recently received the reports of the Chuyskiy and Leninpolskiy raykoms on the livestock wintering. The discussion showed that their first secretaries, Comrades Zhyrgalbekov and Nurambetov, are not probing problems of animal husbandry in depth, are exerting an inadequate influence on the state of affairs at the livestock sections and are displaying insufficient concern for people and for the prospects of the development of the economy of the rayons. We cannot yet speak of any serious change in the style and methods of work here.

In the struggle for the successful realization of the party's social policy, the interests of the working people and a broadening and intensification of socialist democracy an important place is assigned the unions. However, as the 27th congress observed, they do not always have sufficient militant purposefulness and perseverance for the accomplishment of these tasks. This observation applies in full to the unions of our republic also. Why are the Kirghiz Council of Trade Unions (Comrade Abakirov) and the republic trade union committees not concerning themselves with undeviating fulfillment of the requirements of the Law on the Labor Collectives and striving for an abrupt change in the state of affairs concerning a strengthening of discipline? Or why is the role of worker supervision not being enhanced in the service sphere? For this you have every

opportunity, a large trade union aktiv and free workmen. It is necessary also to pay more attention to an improvement in industrial and social work conditions.

The party expects much of the Komsomol. It is time, Comrade Abdykalykov, to switch from general talk to specific work and fundamentally improve sponsorship of the most important sectors of the economy and all intra-union work among the Komsomol members and the youth.

It is necessary to step up atheistic education. This work is being organized on the basis of general phrases and duty measures. The struggle against outdated traditions and customs is being conducted insufficiently assertively. Religious ceremonies are often shrouded in the form of "folk character" and "national traditions," and in some places (kumbezy) are organized in a big way. At the same time our class enemies are making use of the "Islamic factor" to incite national discord. Here are just a few examples. During a visit to the republic last year a correspondent of the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, having visited Muslim mosques in Frunze and Osh, attempted to collect tendentious information, stir nationalist manifestations and instill the idea of the inferior position of Muslims in the USSR. Certain tourists from the United States who visited us engaged in ideological indoctrination of the youth, conducted intelligence questioning and disseminated literature of slanderous and religious content. In the atmosphere of the acute confrontation of socialist and bourgeois ideologies we must, as the 27th party congress emphasized, enhance the efficacy of counter-propaganda in every possible way.

As a result of inadequate political-educational work in the republic there is practically no reduction in crime. There is much unfinished business here for the law enforcement authorities. The Prosecutor's Office (Comrade Dryzhak) and the MVD (Comrade Akmatov) must engage more assertively in preventive work and forestall crime and not wait until it is committed.

The rebuilding of cultural-educational and mass-sports work is only proceeding slowly. As before, inadequate use is being made of the clubs and sports installations. The Ministry of Culture (Comrade Bayalinov) and Committee for Sport (Comrade Kopylov) have introduced nothing new to their activity, although there have been many assurances.

The congress set people working in the mass media big tasks. The entire activity of the press, television and radio must be subordinated to the idea of acceleration. It is called upon to vigorously and thoroughly assert that which is new which is entering our life, convincingly show the course of rebuilding and keenly and candidly discuss the problems troubling people. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev pointed once again to this when addressing the recent meeting in the CPSU Central Committee with mass information and propaganda media executives.

Unfortunately, our press, television and radio are as yet far from these requirements. The newspapers, including the leading republic papers--SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN and SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA--and Comrades Ishemkulov and Lukyashchenko still lack a critical focus, bluntness and boldness in the presentation of issues. The quality of television and radio broadcasts is giving rise to serious complaints.

The leadership of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting has now been strengthened. It is now necessary to reorganize its work at all levels: to strive to ensure that each broadcast hit the target and leave no one indifferent. The Propaganda and Agitation Department (Comrade Saadanbekov) must purposefully direct these most important sectors of ideological work. The department is coping inadequately with this task as yet.

The attention of figures of literature and art is not yet riveted on the transformations occurring in society. It is essential that the Central Committee Culture Department (Comrade Abdysamatova), the party organizations of the creative unions, Ministry of Culture and State Committee for Cinematography direct their quest specifically, create a healthier situation in the artistic collectives and establish an atmosphere of mutual exactingness. Comrade Askarov was recently dismissed as first secretary of the Writers Union Board for shortcomings in work.

The speediest improvement of all ideological activity demands of Comrade Central Committee Secretary Moldobayev and Comrade Otunbayev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, greater specificity and purposefulness.

Comrades! Executives of the Central Committee and obkom staffs and all party committees must become a kind of catalyst of an acceleration process in all areas of economic and cultural building and political, organizing and educational work. We are living at a crucial, pivotal time, when not high-sounding words and assurances but actual deeds are required of every communist and every citizen.

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CSO: 1830/504

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KIRGHIZ CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE BURO MEETINGS

Propaganda, Work Style Discussed

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 2 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] The Buro of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee has approved priority measures for the propaganda, interpretation, and organization required for the practical fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress in the republic.

The Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee, the Resolution of the 27th Party Congress, the Program and the Charter of the CPSU, and the report on the Basic Directions of the Country's Economic and Social Development for the Next 15 Years must serve as the operational base of all Party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol organizations, managerial organs, and labor collectives.

Propaganda and indoctrination work must be concentrated directly in the labor collectives and must involve delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress and 18th Kirghiz CP Congress, supervisory Party, soviet, managerial, trade union and Komsomol personnel, the ideology aktiv, and the mass media of information and propaganda. The materials of the 27th CPSU Congress will be studied within the Party and Komsomol political and economic education system, and in all teaching institutions. Provisions are being made for the organization of public-political reading circles and lecture series on the Congress materials and the renewal of poster campaigns. All of this work must be coordinated with the practical implementation of the planned assignments for the current year and the 12th Five-Year Plan as a whole as well as with the resolution of social tasks and communist indoctrination.

Considerable attention must be given to the reorganization of work style and methods, improvement in the control and verification of task completion, reduction in the number of communications involving documentation, and broader publicity given to the activity of Party, soviet, and managerial organs. With reference to the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress, a thorough analysis must be made of the state of affairs in each sector of the national economy and in each labor collective, and specific measures must be found to increase the developmental rate of the economy through an acceleration of

scientific-technical progress, an intensification of resource conservation, an improvement in industrial organization, higher productivity, and a strengthening of order and discipline.

The Buro of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee has discussed the work of the Party organization and administration of the Frunze 40th Anniversary of October Garment Factory with reference to an improvement in product quality. The adopted decree on this problem notes that constant attention has been given to product quality at that enterprise. The factory is improving its administrative, production and labor organization, is introducing advanced manufacturing processes, and is implementing reconstruction and technical retooling in an orderly fashion. This has made it possible to increase by several times the production of high-demand items during the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, and to bring the proportion of products meriting the Badge of Quality up to 48.1 percent of total production. The Kirghiz CP Central Committee has approved the initiative undertaken by the enterprise's collective to accord patronage assistance to the Frunze May 1 Garment Association which has reached the rank of an advanced enterprise in the industry. The obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms of the Party as well as the Ministry of Light Industry and Kirghiz Trade Union Administration have been requested to make broad use of the experience in party organization and administration gained by the 40th Anniversary Factory for the purpose of improving product quality in the light industry and other sectors of the national economy.

The Buro session of the Central Committee examined the work of the republic's Party committees on strengthening socialist labor discipline and overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism. It was emphasized that there has been somewhat of a reduction in the number of law infringements and drunk driving violations, and there have been fewer violations of labor discipline. Nevertheless, the indicated measures taken in this direction are not being realized with sufficient energy and purposefulness. There have not been any radical shifts in the organization of substantive leisure time for workers. The adopted decree lays before the Party, soviet, managerial, trade union, and Komsomol organs the task of intensifying the struggle for solid, conscientious labor discipline and a decisive eradication of drunkenness and alcoholism.

The Buro of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee has approved the initiative undertaken by the People's Control Committee of the Kirghiz SSR to implement constant and strict control over the quality of produced goods and operations in the light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress as well as the specific measures worked out by the Congress.

The Buro of the Central Committee outlined measures for carrying out the critical remarks and suggestions made by Party veterans at the Central Committee meeting of March 15, 1986.

People's Control Committee Elections Upcoming

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 29 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] The Buro of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee has approved measures for carrying out the critical remarks and suggestions made by participants at the plenum of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee in the course of discussing the question "Results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization in the Fulfillment of Its Decisions." The Party committees, soviet organs, ministries, and departments, together with Komsomol and trade union organizations, have been commissioned to undertake the steps essential to the realization of those decisions.

The Buro of the Central Committee has examined measures for improving the work with personnel in the republic's mass information and propaganda media in accordance with the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress. It was noted that the obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, Party organizations, and editorial offices of periodical publications, Gosteleradio, KirTAG, and the Goskomizdatelstvo are carrying out specific work with respect to the training and assignment of journalists and to the improvement of their ideological-political and professional standards. However, that work does not satisfy the tasks set forth before the mass information media by the 27th Party Congress.

As was noted in the adopted decree, the activity of all editorial collectives must be aimed at a profound and systematic elucidation of the national struggle to realize the Party's strategic course for accelerating socioeconomic development, for the full utilization of reserves, high product quality, and strengthened labor, industrial, and contractual discipline. It was emphasized that the press, television, and radio must implement daily control over the fulfillment of national economic plans, and must become a genuine rostrum for disseminating practical experience in the reorganization in all spheres of public life.

It has been decided that from May to July 1986 there will be accountability reports and elections of committees, groups, and people's control duty posts in associations, enterprises, kolkhozes, institutions, and organizations which will serve as a signal to mobilize the people's controllers for the practical implementation of the tasks set forth by the 27th CPSU Congress. The accountability reports and elections should facilitate greater activity on the part of the people's control in the struggle to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development, scientific-technical progress, intensify economy practices, provide for appropriate control over the quality of products and services, further raise the level of organization, strengthen order and discipline, identify and fully utilize national economic potential, and fulfill the plans for 1986 and the 12th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

The decree of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee and the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers to accelerate the development of the material-technical base of the refining sectors of the agro-industrial complex during the years 1986 -- 1990 was adopted. The State Committee for Agriculture and Industry, the Ministry of Grain Products, the Fisheries Administration, the Kirghiz Consumers' Union and other concerned ministries and departments of the republic as well as the Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, oblast-gorrayispolkoms, agro-industrial committees and associations have been commissioned to provide for a significant increase over the planned level of consumer product output within the next five years by enterprises of the food, meat and dairy, flour-milling and groats, and mixed feed industries as well as the fishing industry, consumer cooperatives, pediatric, dietetic, and therapeutic foods that can be easily prepared.

Highly efficient manufacturing processes for producing new types of goods are slated to be created and introduced on the basis of scientific and experimental research undertaken by the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin. The improvement in the quality of semi-prepared milk and its rational use in the manufacture of dairy products is another task which has been established.

Technical retooling, reconstruction, and expansion of existing enterprises and the construction of new ones are slated for the reprocessing sectors of the agricultural-industrial complex. This will make it possible to raise product quality, reduce the losses of agricultural raw materials, and make fuller use of fruits, berries, and grapes in connection with the curtailment of wine and liquor production.

A decree has been adopted for the accelerated development of the material base of the republic's social and cultural sphere. A broad program is slated for the construction of schools, pre-school institutions, hospitals, polyclinics, clubs, athletic buildings, swimming pools, and other facilities.

Proposals of industrial enterprises, the oblast gorrayispolkoms, ministries, and departments have been approved for the construction, expansion, repair, and reconstruction of social-cultural facilities to be financed by assets and funds for social-cultural measures, housing construction, and the local budget.

The initiative of the Togliatti workers to devote not less than four working days to the construction of social-cultural facilities has been recommended for broad dissemination among all worker collectives. Also recommended is the intensive development of cooperative initiatives, various forms of joint construction, exploitation, and servicing of facilities as well as an expansion of chargeable public services offered by cultural and athletic institutions. The funds received in this manner would go for the further development of culture, art, and mass athletics.

Also examined were questions dealing with the participation of the Kirghiz SSR in the USSR Days in Socialist Ethiopia, the holding of a Days of Soviet-Syrian Friendship in the Kirghiz SSR, road performances of the USSR Bolshoy Theater in the republic, the 60th anniversary of the Kirghiz State Order of the Red Banner of Labor Academy Drama Theater, the 11th All-Union rally of the detachment winners of the Pioneer military-athletic "Summer Lightning" game in Kirgizia, and others.

6289

CSO:1830/511

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TAJIK BURO ON ACCOUNT-ELECTION CAMPAIGNS, CONSUMER SERVICES

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 6 Feb 86 p 1

[Article: "In the Tajikistan CP Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] At its regularly scheduled meeting the Tajikistan CP Central Committee Buro examined the results of the account-election campaign in the Tajikistan CP.

As has been noted, the account-election campaign in the republic's party organizations was completed in an orderly manner amidst high labor and political enthusiasm, aroused by the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. The accounts and elections proceeded on a high ideological and political level and were distinguished by adherence to party principles and exactingness. Workers, rank-and-file kolkhoz members and women participated and gave speeches to a significantly greater degree than in **previous** years. Quite a few suggestions and critical comments were made.

Special significance was attached to the work of the conferences and the 20th Tajikistan CP Congress by the discussion at them of the drafts of the new editions of the CPSU Program, of changes in the Party Rules and of the Basic Directions of the economic and social development of the USSR for the years 1986 through 1990 and the period up to the year 2000. At the meetings, conferences and the congress unanimous and hearty approval was given to the domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU and the practical activities of the Central Committee and its Politburo, which were directed at maintaining peace on earth and a further increase in the well-being of the Soviet people.

In a resolution adopted regarding this the departments of the Central Committee, the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykom and local party organizations were directed to make a thorough and comprehensive analysis of and to draw practical conclusions from the results of the party meetings, conferences and the 20th Tajikistan CP Congress, to ensure the strict fulfillment of the adopted resolutions and to make them the bases for current and future work plans. It was suggested that there be a concentration of the efforts of party committees, local party organizations, managers, specialists and the labor collectives on the uncovering and use of existing reserves, on the implementation of effective for accelerating scientific and technical progress, for intensification of public production, for the mobilization of the workers for urgent and efficient work, for the general development of socialist competition in order to achieve basic

improvements in the growth of labor productivity, for increasing production quality and for economizing raw materials and other resources.

Emphasis was placed on the necessity for widespread exploitation and dissemination of innovative undertakings and progressive methods and for increasing efforts in the struggle to strengthen socialist law against violations of discipline and order and in the implementation of planned measures for overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism. Special attention was paid to increasing the responsibility of managers and of all communists for the political and moral state of the labor collectives, for the education of the young people, for the selection and placement of personnel and for their practical and psychological reorganization in accordance with contemporary requirements.

Using the mass information and propaganda media it was suggested that use be made of the experience accumulated in the course of the account-election campaign to show conclusively how collectively developed communist measures are realized in practice and how work is carried out for the realization of critical comments and suggestions and to more widely publicize their fulfillment in the pages of the press and in radio and television broadcasts.

A resolution of the Tajikistan CP Central Committee and the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers was adopted regarding measures for the further development of the Tajik SSR's construction materials industry in the 12th 5-year Plan. In it the republic's ministries and departments which have construction materials industry enterprises under their control, Gosagroprom [State Committee for Agro-Industrial Affairs], and the Tajik SSR Gosplan are directed to develop and implement measures for eliminating existing deficiencies in the industry's work and for ensuring its development ahead of schedule, proceeding from the necessity for the complete provision of the needed volumes of construction materials for construction and maintenance work, planned for the 12th 5-year Plan and the first years of the 13th 5-year Plan.

It was suggested to the ministries of the construction materials industry and of construction, to Gosagroprom, to the MVD, to Glavtadzhikvodstroy [Main Administration for Water Resources Construction], and to the Tadzhikgidroenergostroy [Tajik Hydroelectric Construction] trust that they provide for the construction, expansion and technical retooling of enterprises for the production of construction materials. The attention of party, soviet and economic organs has been turned towards the necessity of ensuring the complete fulfillment of all the plans for the construction of units for the construction materials industry, for the timely introduction and exploitation of capacities, for the widespread development of socialist competition to attain a high degree of production efficiency and work quality, for the active dissemination of progressive methods and for intensification of the work of assigning personnel to enterprises.

The Tajik CP Central Committee Buro discussed the question concerning the work of the Tajik SSR Ministry of Consumer Services on the conversion of industry to **new** management methods. It was noted that, despite the work conducted within the industry, up till now there has not been a complete resolution of questions associated with the transition to the new management system and there has not

been any certification of the workers carried out. The introduction of cost accounting has been slack. The system has not fulfilled the plan for 1985 and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole for the volume of realization of consumer services. The ministry, several party committees and local soviet ispolkoms are taking insufficient measures to develop (everyday services), especially at industrial enterprises and buildings, as well as on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, are poorly exploiting the capital funds allotted for these purposes and are not taking the necessary measures for the strengthening of [everyday services) by personnel of the mass trades and by specialists.

The Buro directed the collegium of the Tajik SSR Ministry of Consumer Services to adopt decisive measures for the efficient use of the capabilities of the new management mechanism for increasing the level of consumer services, for accelerating scientific and technical progress in industry and for fulfilling the target figures and commitments.

At its meeting the Tajik CP Central Committee Buro also examined a number of other questions concerning the republic's social and economic development.

12752

CSO: 1830/370

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

MAKHKAMOV, TAJIK COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON PLAN FULFILLMENT

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 9 Feb 86 p 1

[Article from TadzhikTA: "In the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] At the meeting of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers on 8 February, chaired by I. Kh. Khayeyev, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, the matter of the results of the fulfillment of the State plan for the economic and social development of the Tajik SSR for January, 1986 and the measures for the fulfillment of socialist obligations, adopted in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress, were examined.

M. B. Babayev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan, presented a report. It was noted that the selfless labor of the workers of the economy's industries and their active participation in widespread socialist competition to suitably greet the 27th CPSU Congress contributed to overfulfillment of the plan for the realization of industrial production and for increasing production volume and labor productivity. The target figures for January were fulfilled for the turnover of retail goods and for the realization of consumer services. Improvements were made in railroad transportation work and communications. Compared to January of last year there was **an** increase in the procurement of livestock and poultry, of milk and eggs and in the volume of construction and installation work.

At the same time there are serious deficiencies and omissions in the economy's operation: 39 enterprises did not fulfill the realization plans, 25 the goods production plans and 61 the labor productivity plans. The industrial products realization plan was not fulfilled by the Tajik SSR Administration of the Fish Industry (N. G. Mullodzhanov, chief), Glavtadzhikvodstroy [Main Administration for Water Resources Construction] (Ye. I. Kim, chief) and the Tajik SSR Ministry of Highway Construction and Maintenance (I. I. Usmanov, minister). As before, the work on fulfillment of the plan for contractual deliveries is being inadequately managed, as is the plan for the output of high-quality production. On the whole, there is a low level growth rate for industrial production in the leading industries of the republic's economy, in spite of the low level of the January plan.

Participants in the discussion of the matter included I. I. Kurbanov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Agro-Industrial affairs, S. K. Kalandrov, minister of light industry, A. B. Baymatov, minister of local industry,

A. V. Belyayev, chairman of the Leninabad Oblispolkom, M. Nazriyev, chairman of the Kurgan-Tyube Oblispolkom, and M. S. Abdurakhmanova, general manager of the Dushanbe Industrial Sewing Association imeni the 50th Anniversary of the USSR, among others. They recounted specific measures for fulfillment of the target figures and for improvement of production quality. But in a number of speeches, particularly that of S. K. Prokopenko, minister for grain products, there was a lack of thorough economic analysis of the state of affairs at subordinate enterprises. In the industry the January plan was disrupted.

Also not fulfilled was the plan for the realization of consumer services (A. T. Kasymov, minister). Compared to January of last year there was a decrease in the amount of purchases of livestock and poultry by farms in Kulyab Oblast and the Ordzhonikidzeabadskiy Rayon and eggs by the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the Tursunzadevskiy Rayon. The Dushanbemonolitstroy [Dushanbe Large-scale Construction] Trust of the Dushanbe Gorispolkom (N. Sh. Shorakhmonov, chairman) and many other construction organizations of the republic's ministries and departments could not handle the plan for contracted work.

The Council of Ministers demanded that the administrators of the republic's ministries and departments thoroughly analyze the operation of each enterprise, objectively investigate the reason for the lag, essentially evaluate the contribution of each worker to the attained results and make strict demands on the guilty parties. The fulfillment of the plan for January as a whole for the republic's industry should not create the illusion of well-being. It is necessary to expand more broadly everywhere the work on state planning, production and technological discipline, to strive to see that the plans be fulfilled by each brigade, shop and labor collective, to make basic improvements in the organization of labor and its stimulation, to pay special attention to increasing the role of the human factor and to the use of the key factors of the new conditions of management. It is necessary to incorporate on a broad scale into production the achievements of scientific and technical progress and the experience of the best collectives and leading production workers. It is necessary to conduct constant work on the psychological reorientation of people, especially managers, and conduct a decisive struggle against the fallacious tendency of some managers who have been striving to postpone the basic burden of the plans to the end of the month, the quarter and the half-year.

Attention has been paid to the uninterrupted provision of the enterprises, organizations and buildings with material and technical resources, to the strict **fulfillment** of delivery plans, to increasing the production of popular consumption goods, to expansion of and changes in their assortment and to increasing their quality.

The ministries, departments, and the oblast, city and rayon ispolkoms were directed to implement specific measures for eliminating the permitted lag and for the unconditional fulfillment of the socialist obligations in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Comrade K. M. Makhkamov, first secretary of the Tajikistan CP Central Committee, addressed the Council of Ministers meeting.

Comrade P. K. Luchinskiy, second secretary of the Tajikistan CP Central Committee, participated in the work of the meeting.

3 July 1986

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TAJIK BURO DISCUSSES RAYONS LIVESTOCK, MEDICAL SERVICES

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 23 Feb 86 p 1

[Article: "In the Tajikistan CP Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] At its regularly scheduled meeting the Tajikistan CP Central Committee Buro considered the matter of the work of the Kolkhozabadskiy Rayon Agro-Industrial Association regarding the organized conducting of livestock wintering and on increasing production and purchases of animal produce for the 1985-1986 winter period.

It was noted that the party, soviet, trade union and komsomol organs and the rayon's agro-industrial association are carrying out definite work for the further development of public livestock farming, for the organized conducting of livestock wintering and for increasing the production and purchases of animal produce. In comparison with the corresponding period of last year, for the first four months of the wintering period there have been increases in purchases of milk and eggs and in the milk and poultry egg yields and a decrease in the loss of livestock.

At the same time, it was emphasized at the meeting that on individual farms in the carrying out of this responsible campaign, because of the weakening of monitoring on the part of the rayon's agro-industrial association and party and other organs, substantial deficiencies and omissions are being permitted and earnest conclusions from the results of the previous year's wintering have not been drawn. As a result, a number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses have reduced purchases of livestock, poultry and eggs.

On individual farms a sharp decline in the milk productivity of cows has been permitted. The specific weight of cows in the meat cattle herd is low. There has been an increase in the intrafarm slaughtering of sheep. The specific weight of feed crops and their yield within the pattern of cultivated crops still remain at a low level, as does the mechanization of livestock farms and their technical facilities. The quality of stored feedstocks is low. The collective contract and the self-supporting system are being poorly incorporated. The training of personnel of the mass trades has not been placed on the proper level and there is inadequate organization of the medical, trade and cultural and domestic services for the livestock workers, especially on distant pastures.

Having noted the poor work on the further development of public livestock farming in the rayon, the Tajikistan CP Central Committee Buro directed the Kurgan--Tyube Oblast and the Kolhozabadskiy Rayon party committees and soviet ispolkoms, the oblast's agro-industrial committee and the rayon's agro-industrial association to adopt decisive measures to eliminate the existing deficiencies in the carrying out of livestock wintering, and increase the responsibility of managers, specialists and personnel of all groups for the state of affairs in the industry. Attention was turned to the necessity of organizing real socialist competition among the farm workers in order to achieve a maximum increase in production and in purchases of animal produce, to raise the level of their quality and to ensure the complete fulfillment of all the plans and the accepted socialist obligations.

The matter of the serious deficiencies in medical services in the Yavanskiy Rayon was discussed in the Tajikistan CP Central Committee Buro. It was noted that the party and soviet organs and the collectives of the medical services of the rayon are inadequately carrying out the resolution of the party and the government on the matter of public health care. In the central rayon hospital the requirements for (health epidemic procedures) have been flagrantly violated and the medical workers have been negligent in carrying out their direct official duties.

Comrade Kh. M. Abdushukurov, Tajik SSR deputy minister of health, and M. Nazriyev, chairman of the Kurgan-Tyube Soviet Oblispolkom, were held accountable to the party **for** the relaxation of control over the work of the medical institutions and a number of responsible people were removed from their posts and severely punished.

The Central Committee Buro directed the party committees, the Ministry of Health and the ispolkoms to adopt measures for the creation of the necessary public health condition in the medical institutions, for strengthening the material and technical base and for ensuring the prompt commissioning of health care projects. It was suggested that the work of the party organizations of the medical institutions in the ideological and political education of their personnel and in increasing the responsibility for the honest discharging of professional duties be made more active.

The Tajikistan CP Central Committee Buro also considered other matters concerning the republic's social and economic development.

12752

CSO: 1830/370

CULTURE

BOOK ON LITERATURE OF SOVIET NATIONALITIES STRESSES CLOSE LINKS

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 27 Feb 86 p 4

[Article by K. Bobulov, member of the International Association of Literary Critics: "Extolling Brotherhood: A Book Which Brings Peoples Together"]

[Text] The Museum of Friendship Among Peoples, established as a reflection of the long-standing concord between the Georgian people and their brother nationalities in our multinational Fatherland in all areas of material and spiritual life, was founded in Tbilisi more than ten years ago and still remains unique not only in our nation, but in the entire world. This museum, had been the object of the passionate dream of some of the past's most progressive thinkers, who saw friendship among peoples as a source of the nobility of man and of humanism. I entered the halls of this famous museum to present a paper on "Shota Rustaveli and Alykul Osmonov" at an All-Union scientific-theoretical conference. In this paper I spoke of the enormous popularity that Shota Rustaveli's great poem "The Knight in the Tiger Skin" enjoys in Kirghiziya thanks to the inspired translation by the great Kirghiz poet Alykul Osmonov. The noble and grateful Georgians applauded warmly when the museum director was given, to keep in perpetuity, a first edition of "Knight" in the Kirghiz language which had seen action?? throughout the Great Patriotic war. Today this copy occupies an honored place in the museum along with another rare "cosmic" copy of the poem, which had been in space with cosmonaut Yuriy Glazkov.

Not long ago, the all-union reader gained access to a substantive book by two renowned literary scholars and professors of philology -- the leading scientific workers of the museum, Igor Bogomolov and Roman Miminoshvili, "Brother, Brotherhood Makes You Strong" (Moscow, "Sovetskiy pisatel," 1985).

The authors have devoted a separate chapter of the book to bilateral historical and cultural interconnections [between the Georgians] and each of the [other] sovereign republics of our nation, and use original documents and historical facts to convincingly demonstrate the roots and prerequisites for friendship among the peoples of the USSR during the pre-Revolutionary period, as well as the indissoluble fraternal unity during the years of Soviet power. In the first chapter of the book, entitled "The indissoluble union of fraternal hearts," they investigate the deep historical interconnections between Russia and Georgia, which have deep roots going back to the tenth

century. Georgian poets of the last century looked with immutable love on the great culture of the Russian people, and naturally this love expressed itself in such famous works as: "Notes of a Passer-by" by I. Chavchavadze, "Experience" and "Recollections of Gogol" by A. Tsereteli, "Recollections of the sixties" and "Journey to Russia" by G. Tsereteli, "On the Death of Lev Tolstoy" by Vazha Pshaveli, "Uprising in Guriya" by E. Ninoshvili and others. Russian writers and poets have warmly loved the Georgian people, their glorious past, and rich and original culture, and have always found inspiration for their works here.

The authors use specific examples to convincingly demonstrate the historical process, which, under Soviet power, has raised the brotherhood between the two national groups to new heights, and has created a new Soviet tradition the founders of which were Maksim Gorkiy, Vladimir Mayakovskiy, and Galaktion Tabidze. The works of many outstanding Soviet Russian writers, such as Yesenin, Pavlenko, Pasternak, Babel, Tikhonov, Zabolotskiy, Antokolskiy and Simonov are very closely linked with Georgia. The authors place particular emphasis on the titanic work performed by Tikhonov in popularizing?? Georgian literature.

From time to time in the history of literature colossal figures are born. David Guramishvili and Lesya Ukrainka who acted as giant spiritual bridges between the Ukrainian and Georgian peoples and in the past played an enormous role in consolidating the friendship between them are such figures. The conscious spiritual life of the great Georgian poet Guramishvili was lived on Ukrainian soil and it was here he created his poetic chef-d'oeuvre "Davitiiani." He died and was buried on Ukrainian soil; while the great Ukrainian poetess, Lesya Ukrainka, spent her last years in Georgia where she created such chefs-d'oeuvres as "Song of Leysya" and "The Stone Lord," she died [met eternity] [or could this mean became famous??] on Georgian soil.

In a chapter devoted to Kirghiz-Georgian literary interconnections, the researchers note that the Georgian people began to be interested in the culture of the Kighiz people at the beginning of the 70's of the last century, when some curious anonymous poems under the heading of "Songs of the Kirghiz" appeared in the periodical press, while in 1882 the paper KAVKAZ printed an article, "The Kirghiz Troubador," devoted to the folk music and story-tellers of that distant land. From that time, the land of the snow white mountains of Ala-Too has aroused the interest of the Georgian people. The authors have thoroughly studied the literary interconnections between these two peoples, and cite convincing examples from the history of contemporary Kirghiz and Georgian literature, testifying to the presence of close contacts and associations over this short period of history. They note with satisfaction the significant fact that the brilliant poem by Shota Rustaveli in the remarkable translation by Alykul Osmonov has had immense success with Kirghiz readers and has gone through six editions in forty years. Among the Kirghiz, one frequently encounters people named Avtandila, Tariela, and Nestan. In this chapter, the authors analyze the travel notes of the famous Kirghiz writer K. Bayalinov "In Abkhazia," and selected poems by Dzh. Bokombayev, S. Eraliyev, K. Akayev, E. Uzakbayev, B. Sarnogoyev, and N. Dzharkynbayev. According to the authors, the works of Chingiz Aytmanov have been enjoying enormous success among Georgian readers since 1963. Interest in works by this

outstanding Kirghiz writer increases every year. It is gratifying that Georgian writers are showing profound interest in Kirghiz reality. The "Kirghiz theme, write the authors is becoming more and more common in Soviet Georgian literature." Particularly notable in this regard is the collection of the works of Teymuraz Dzhangulashvili "Earthquake on the Heights of Dzheon," which includes a cycle of poems dedicated to the brother nationality of Kirghizia. Combining poetry and prose surprisingly harmoniously, T. Dzhangulashvili tells of the venerable akyn?? Toktogul Satylganov, who sang great Lenin's praises, for "leading the Kirghiz people on that sunlit road," of Alykul Osmonov the talented translator of Rustaveli's poem "The Knight in the Tiger Skin," of the dramatist Toktobolot Abdumomunov, and about his own participation in the Congress of Kirghiz writers.

In our nation, particular stress is placed on the multidisciplinary study of interconnections and mutual influences in bilateral and multilateral relationships between the literatures of the peoples of the USSR, and the benefits of this literary process are beyond question. The new book by Georgian literary scholars, I. Bogomolov and R. Miminoshvili, has made a valuable contribution to the development of this important issue, which has profound current significance in bringing the peoples of our nation closer together and strengthening their friendship. At present this book is the first swallow, in which the deep sources of the interconnections between Georgian literature and other literatures of the USSR have been meticulously collected and researched. Now it is someone else's turn and this wonderful baton must be picked up at once and carried further. In general, it should be noted that during the last decades our Georgian comrades have shown us, and with deeds as well as words, an exemplary model of demonstrable and specific reinforcement of friendship among peoples. They were the first to establish a Museum of Friendship Among Peoples, which has borne as fruit the book being reviewed here. They were the first to organize a Main Editorial Board for Literary Translation and Interconnections, which is yielding excellent results in the radical improvement of literary translation at the present stage of development of our society.

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CULTURE

LITHUANIAN WRITERS' CONGRESS DISCUSSES TASKS OF LITERATURE

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 15 Mar 86 p 2

[ELTA report under the rubric "8th Congress of LiSSR Writers": "New Creative Tasks, Great Responsibility"]

[Excerpts] The 8th Congress of LiSSR Writers was held over a two-day period in Vilnius. Acknowledged masters and young authors, prose writers, poets, dramatists, critics and publishing house representatives analyzed the current state of Soviet Lithuanian literature and outlined prospects for its further development. Their firm resolve to hold sacred their loyalty to the ideals of communism and to devote all their talent toward realization of the tasks outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress was expressed.

"Our 8th Congress is taking place at a time when not only our republic and our country but also the entire planet are feeling the political resonance of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union," said A. Maldonis, administrative chairman of the LiSSR Writer's Union, in his accountability report.

Although a total of 520 new books were published in our republic during the accounting period, let us be frank: not all of them were of equal value, not all of them evoked an equal response on the part of the public; every one was not of singular, lasting artistic value.

During the past five-year plan, as during the previous one, the novel was the center of attention on the literary scene. A great deal was said and debated with regard to the novel; problems of its development provoked wide-ranging discussions in the weekly LITERATURA IR MENAS. Our novel of the 1980's, while continuing previously formed trends, enriching its diversity of genres and styles and repeating the quantity of publications appearing during the previous five-year plan (more than 30 books), did not really make any unexpected leap. However, the noticeably broadened genre range of the novel -- from publicistic interpretations of current events to deep and penetrating intellectual and psychological reflexion, from the empiricism of family life to the epic scale -- gives us sufficient material to ponder.

One can define several problem centers around which the past five-year plan's novels have centered. In major prose works of the 1970's the topic of the

traditional problem of the nature of the Lithuanian peasant was still dominant, the topic of man and the land and attention to the social and moral aspects of this question. Today the focus of attention has shifted to analysis of contemporary material: the nature of urban man and his complex spiritual situation.

The speaker began his discussion of the new novelists' school by citing figures. The Vaga Publishing House, which publishes from 10 to 15 books of short stories and novellas annually, offered readers' works by almost 60 authors during the past five-year plan. This is a substantial creative harvest which embodies common features as well as very great thematic and stylistic diversity. New strides in the novella genre testify to the fact that the wave of hypertrophic psychologism is receding into the past. In that wave authors attempted to conceal their personal image as creator, their stance and their feeling of responsibility behind intricate phrases which imitated the hero's own thought patterns. In the novel genre today one hears the voice of the narrator himself ever more loudly; the narrator accepts the burden of generalization and is not afraid to reveal his own attitude toward the things which he describes.

The past five-year period has been rich in poetic debuts, 28 books in all. Supporting the yearning of young authors -- but not just young authors -- to speak in their own way, we at the same time must not forget that the concept of originality encompasses searching not only in the realm of form, but also of content. At our previous congress we have already spoken of the fact that we cannot pretend that we do not notice a certain narrowness and abstraction in the poetry of our young authors, adaptation of suffering and loneliness, and uncritical imitation of modernist poetry. Alas, we must repeat these reproaches today as well. But it appears that our critics are beginning to analyze more deeply the causes of this negative phenomenon. We hope that the important changes taking place in the material and spiritual life of our country are helping to reintroduce a public basis in young authors' work.

During the accounting period, as previously, our dramatists devoted most of their attention to the aspects of the social and psychological formation of the individual. This was expressed in works of various genres and styles, numbering in the dozens during the five-year plan. Overcoming various obstacles, these works were performed. However, whenever the topic is contemporary drama, the word most often heard is "slump." Although there are some new plays, a large portion of those published are having trouble satisfying discriminating viewers or readers. Lithuanian drama, which once boldly posed decisive questions of history and modern-day life, which was once a delight due to its diversity of forms, as was the theater to a certain degree, today more and more often is content to repeat previously analyzed conflicts and makes only very timid mention of the things which concern people today. The theater festival of Lithuanian drama held in 1984 in Shiauliai also failed to strike a chord.

The drama competition announced by the LiSSR Ministry of Culture and the Writers' Union has had a certain stimulating effect. Unfortunately, quite a few of the plays performed at the competition, including some prizewinners, have as yet failed to attract the attention of theaters or publishing houses.

In various literary fields, said the speaker, our colleagues who write in Russian, members of the Russian writers' section, have done active, productive work. There have appeared new complete novels, books of novellas and short stories and poetic anthologies.

Our fields of literary studies and literary criticism were enriched during the accounting period by significant works. Publication of the two-volume "History of Lithuanian Literature" was completed; "Essays On Literary Theory", compiled by the Institute for Lithuanian Language and Literature, was published. The institute, in conjunction with the Writers' Union Commission on Literary Studies and Criticism, also published the book "Socialist Realism and the Contemporary Artistic Search." Significant literary and scientific studies analyzing the development of individual literary types and genres were published.

"Today, under new social conditions," underscored A. Maldonis in conclusion, "the future of Lithuanian literature and a rise in its ideological and artistic level must be linked to activism in social thought, fostering of vital truth and an analytical spirit, broader and deeper portrayals of real life, particularly in the realm of production, and harmony between topicality of thought and the artistic search. The traditions of Soviet Lithuanian literature, the current active, innovative spirit and intensive creative work give reason to hope that the new tasks set forth by the party will be successfully carried out. To speak of literature today is to speak of life, of the most important thing of all."

In a report on the organizational activity of the LiSSR Writers' Union during the 1981-1985 period, presented to the congress by A. Potsyus, deputy chairman of the Writers' Union Governing Board, it was noted that during the accounting period the Writers' Union acquired 25 new members, and has a current total of 216. In 1985 a new branch came into existence: the Klaipeda Branch of the LiSSR Writers' Union.

At board plenums the most current questions pertaining to writers' work were discussed and contacts with fraternal republics and the readers analyzed. Prominent writers from the RSFSR and other republics also participated in one plenum under the theme "Lithuanian Literature In the Context of Multiethnic Soviet Literature." A guest plenum in Shiauliai Rayon was devoted to the topic "Bread and the Word." It was continued at the roundtable discussion held in Vilnius on the theme "The Social and Cultural Problems of the Contemporary Village and Their Reflection In Literature." This discussion was organized by the USSR Writers' Union in conjunction with the LiSSR Writers' Union.

Poet M. Karchyauskas spoke to the congress of writers' tremendous responsibility to their readers. Each writer, he said, must be aware that the greatest misfortune for a writer is to become detached from real life. On the eve of our 27th CPSU Congress our union of writers has conducted a large series of soirees and meetings under the title "Pulse of the Times." Conversations with readers on the subject of new books and creative plans revealed many things and helped writers become more aware of their civic duty.

A writer is by nature a propagandist; he has no right to retreat from the positions entrusted to him by the party and the entire Soviet people. Modern life demands of an author a confident, civic-minded and artistically meaningful word of truth.

At the podium is L. Shepetis, secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee.

"I would especially like to note that writers, with a feeling of ideological responsibility to the people and the party, are taking a more active role in counterpropaganda work with the objective of properly rebuffing attempts from those across the Atlantic to interpret our literary processes in their own fashion."

"The 7th meeting between Soviet and U.S. authors in Vilnius, held for the first time in one of the Baltic Republics, made a certain contribution to improvement of mutual understanding. Writers from the LiSSR Writers' Union, along with other Soviet writers, have sought to maintain the still interrupted dialogue with American artists and have sought topics which would bring our peoples closer, while at the same time debating fundamental issues. In Vilnius, U.S. writers were not sparing of kind words both about the spirit of the meeting and the literature, theater and architecture of Soviet Lithuania."

"Unfortunately, many of them, even those with a considerable literary reputation, were forced to speak differently after their return to the United States. Alongside the usual slander and falsehoods, there were even leveled fantastic accusations to the effect that, allegedly, racist education is practiced in our schools... Characteristic in this vein was a lengthy article by William Hess in the NEW YORK TIMES, in which this writer, after telling at length about the literary figures and discussions at Vilnius, did not dare to give the name of a single Lithuanian writer. He had been ordered not to, and did so under pressure from those forces which do not recognize Soviet Lithuania at all. In America, where the opportunity to enjoy rights to liberty depends upon the thickness of one's wallet, many means are employed to put pressure on an artist. One of the most effective is the "silent treatment," in which a writer's name is simply not mentioned and he is ignored by the big press and the other mass media.

Today we have a well-established network of publishing houses, and their work is beginning to improve. It would seem that this is a simple matter: under conditions in which the numbers of manuscripts received and of "successful" authors are increasing, publishing policy should be more farsighted and creative and the executors of that policy bolder. It is essential that we take all the measures necessary to ensure that the length of time required to publish a book is shortened and that all good original works get published, perhaps at the expense of other works which have been published too freely.

The congress elected a new LiSSR Writers' Union Governing Board, an auditing commission and delegates to the 8th Congress of the USSR Writers' Union.

A plenum of the newly elected LiSSR Writers' Union Governing Board was held; at the plenum organizational matters were discussed.

A. Maldonis was elected chairman of the LiSSR Writers' Union Governing Board, P. Brazhenas first secretary, and V. Martinkus and V. Sventitskas secretaries.

R. Budris was elected chairman of the auditing commission.

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CULTURE

NINTH TAJIK WRITERS UNION CONGRESS CHARTS LITERARY PROGRESS

Congress Information Report

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 28 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] The mobilizing role of literature in the highly artistic and faithful representation of socialist reality, in the spiritual enrichment of the Soviet people, and in the resolute and uncompromising struggle against everything that hinders our forward advance was at the center of attention of the delegates to the Ninth Tajik Writers Congress, which opened on 27 March in the meeting hall of the republic's Supreme Soviet.

K.M. Makhkamov, G.B. Bobosadykova, A.D. Dadabayev, P.K. Luchinskiy, Kh.N. Nasredinov, G.P. Pallayev, V.V. Petkel, I.Kh. Khayeyev, G.V. Koshlakov, A.N. Maksumov, and Sh.M. Sultanov, members and candidate members of the Bureau of the Tajik CP Central Committee; A.S. Filin, official of the staff of the CPSU Central Committee; U.G. Usmanov, deputy chairman of the TaSSR Council of Ministers; Yu.I. Surovtsev, secretary of the Board of the USSR Writers Union, senior officials of other creative unions, and distinguished figures in science and culture took part in the proceedings of the writers' forum.

The congress was attended by representatives of writers' organizations of Moscow, Leningrad, a number of union republics, production achievers and innovators, and party and Soviet officials.

The congress elected a secretariat, a credentials commission, and an editorial commission.

The agenda and rules of the congress were adopted.

The delegates to the congress paid honor to the memory of writers who died prematurely.

M. Kanoatov, first secretary of the Board of the Tajik Writers Union, presented an address entitled "Tajik Soviet Literature in the Light of the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress."

A. Kakhkhori, chairman of the Auditing Commission of the Union of Tajik Writers, presented its report.

Dzh. Ikrami, people's writer of Tajikistan; L. Sherali, editor-in-chief of the magazine SADOI SHARK; A. Maniyazov, corresponding member of the Tajik Academy of Sciences and director of the Institute of Language and Literature imeni A. Rudaki; Kh.Sh. Sharipov, chairman of TaSSR Goskomizdat; and F. Niyazi, people's writer of Tajikistan, took part in discussion of the addresses and reports.

M.I. Levin, chairman of the credentials commission, presented the commission's report, which the congress heard and accepted.

K.M. Makhkamov, first secretary of the Tajik CP Central Committee, discussed the tasks of Tajikistan's writers' organization in the light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The following also took part in the discussion which continued: M. Mirshakar, people's poet of Tajikistan; the poet U. Radzhab; the prose writer U. Kukhzod; the writer A. Samadov; Yu.I. Surovtsev, secretary of the Board of the USSR Writers Union; the poet B. Sobir; S.Sh. Mirzoshoyev, TaSSR minister of culture; Z. Gulova, leader of a cotton-growing brigade on the Kolkhoz "XXII Parts"yezd" in Ordzhonikidzeabadskiy Rayon and delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress; the playwright M. Bakhti; the poets L. Pashchenko, M. Khakimova, and K. Nasrullo; and the prose writers A. Bakhori and S. Tursun.

The congress adopted on the question under discussion an elaborate resolution outlining the pathways of future development of Tajik Soviet literature in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Ninth Tajik Writers Union Congress will continue its work on 28 March.

New Administration Elected

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 29 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] On 28 March the Congress of Tajik Writers continued its work. The congress elected a new board and auditing commission of the Tajik Writers Union as well as delegates to the Eighth USSR Writers Congress.

The delegates to the congress adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee in which it gave assurances of its loyalty to communist ideals, to the aspiration to make a worthy contribution to the future development of multinational Soviet literature, to create works worthy of our heroic contemporary man.

The Ninth Tajik Writers Union Congress then concluded its work.

Administration Holds Plenum

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 29 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] The plenum of the Board of the Tajik Writers Union, elected at the ninth congress of the republic's writers, met on 28 March 1986.

The plenum took up the question of organization.

M. Kanoatov was elected the first secretary of the Board of the Tajik Writers Union.

I. Fayzullayev and B.N. Pshenichnyy were elected secretaries of the board of the republic's writers' union.

The plenum elected L. Sherali first secretary of the republic's writers' union and approved him as editor-in-chief of the magazine SADOI SHARK.

A. Khakimov was elected secretary of the Board of the Tajik Writers Union and approved as editor-in-chief of the newspaper ADABIYET VA SAN"YAT.

A. Kakhkhorl was elected chairman of the Auditing Commission of the Union of Tajik Writers in the meeting it held.

Makhkamov, Kanoatov Speeches

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 30 Mar 86 pp 2-3

[Addresses delivered to the Ninth Tajik Writers Union Congress by M. Kanoatov, first secretary of the Board of the Tajik Writers Union, and K.M. Makhkamov, first secretary of the Tajik CP Central Committee: "Establishing the Truth of Life"; first two paragraphs are KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA introduction]

[Excerpts] Tajik masters of literature meeting at the Ninth Tajik Writers Congress have been evaluating their own activity from the positions of a high standard and party exactingness. Experiencing the same life, the same thoughts, and the same aspirations as the people, they create works which profoundly and comprehensively reveal the magnificence of the deeds and battles of the people, and they strive to portray truthfully the underlying processes in the psychology and consciousness of people in the context of the new way of going about things.

The documents of the 27th CPSU Congress, which confronted the skilled workmen in literature and art with new large-scale tasks, have given a new thrust to the creative activity of the skilled workmen in the literary "shop." The address entitled "Contemporary Tajik Soviet Literature in the Light of the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress," which was presented by M. Kanoatov, first secretary of the Board of the Tajik Writers Union, set the tone for the creative discussion.

Analyzing the activity of the writers' organization over the 5 years between congresses it is with respect to that criterion that we must evaluate our own work in the light of these requirements, speak frankly about the problems and shortcomings, and define the pathways of further development of Tajik Soviet literature.

Over that period our literature was augmented by eight major novels. They were "Safar Makhsum v Bukhara" [Safar Makhsum in Bukhara] and "Khatlon" by Dzhahalol Ikrami, "Soldaty bez oruzhiya" [Soldiers Without Weapons] by Fatekh Niyazi, "Zvezda v nochi" [Night Star] by Rasul Khodi-zade, "Mir v nadezhde" [The World Is Hoping] by Yusuf Akobirov, "Chest' i sovest'" [Honor and Conscience] and "Pravda ne merknet" [The Truth Will Not Flicker Out] by Mukhiddin Khodzhayev, and Sorbon's novel "Akter" [The Actor]. A number of works have been devoted to the problems of contemporary life. Among them Dzh. Ikrami's novel "Khatlon," whose central figure is the manager of a large kolkhoz, a strong and honorable man who loves the earth and people.

Sorbon's novel "Akter," which is devoted to the creative intelligentsia, to the life of our contemporaries, also suffers from schematicism. Unfortunately, the writer did not delve deeply nor did he range widely in dealing with the complexities of the world of the theater. Having failed by and large in his study of the spiritual world of actors, the author took the road of portraying external events by way of description.

Fatekh Niyazi, whom today we heartily congratulate for being awarded the high title of people's writer of Tajikistan, has been faithful to the creative path-way he has chosen. His novel "Soldaty bez oruzhiya," which is devoted to the self-sacrificing labor of workers of battalions in which there were many Tajiks, has conveyed the strength of socialist internationalism through his heroes and their embodiment. The prose writers M. Khodzhayev and R. Safarov have been doing fruitful work in the military-patriotic genre. In spite of certain shortcomings the novels "Zvezda v nochi" by R. Khodi-zade and "Mir v nadezhde" by Yu. Akobirov have drawn the attention of readers and critics.

The genre of the long story or short novel has experienced further development. Readers have shown interest in two new novellas by the prose writer Fazliddin Mukhammadiyev, whom we also warmly congratulate today on his having been awarded the high title of people's writer of Tajikistan.

His short novel in Russian, "Nad propast'yu" [Over the Abyss], was published in the magazine DRUZHBA NARODOV. LITERATURNAYA GAZETA published a review which noted the author's virtues and some of his oversights.

The prose writers I. Fayzullayev, Kukhzod, S. Tursun, A. Samadov, and other men of letters have written short novels. As we take note of the constructive aspects of the creative work done by these authors, we still should say that their works are not all of an equal value by any means. Some of them suffer from abstract discussions which are unjustifiably drawn out and schematic in portrayal of the heroes.

The short story genre has become established in Tajik literature. This genre is represented in collections of a number of young writers--A. Rabiyeu, D. Akobirov, M. Pulod, and others.

In recent years prose has shown a stronger tendency toward the documentary and journalistic genre. The authors take subjects for topical and highly journalistic works from the very heart of life, giving accounts of the largest new construction projects in the republic such as the Rogunskaya GES, the Tajik Aluminum Plant, the development of nonirrigated land, and irrigation of the deserts.

The writers' union and its publications have shown a many-faceted concern for bringing along essayists. The measures taken to achieve that purpose include the round-table discussion held in 1984 jointly with the USSR Writers Union and the magazine LITERATURNNOYE OBOZRENIYE, in which the well-known essayists Yu. Chernichenko, Ye. Budinas, and A. Strelyanyy took part.

Having analyzed in detail the state of affairs in contemporary prose, the speaker dwelled on the problems of the poetry "shop," emphasizing that Tajik poetry has been continuing its explorations that began in the sixties and seventies. The traditional forms of poetry have struck out on new roads and are being enriched with contemporary content. To a considerable extent new content is finding its voice in the ghazel and qasida, in the rubaiyat and the quatrain. Folk art is a valid source enriching contemporary Tajik poetry. The ties between poetry and the life of the people have become stronger.

As always, an important place in the creativity of the leading poets in the republic has been taken up by the topics of civic awareness, patriotism, and love for the homeland. But the contemporary topic in the works of a number of craftsmen in the poetry "shop" is not always raised to social and civic generality. Many verses suffer from inexpressiveness and are not related to real life. Unfortunately, the poetic cycles of even such well-known poets as Loik Sherali, Bozor Sobir, and others are not free of these shortcomings.

Today the embodiment of the splendid qualities of the woman, of her spiritual world, her moral positions, love and griefs, and anxieties is bound up with the name of Gul'rukhsor. The figure of Gul'pari in the poem "White Mourning" is one of the most vivid and impressive the poetess has created. But one feels in the work a discrepancy between the form and content, since the dramatic and tragic situations are conveyed in the rhythms of song and the rhythms of limericks. That is why the poem did not take on the attributes of an epic.

Nor has the military-patriotic topic, one of the principal ones in the creativity of Tajik poets, lost its relevance. The poems "Love Sigh" by Kutbi Kirom, "On the Other Side of the River" by Gul'nazar, and "Sons" by Shokhmuzaffar Yedgori were devoted to this topic. The tales in verse "Bloody Tears" by Ali Babadzhan, "Living Hope" by Saidali Mamur, "The Face of Happiness" and "The Epistle of the Pigeon's Wing" by Kamol Nasrullo, and "Dangara" by Mukhammad Ganb have been devoted to this topic.

A group of young poets has made themselves known with new collections: Kamol Nasrullo, Rakhmat Nazri, Ziya Abdullo, Zul'fiya Atoulloyeva, Mukhammad Goib, and Nurmukhammad Niyazi. The range of topics which arouse them is broad. But many of their verses did not arise out of their personal observations and meditations, but are an imitation of writers they admire and are too literary. Love lyrics, concern about personal experiences, and a narrow outlook are often predominant in the work of beginning poets.

As for the state of literary criticism, the speaker emphasized that a majority of recent works has been devoted to the most important topics of the literary process in the seventies and eighties. These were the books of Kh. Mirzo-zade. M. Shukorov, L. Demidchik, A. Sayfullayev, A. Khakimov, Kh. Atakhanova, Dzh. Bako-zade, and others. The fruits of many years of work by the republic's literary scholars have been gathered in a number of anthologies. The books "Beseda o sokrovishchnice slova" [Conversation About the Treasury of the Word] by Sharifdzhon Khuseyn-zade, "Slovo o nastavnikakh i druž'yakh" [A Story About Teachers and Comrades] by Rakhim Khashim, "Zhizn', literatura, realizm" [Life, Literature, and Realism] by Sokhib Tabarov, and "Pravda zhizni i khudozhestvennaya pravda" [The Truth of Life and Artistic Truth] by Radzhab Amonov are unique reports by the authors on their activity in scholarship and literary criticism.

The first books of several young critics were published in this period. They differ in their level of scholarship and theory. Among them there are works devoted to important subjects, but lacking a sound conception, works which contain little or almost no original observations and arguments.

Criticism has now touched upon the problems of the development of literature, which has definite importance in clarifying the nature and peculiarities of current processes. In the works of a number of critics much attention is paid to the social significance of writers' discoveries to the moral-esthetic searches of the heroes of contemporary prose, and the problems of the genre, the style, and craftsmanship of writers are examined from those standpoints.

The positive hero in contemporary literature has become the center of particular attention of the critics. M. Shukurov, S. Tabarov, A. Sayfullayev, and others have been trying to reveal the moral-ethical image of the hero of the new works to see to what extent his personality reflects the traits of our contemporaries or people of different historic eras. They evaluate a work primarily on the basis of this criterion. But their works are not free of shortcomings. A glance at the personality of the hero is far from a serious social and philosophical analysis; the works of the critics not uncommonly consist mainly of a retelling of the content of the work and the hero's actions and thoughts. In this case it is not possible to reveal the conception of the work of art and the nature of the vital questions the author has posed. Similar shortcomings can also be found in the works of certain other experienced critics.

In recent years books have been published which seemed at first to be devoted to the investigation of important questions. But they have differed in few respects from surveys. Examples of such writings are the anthologies of

articles "Poeziya chuvstv i mysli" [The Poetry of Sentiments and Thought] by Yu. Akbarov, "Tri ocherka o trekh pisatelyakh" [Three Essays About Three Writers] by B. Khudoydodov, and certain others. Instead of an analysis and revelation of whatever new the writer and poet has achieved in the artistic portrayal of a man, the authors of such books become carried away retelling the content of the book.

Criticism has been paying extremely little attention to the image of the hero in lyric poetry. Articles of literary criticism rarely appear which provide a serious and detailed analysis of the spiritual and moral-ethical image of the lyric hero of a poem or of some portion of a particular poet's creative work. The books "Poeziya i vremya" [Poetry and Time] and "V poiskakh slova" [In Search of the Word] by A. Khakimov, which analyze the social role and new ideological and artistic attributes of the lyric hero, are very important in this regard.

We should note that our criticism, instead of calling upon poets for poetry with a civic and social ring, on the contrary support manifestly weak poems that never break out of intimate experiences and call them socially significant. This tendency can be traced, for example, in certain works of Yu. Akbarov.

Critics who do not consider literature an active social force, but only a means of "self-expression," lead men of letters away from the most important problems of contemporary life, whether they intend to or not.

The political report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th Party Congress emphasizes: "It is time for literary criticism to free itself of magnanimity and fawning, which eat away sound morals, remembering that criticism is a social act, not a sphere in which one serves author's egoism and ambitions." Criticism, which is a strong foundation for literature, demanding of the writer an improvement of his culture and professional skill and creative activity, must possess those qualities itself. Its duty is to do a proper job of evaluating the writer's work fairly and objectively, to respect him and thereby to help the development of literature.

The speaker went on to discuss the problems of the dramatic genre in the republic, noting that plays by Mirsaid Mirshakar, Agzam Sidki, Mekhmon Bakhti, Abdusalom Atabayev, Sultan Safarov, Shamsi Kiyamov, Ato Khamdam, and other authors have been produced in recent years. Agzam Sidki's play "The Struggle" covers the cruel years of the Great Patriotic War. The author portrays the difficulties and struggles of the heroes of the rear. But we should note that the play is not altogether perfect in its composition or from an artistic standpoint.

Some time back the Tajik Academy Drama Theater imeni A. Lakhuti put on Abdusalom Atabayev's play "Signed by Lenin," which is devoted to the sources of the friendship and collaboration between the Soviet Republic and Afghanistan. At the center of the dramatic work is the figure of V.I. Lenin, leader of the world proletariat, and his constant attention to the countries of the East. But the author is not always successful in embodying the leader's ideas in a natural way on the stage.

Mekhmon Bakhti's play "The Strange One" gives an account of the life of the rural intelligentsia. This work clearly is lacking in a thorough study of the problems and an entire range of questions touched upon in the play; the conflicts of the characters and their own development are superficial. S. Safarov's play "The Bitter Truth" takes a new approach in arousing civic passion through the acuteness of the problems raised in the reorientation of people's consciousness and psychology in the workplace. But for all its relevance, the play suffers from serious defects. N. Tabarov's stage play "At the Crossroads" deserves attention. But it is spongy in its subject matter, there is little action in it, and the dialogues have not been written so that they are clear.

Children's literature has been enriched considerably. Mirsaid Mirshakar's poems "My Republic" and "From the Neighboring Region," which tell about the friendship of Tajik children with young people living in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, were published in this period. Gul'chekhra's pen has been clearly felt in children's and young people's poetry. Her new cycles of poems and the book "Pesni solntsa" [Songs of the Sun] are evidence that the poetess' creativity has become more penetrating and precise, the road to the hearts of the young has become broader, and her poetic voice has become more impressive.

Two books by Ubayd Radzhab, "Ya i moi druz'ya" [My Pals and I] and "Zhemchuzhina" [The Pearl], are indicative of his love for our bountiful earth and the noble work of our peasants. But in his poems for children of preschool and young school age the poet does not reveal wonders. The poems of the poet Nari-man Bako-zade have the ring of folk songs. But unfortunately the freshness which was observed in them earlier is being lost.

The children have gained a familiarity with new books by Bolta Artykov, Khodzhi Sadyk, Abdumalik Bakhori, Akobir Sharifi, Dododzhan Radzhabi, and Adash Istad. In these works, adolescents share the joys and worries of adults, see the good and bad in life along with them, and gain an experience of life.

Over the past 5 years young children have received in their native language the five-volume "Antologiya detskoy literatury" [Anthology of Children's Literature], which includes the best figures in contemporary poetry and prose, pre-revolutionary literature, oral creativity, and the drama.

Translations and publication in the Tajik language of the best works of Russian literature and the literature of the fraternal peoples for children and young people have speeded up. They include works by M. Gor'kiy, K. Chukovskiy, S. Marshak, A. Barto, and other writers and poets of the fraternal peoples.

Nevertheless, there is serious criticism to be made of the Tajik writers writing for children. There is a need for books that reflect the good traditions and work of Komsomol and Pioneers in vivid figures worthy of imitation so that young readers are inspired by them and are brought up in the spirit they exemplify. In poetry, prose, and the drama for children there should be a vivid embodiment of the struggle of contemporary young people.

Tajikistan, the speaker noted, has become a second homeland for many Russian writers. The poets and writers M. Fofanova, M. Levin, L. Kandinov, L. Pashchenko, M. Nekrasova, and others not only write about the republic's life,

but they also translate the works of Tajik writers. Thanks to them the Russian reader is becoming familiar with the best examples of Tajik literature.

At the same time, it should be said that the republic's men of letters who write in Russian have still not managed to achieve a thorough embodiment of the truth of life and a profound reflection of the important problems of the day.

Along with the Russian writers, there is also an entire group of Tajik men of letters writing in Russian--O. Latifi, T. Zul'fikarov, G. Mirzoyeva, A. Tavo-
bov, and Kh. Sayfullayev. Everyone also knows the names of the republic's writers who use the Uzbek language--Ul'mas Dzhamol, Zayniddin Dusmatov, and Shodi Sattor. Thanks to their effort readers of the Uzbek language are becoming familiar with the creativity of Tajik poets and writers.

Under present-day conditions literary translation has become a most important part of the literary process. Many of the best works of the writers of the nationalities of the USSR and best examples of foreign literature translated and published in the Tajik language have taken an important place in the treasury of the national culture. In this period many works of writers of the USSR and foreign countries translated by S. Ulugzod, Rakhim Khashim, Sh. Sharaf, Sh. Sabir, and certain others have become the property of the Tajik reader.

The multivolume publication of selected works of Mayakovskiy, Sholokhov, Lermontov, Gogol, Chekhov, Simonov, and others was among the outstanding events in the republic's literary life. Translations of certain works of F. Dostoyevskiy, G. Markov, Ch. Aytmatov, N. Tikhonov, A. Tvardovskiy, V. Bykov, K. Fedin, V. Shukshin, Yu. Bondarev, O. Gonchar, V. Bubnis, and other writers have also become part of the treasury of Tajik literature. In these years Tajik readers have also received collections of contemporary Czech, Mongolian, German, Romanian, and Vietnamese novellas.

At the same time, the works of Tajik poetry and prose have been published in anthologies and collections in Moscow and the fraternal republics, in the socialist countries, and in certain other foreign countries.

It is well known that the mutual ties among literatures are the basis of their flowering and further development, and they serve the cause of bringing up young people in a spirit of internationalism. We need to enhance the role of literature in strengthening the friendship of the peoples of our great Soviet fatherland. This goal is always at the center of our attention. But in recent years the appropriate authorities have not always supported the proposals and initiatives of the writers' union and Academy of Sciences. It is possible that we have not shown as much persistence as we should have. So far Days of Literature and Art have not been held in such fraternal republics as Georgia, Moldavia, Latvia, and Estonia. Yet the literary and cultural relations with those republics are strong.

In the period covered by the report one of the important events in the republic's literary and cultural life was celebration of Mirzo Tursun-zade's 70th

birthday. This event in the life of the poet who has been a fighter and an internationalist was celebrated at the all-union level and turned into a demonstration of friendship, fraternity, and unity of peoples. Days of Soviet Literature, dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Victory Over Fascist Germany, have become a patriotic and internationalist holiday.

It has to be acknowledged that in this past period our periodicals--the journals SADOI SHARK and PAMIR, the weekly ADABIYET VA SAN"YAT, have on the whole made a pretty good organizational and creative effort. But if we look at them from the standpoint of today's requirements, then serious deficiencies become evident in the style and methods of their work, in their selection, discussions, and publication of works, and in the way they organize the creative process. Some of these shortcomings, in spite of efforts and endeavors, have not yet been corrected.

The Resolution of the 27th Party Congress Pertaining to the Political Report pointed out that publishing houses and the news media must set up a barrier to publishing superficial and dull articles that do not meet needs and must become more exacting. Yet many publishing institutions are still permitting the publication of material of that kind.

The weekly ADABIYET VA SAN"YAT is in an early stage of its establishment and, of course, has deficiencies, but on the whole it is not doing badly.

There are also quite a few deficiencies in the work of the secretariat of our union's board. The level of requirements in discussion of works has dropped somewhat, and the union's ties and collaboration with publishing houses have grown weaker. As a result, works that are weak in their ideological and political aspect and artistic aspect have been printed quite often along with good books.

In conclusion the speaker expressed confidence that Tajik writers and poets, aware of the immense role which literature is expected to play in the present stage and proceeding from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, will do everything to justify the high confidence of the party and the people and will create works worthy of our great era.

[Address by K.M. Makhkamov]

K.M. Makhkamov, first secretary of the Tajik CP Central Committee, addressed the congress.

The Tajik CP Central Committee regards this present writers' congress as an important sociopolitical event which is expected to play a large role in mobilizing the republic's creative intelligentsia to be vigorous in the practical implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Writers have always been in the forefront of the struggle for the people's happiness and the ideals of communism. Masters of the art of artistic verbal expression, which has an immense impact on the minds and hearts of people, they have been actively helping the party in the many-sided and complicated effort at

ideological and ethical-esthetic education of the population, and they see this as their duty.

The socialist culture of Soviet Tajikistan, our literature and art, have received nationwide and international recognition above all because they long ago became an inseparable part of the multinational Soviet literature and art, whose strength lies in the blood ties with the life of the people, in the truthful and highly artistic representation of socialist reality. These traditions were laid down by Sadriddin Ayni, Abul'kasim Lakhuti, and Mirzo Tursun-zade, who imprinted in their works the revolutionary transformations and socialist construction in our mountainous region, in which they were actual participants. This was also the experience of the veterans of Tajik literature Mirsaid Mirshakar, Rakhim Dzhalil, Dzhalol Ikami, and Fatekh Niyazi, who have made a vigorous effort at artistic conceptualization of reality in its manifold relations with the people's heroic past and aspiration for the future. The works of Mumin Kanoat, Loik Sherali, Gul'rukhsor Safiyeva, talented representatives of the poetic genre, have won recognition at the all-union level and beyond.

Our writers and artists had an instructive experience in participating in construction of the Nurekskaya GES, and it is especially gratifying that they included artists of various generations, including young ones, who became aware there of the dialectics of life and enhanced their professional craft. This resulted in the appearance of a number of works, the best of which truthfully reflected the complicated processes of the birth and growth of a work collective and the maturation of the heroes of this international construction project. Nurek has substantially broadened the range of ideological subject matter of our literature and art, and this in turn has enriched the people's spiritual life. In speaking about these constructive things, we note once again the favorable influence of the international ties of our Tajik literature.

At this point we would like to express our particular gratitude for the effort made by the editors of the magazine DRUZHBA NARODOV, who drew the attention of writers of the Russian Federation to the problems of construction of the Nurekskaya GES and the city of Nurek. The people of Nurek now have close and truly friendly relations with many of them. It would seem to be a good thing if such experience were further developed and became a tradition.

The speaker dwelled in detail on the tasks of carrying out the plan for economic and social construction of the republic during the twelfth 5-year planning period. Moving on to the problems of development of literature and art, K.M. Makhkamov continued as follows:

Instead of an image of man distinguished by the definiteness of his position in life, by the richness of his inner world, quite often readers and viewers are presented only a remote likeness of the contemporary man, indeed a man enclosed in the narrow little world of his own intimate experiences, the disorder of everyday life, and egoistic interests.

In the works of certain poets and writers civic and social topics have clearly been displaced by abstract motifs. Localism, ethnic restrictiveness, and haughtiness, which is altogether impermissible, must immediately be met with a principled resistance. We have to assume that there will be a frank and fundamental discussion at this congress about the shortcomings and oversights that have occurred in the activity of the republic's writers' union so that its entire work can be resolutely reorganized and stereotypes of thought can be left behind on the basis of the future flourishing of our literature and art.

Writers and the entire creative intelligentsia are expected to equip themselves as soon as possible with the present-day criteria of the esthetic assimilation of reality, since it is well known that talent can be truly brought to fruition only through an interaction with the scientific and communist outlook and a profound realization of the essence of the course adopted by the party. The time urgently demands of the writer a still closer and more organic relationship with the life of the people. He needs to be at the heart of the everyday working life of the masses, there where the real problems of speeding up socioeconomic development and scientific-technical progress are resolved. It is there that you will find abundant material for creating the vivid image of the positive hero--a man who is purposive, who is strong in spirit, and who takes an active stance in life.

A careful study should be made of the valuable experience and patriotic initiatives of the workers, the real difficulties which they confront should be seen, and the way in which they overcome those difficulties should be skillfully portrayed. Life's contradictions and problems should be thoroughly analyzed and boldly and sharply revealed in a convincing and artistically vivid manner, and the process of refinement of socialist democracy should be convincingly examined, and social justice and socialist ethics should be affirmed.

In this connection we would like to appeal to you to pay more attention to the problems of the development of journalism by serious writers. The writer's involvement in solving the important problems in development of the republic's economy and culture, whether it be the question so important to us of efficient use of labor resources or problems in building new projects, modernization of production, the training of personnel, the introduction of young people to scientific and technical thought, carrying out the educational reform, or the architectural appearance of our cities and villages--in short, all problems without exception--must be more responsive, militant, and effective.

And in that way the inspired writer's word would intensify the propaganda to popularize the decisions of the party congress! It also needs to resound more loudly than now in defense of peace, to expose imperialist intrigues more sharply, and to offer proper resistance to all manner of "protectors" of human rights, to falsifiers and slanderers of our Soviet way of life, of our indestructible friendship with the great Russian people and the country's other fraternal peoples.

Artistic treatment should continue in the future to be given to the noble topic of the patriotism and internationalism of the Soviet people both in the

domain of history and the revolution and also through material related to the Great Patriotic War, but especially with contemporary material, which makes it possible to show most vividly that the multinational Soviet people now constitutes a qualitatively new social and international community, bound together by a unity of ideology, economic interests, and political goals.

During the 12th Five-Year Plan the republic's contribution to development of the country's unified national economic complex will grow still more. New horizons are opening up for cooperation among the fraternal peoples of the USSR, and that also means new assignments for your creative searches and findings. Take, for example, a case like the training of highly skilled workers in specialties which are extremely needed by our national economy in the vocational and technical schools of the fraternal republics, especially the RSFSR and the Ukraine.

Every year we send off between 2,000 and 2,500 young men and women. And when they have acquired their specialization and considerably greater experience and contacts with other nationalities, they come back, but some of them settle down where they have gone to school and start a family there, and that is also wonderful! Is this not a topic for artistic examination, is this not material for a work of art?

The republic's emissaries have been working with enthusiasm to build the BAM, they have been helping to transform the Nonchernozeem Zone, and to develop the resources of Siberia. The scale of our participation in projects outside the republic must increase steadily. We need to be vigorous in taking advantage of this opportunity, since in this way we not only make our contribution to the country's national economy, but we are also giving our young people an occupation and an opportunity to constantly improve their well-being.

It would seem that your works on this topic, which have met with a lively response in the hearts of people, especially young people, will further that cause.

Novels, stories and tales, verses and poems, feature films and documentaries, plays, and paintings, in short, the entire rich arsenal of art should instill in people a feeling, as the poet has said, of belonging to a single family of the great homeland, a feeling of involvement in the affairs and concerns of the entire country, a readiness to be where their hands, minds and knowledge, strength, and energy are most needed.

Writers are expected to play a special role in combating cases of alien ideology and ethics, the remnants of religion, and outdated customs and traditions. Yet literature has been speaking about these matters timidly and unclearly. In recent years writers seem to have distanced themselves from this topic and skirted it. Only one play has been written--"At the Crossroads" by N. Tabarov. There is a great deal of work ahead of us to raise the culture of everyday life, especially in rural localities, to introduce new customs and rituals, to eradicate drunkenness and rowdiness, bureaucracy, graft, and other negative things, in short, to radically restore to health and to improve all aspects of the socialist way of life. The republic's writers are expected to take the most active part in this effort.

The word of the writer, the artist, the actor--any figure in the arts, just as in the case of any party or Soviet official, must not differ from his deeds; his image must be pure and honorable, he must distinguish himself by being honest and scrupulous. Literature and art are referred to as the conscience of the people, and the conscience of its creators must also be absolutely pure. Yet there are cases when people make public statements against, say, drunkenness, yet in their own circle they take part in drunken revels.

Discrepancy between word and deed is also manifested in other forms of life and activity. For example, with respect to religious prejudices, in enviousness and squabbles, in the abuse of official position, in neglect of the criticism and opinion of comrades, and so on. But any discrepancy of this kind causes damage to the cause and may not be tolerated.

The faster pace of socioeconomic development is calling upon artists to multiply their efforts in the cause of invigorating the human factor. Today as never before there is a need to strengthen the alliance between labor and art, between labor and culture. There is still quite a bit of formalism, rigid patterns, outdated forms and methods of work in this area; they need to be overcome through the joint efforts of local party and Soviet authorities, the TaSSR Ministry of Culture, the republic's Goskino, the Tajik trade unions, the Komsomol Central Committee, and the republic's creative unions. We can no longer take a tolerant attitude toward empty or closed culture centers and clubs, libraries, and athletic facilities. Cultural and popular-educational institutions must figure as organizers of the leisure time of the population, must be a second home for city and rural workers where a man can spend his free time in a way that is of benefit to himself and to society. And the magnetic force here must be an intelligent book, a good song, an interesting film or stage performance--everything that can be created only with writers.

In overcoming the shortcomings that have occurred in literature and art, in the formation of esthetic tastes, and in educating the active and thinking reader and viewer, literary criticism has a particular role. We are not satisfied with its present state. As a matter of fact, criticism is little concerned with the present-day literary process, it overlooks many aspects of literature and art both positive and negative. It lacks consistency, ideological commitment, boldness, and objectivity. In some cases it is too magnanimous, and in others it is openly malicious and unobjective, while in yet other cases it is silent. It has also been affected by the disease of fawning and localism, which corrodes sound morality, since there is no development without criticism and self-criticism.

Literary periodicals--the magazines SADOI SHARK and PAMIR and the newspaper ADABIYET VA SAN"YAT--have not been exerting enough influence on current processes in literature and art. Moreover, at times they themselves open the way to works which are artistically weak and unnecessary, to put it plainly. For example, the self-promoting documentary story by M. Bekmatov entitled "Dawn Over the Fields," which was published in three issues of PAMIR. And the pages of the newspaper ADABIYET VA SAN"YAT are sometimes used to protect certain writers from criticism or to settle accounts with others. The editors and members of the editorial collegium should take a strict and exacting attitude

toward publication of their own works in the pages of the publications under their supervision.

A sufficiently exacting attitude has not always been taken toward publication of literary material and also articles on the topic of art by editors of republic newspapers. They do not sufficiently familiarize readers with literary innovations, and they publish reviews of new works extremely rarely.

Appearances of writers who display group bias and personal hostility in literary criticism and indeed even in the union itself must be resolutely terminated, since it is well known that the creative activity of its members depends on the wholesome moral climate in the collective.

The leadership of the union and the primary party organization must be persistent in creating an atmosphere of mutual respect and exactingness. We in the Central Committee would like to be more concerned with examining creative problems and with providing help in the activity of the republic's writers than with sorting out complaints, including anonymous complaints.

We need to take into account the uniqueness of every talent, to preserve it and guide it, and if it makes a mistake in artistic searches or relations with colleagues, then correct it tactfully and in good time. A creative union must be an alliance of people of like mind, friends, and fellow fighters in the struggle for the high ideals of the party and people. Those who stray from the path must not be subjected to isolation, just as one cannot overlook cases of conceit and manifestations of ambition. The leaders of the creative alliances and their party organizations must take a respectful attitude toward every creative worker; after all, one of the most important functions of the union is precisely its character-building function. This is especially important in building the characters of young writers. Young creative people must from their very first steps be inspired by serious and important tasks so that they develop properly the traditions of Soviet literature and art.

Formalism, inertia, and bureaucracy must be the last to be tolerated in a creative union. That is why you need to move faster in adopting a reorientation toward a businesslike harmony, achieving unity between word and deed, paying careful consideration to people's opinions, and selecting the most effective means and methods of achieving the goal.

The main result of the activity of the union and its leadership is measured not in the quantity of meetings and the resolutions adopted, but in terms of talented works. Its entire gift and all its strength and energy should be directed toward creating such works. The course of the party has opened up broad room for creativity and for further development of diverse forms, styles, and genres, and hereafter we need to strive so that every work faithfully serves the cause of communist indoctrination of the people, shaping their high political consciousness and speeding up their psychological reorientation.

K.M. Makhkamov had this to say in conclusion:

Your congress is expected to be an exacting review of the readiness of the republic's writers to implement in practice the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The Tajik CP Central Committee is convinced that writers and all figures in the republic's culture will always and in all respects be up to the tasks assigned them and will achieve new creative successes that will multiply the spiritual treasury of the people.

"The 27th CPSU Congress, which adopted the strategy for speeding up the country's economic development, has defined straightforward tasks for the creative intelligentsia. And the republic's writers' organization must structure its activity in the light of the decisions of the congress," said D. Ikrami, people's writer of Tajikistan. He emphasized that Tajik Soviet literature, with its rich traditions and spiritual legacy are continuing to develop. In the writers' organization, as indeed in all spheres of life, there is a change of generations taking place. Young people should tackle more boldly the treatment of complicated topical subjects and create works worthy of our time. And the range of topics needing a lively artistic examination and creative conceptualization has now become considerably broader.

The poet L. Sherali, editor-in-chief of the journal SADOI SHARK, spoke at the congress about an attitude of preservation toward the creative legacy. He noted that without a deep continuity based on respect for the past of one's own people it is not possible to create a truly artistic work of the present time. There is a need to be more exacting toward the quality of works, to bind them more closely to life, to reflect reality more completely and objectively, as demanded by the 27th Party Congress.

Views completely coincided as to the tasks of men of letters in creating the positive hero, which can be illustrated by the upbringing of the young generation in all respects by A. Maniyazov, corresponding member of the Tajik Academy of Sciences and director of the Institute of Language and Literature imeni A. Rudaki, and the writer F. Niyazi. The latter spoke about work on new characters. They are suggested by life itself. But the writer needs to note these changes in time. In the fields of Shaartuzskiy Rayon the writer had an occasion to meet a manager of a new type who was organizing the job in such a way as not to need outside help in picking cotton. Such people must become the prototypes of heroes in books; one should learn about life through them and work out an active social stance. It is from such positions that I have begun to work on new books concerning the problems of environmental protection, about the new aspects being introduced into the life of every Soviet man since the 27th Party Congress.

Kh.Sh. Sharipov, chairman of TaSSR Goskomizdat, devoted his statement to the problems of the publishing shop, to improving the quality of printing, and to other matters. He emphasized that in recent years the volume of book publication in the republic has more than doubled. More artistic literature, both contemporary and classic, has begun to be published. Firdousi, Dzhami, Bedil', Pushkin, Lermontov, Gogol', Mayakovskiy, and others are being published, and the five-volume anthology of children's literature has come out.

But there are still many deficiencies in publishing, and this is resulting in high costs in building up printings. Printing facilities are poor, so that a sizable portion of books have to be printed in other cities of the country. During the current 5-year planning period publishing and printing is to undergo radical improvement, and this will undoubtedly be reflected in the publication of works of Tajik writers and poets.

M. Mirshakar, people's poet of Tajikistan, and the poets L. Pashchenko and M. Khakimova spoke at the congress about the pathways of development of Tajik poetry, about the mutual enrichment and mutual influence of multinational Soviet literature, and about the problems of translation.

The principal topic of the statement made by the writers U. Radzhab and A. Bakhori was the patriotic and international indoctrination of the young generation through the means of artistic literature and poetry. They noted in particular that little literature is still being published for children, especially those of preschool age. There is not much study of children's literature in higher educational institutions. A number of works for children suffer from inexpressiveness and narrowness of subject matter, and tales have become the predominant genre. However, children also need serious social literature, especially now when the course has been adopted in the country toward speeding up scientific-technical progress.

Writers should pay more attention to indoctrinating children and young people in the world of esthetics and work. There are quite a few examples of this in the life of the republic. In rural times there have long been family units in which schoolchildren work alongside their father and mother, whereby they recognize the price of the ruble that is earned by work and those benefits which they enjoy. This plays an important role in shaping a respectful attitude toward occupations, and it instills the feeling of being the custodian of the earth and it instills a thrifty attitude toward the people's property. But this cannot be said of city schoolchildren, for whom all the conditions have not yet been created for them to become involved in socially useful productive labor. And this is exactly what is demanded by the party's congress documents and the reform of the general and vocational schools.

The playwright M. Bakhti, the writer S. Tursun, and S.Sh. Mirzoshoyev, TaSSR minister of culture, spoke at the congress. The play, the speakers observed, is not an easy genre, it is subjected to a harsh test on the stage, where the smallest defect or roughness on the part of the author come, as it were, under a magnifying glass. The Ministry of Culture has accepted 88 plays for the 5-year period, most of them have been produced on the stage in the republic's theaters. There were good and "middling" plays seen by more than 7 million persons. But a true hero that meets the high requirements imposed on the ideological and artistic content of stage productions has not been created by our dramatists. Yet the assignment which society gives today to our writers, who must be in the front lines of the ideological front, is to create truly artistic works.

We have a right to expect from the writers new serious treatments for theaters, especially theaters which put on musical and dramatic performances, which are

experiencing an acute shortage of dramatic works with a high ideological and artistic content. A reliable barrier must be set up against petty topics, monotony, and those stage performances and plays which treat our ramified life in a superficial way. It is the task of writers, the speakers noted, to avoid similarity, a flat representation of heroes, to raise in every way our own culture and that of the reader and viewer, so that the theater auditoriums are not empty, and the works of the dramatists touch important heartstrings and inculcate a love for the homeland and an intolerance toward everything that is alien to the Soviet way of life.

A number of speeches touched upon the problems of further improvement of literary criticism and literary scholarship. Tajik literature occupies a definite place in the country's multinational literary process. Aside from certain poets and writers who have written quite a few works of high civic meaning and lyricism, an entire group of young people have entered literature. They were mentioned by B. Sobir, A. Samadov, K. Nasrullo, and U. Kukhzod, delegates to the congress. But literary criticism has not furnished a serious evaluation and analysis of the literary process, they noted. And yet, in examining a certain work, it must educate the thoughtful reader and indeed the writer as well, suggesting to him new pathways in his search.

At the present time, when major transformations are taking place in the country and a greater role is being given to public openness and accuracy, large opportunities have been opened up for criticism and literature as a whole to create vivid and highly artistic works. Poets and writers need to make more frequent visits to work collectives, to show a greater interest in their life, to develop and strengthen affiliations with kolkhozes, sovkhoses, industrial enterprises, and educational institutions.

The delegates dwelled in detail in their statements on the problems of tutelage of young writers, the need to improve work with young men and women of letters, to collaborate more closely with other creative alliances.

The participants in the congress received warm greetings from Z. Gulova, the well-known brigade leader of a cotton-raising brigade on the Kolkhoz "XXII Parts"yezd" in Ordzhonikidzeabadskiy Rayon who was a delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress. In the name of the workers in the agroindustry she conveyed to the republic's writers sincere gratitude for their contribution to the cause of communist indoctrination of the Soviet people.

Yu.I. Surovtsev, secretary of the Board of the USSR Writers Union, spoke from the rostrum of the writers' congress about the contribution of Tajikistan's writers to the treasury of Soviet multinational literature and the important tasks set for the artistic intelligentsia in the political report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th Party Congress.

The congress, which took place in a businesslike atmosphere, demonstrated the monolithic solidarity of the writers of Tajikistan with the Communist Party and their resolution to perform with honor the tasks which the 27th congress has set for the artistic intelligentsia.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

BOOK ON NATIONAL EDUCATION EXCORIATED BY KIRGHIZ SCHOLARS

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 11 Apr 86 p 3

[Review by A. Izmaylov, Academician of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences and the KiSSR Academy of Sciences, and T. Abdyldayev, doctor of philosophy and professor, of book "Narodnoye obrazovaniye v razvitom sotsialisticheskoy obshchestve" [National Education in the Developed Socialist Society] by A. K. Karypkulov, 1982; no further publication data given: "About an Inferior Book"]

[Text] Last year, the Kyrgyzstan Publishing House published in Kirghiz translation the monograph "National Education in the Developed Socialist Society" by A. K. Karypkulov, which was published in Russian already in 1982. This gives rise to a number of questions: At what level is the book written? What is its connection with the doctoral dissertation of the author? Did this work deserve translation and republication?

In the foreword to his monograph, which was the basis of his doctoral dissertation, the author writes that he "made the attempt to study the system of national education from the position of the theory of scientific communism," but right away commits serious errors. Thus, in approaching the critique of the principles of our educational system, he completely ignores their classification, which is given in the Fundamentals of Legislation of the USSR on National Education of 19 July 1973, replacing it with his own, extremely vague classification. But in its interpretation, too, he commits a fundamental error.

For example, the principle of a system of polytechnical education, in the view of the author, signifies the creation of a base "for obtaining a concrete production vocation of one sort or another." Although it is a well-known fact that this was the view of the advocates of monotekhnical education who were decisively repulsed by Lenin, who understood the polytechnical principle not as a narrowly vocational task, but as a multifaceted process of combining training with production work. V. I. Lenin formulated this program requirement as follows: "Free and compulsory general and polytechnical education (providing an introduction, in theory and in practice, to all main sectors of production) for all children of both sexes to age 16; a close link between training and social-productive labor for children." (V. I. Lenin, "PSS" [Complete Collected Works], Vol 32, p 155).

It is precisely polytechnical education which acquaints students with the application of the fundamentals of science in production, equips them with knowledge for the continuation of education, and provides the simplest work habits and a general conception of modern production sectors. It is no accident that the documents on school reform also emphasize the necessity of strengthening the polytechnical direction of the content of education.

The monograph also does not mention such principles of the Soviet system of education as the universality, obligatoriness, and gratuitousness, which, as is well known, are lacking in the system of national education in the capitalist countries. For an incomprehensible reason, the author also leaves out such rather important principle of the socialist system of education as its secular character, which excludes the influence of religion on the process of instruction and education and thereby creates the most objective conditions for the atheistic upbringing of children and the formation of their materialist world view. The author is also silent about such important principles as the scientific character of education, the link of training with life, and the cooperation of school, family, and the community.

In examining the questions of the implementation of the transition to compulsory general secondary education, the author talks about the liquidation of illiteracy during the 1920's and 1930's and at once cites statistical data on the implementation of secondary education during the years 1966-1979. That is, the titanic struggle of the party for the initial universal education in the 1930's, which played a decisive role in the cultural revolution, is undeservedly passed over in silence. Not a word is said about the realization of 7-year and then--8-year universal education. All of these stages created the prerequisites for the transition, in the mid-1960's, to universal secondary education. And to be silent about them--that is not simply to violate the chronology, but to manifest a lack of knowledge or carelessness toward historical truth.

In such an important part as "National Education--the Basis of the Development of spiritual culture", the influence of national education on the development of literature and art is virtually not investigated. Without any analysis of ideological content, the repertoires of theaters, the titles of films, the number of circles for amateur art activities, club institutions, libraries, and works of literature and art are simply enumerated. In so doing, the author did not regard it as necessary to name a single work of Kirghiz literature, and the name of Chingiz Aytmatov, who is known throughout the world, is merely mentioned. Not a single one of his books is named, not a word about their contents and significance in the development of the spiritual culture of the republic and the entire country. And it comes already as no surprise that the book does not talk about an analysis of the works of the founder of Kirghiz belles-lettres, A. Tokombayev, about the multi-plane novels of T. Sydykbekov, and the poetry of T. Umetaliyev, so loved by the people, and others.

The author displays extremely weak competence in the Leninist ideological-theoretical legacy as well. Thus, in discussing labor education, A. Karypkulov only in passing mentions the manifestation of talents in the people and the whole importance of the solution of the problem of the increase of labor productivity. Meanwhile the main thing in the Leninist teaching on labor

education is the classic prevision and definition of the essence of communist labor, which Lenin characterized as ". . . voluntary labor, labor outside the norm, labor being given without counting on a reward, without a condition concerning reward, labor by the habit of working for the common good." (V. I. Lenin, "PSS" [Complete Collected Works, Vol 40, p 315]).

Leninist thoughts on moral education are expounded still more superficially. In the book there is not a word about such elements of morality as truthfulness and honesty, and about measures for evaluating the moral aspect of man. There is not even a hint to the letters of Lenin to Inessa Armand, in which a whole series of moral problems are broached, including questions of companionship and the interrelations of boys and girls. Passed over in silence is the question of the ability to distinguish genuine morality from external, ostentatious education. Not discussed are such important qualities as internationalism and collectivism, which, according to Lenin, constitute the foundations of morality.

But on the other hand, being far from pedagogy, the author boldly invades the sphere of the methodology of the educational process and takes it upon himself to show "contradictions in the system of education that still exist even in the stage of mature socialism." True, in his view "the predominance of extensive methods of instruction" is supposedly the essential contradiction. If we follow the proposed "logic", then, evidently, intensive methods of instruction must be used in the schools. But those simply do not exist. All of this is nothing else but the mechanical transfer of concepts of economics into the sphere of pedagogy. But in this way one can completely confuse the readers and, above all, teachers and students of the pedagogical VUZ's. The decisions of the party and the government on the school talk about the introduction of active methods of instruction, i. e., the use, in various combinations, of visual, verbal, practical, inductive, deductive and other means of optimizing the complex educational process.

The book reveals elementary lack of knowledge, impermissible license and inaccuracies, and what is more, simply carelessness in the treatment of well-known historical facts. The prerevolutionary journal VESTNIK VOSPITANIYA for some reason became VESTNIK PROSVESHCHENIYA, and the data cited from it are obviously prepared data. Well known is the striking example published in the journal No 1 for 1906, where it was stated that, according to calculations of the Ministry of Education, the elimination of illiteracy of the population in the Caucasus would require 120 years, and in Central Asia--4,600 years! A. Karypkulov writes that the journal supposedly indicated that for the elimination of illiteracy in Russia, including the outlying national districts, it will be necessary to expend 180-300 years. You see, 3 centuries and 46 centuries, it seems, are very different things.

Scientific correctness is not observed in the assessment of the services of Russian scholars, who made a large contribution to the development of the secondary school in Kirghiziya. Moreover, the names of some are confused. Thus, the well-known botanist D. P. Stepanenko became Stepanov. Mention is made of the highly respectable scholar A. A. Valitov, but who left the confines of the republic in the 1930's. At the same time, completely undeservedly ignored are

the names of the great organizers and teachers of the secondary school in the republic T. A. Sukhomlinov, V. V. Lipovich, I. A. Batmanov, F. A. Turdakov, and others, who to the end of their life worked in the republic and made an enormous contribution to the training of highly-skilled personnel for the national economy and culture.

But on the other hand, the book repeats a great number of times the name of the former first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya, T. Usubaliyev, and citations to his work, which by the way bear an exceedingly remote relationship to national education, literally abound. Thereby, evidently, the monograph was placed on a scientific basis inadequate for it. Alas, a foundation it did not turn out to be.

Haste and incompetence of some deductions and conclusions of the author are also manifested in the philosophical aspects of the book. Let us remind the reader: The monograph lay at the basis of a doctoral dissertation in philosophy. But acquaintance with it indicates that the author lacks philosophical culture, and his ability to use the general methods of philosophy and the methodology of dialectical materialism creatively is not developed. Thus, without revealing the generality and universality of the law of the unity and struggle of opposites, and especially its manifestation in nature, society, and human cognition, the author proceeds directly to the examination of the question of the specific nature of the contradictions of the socialist system of national education. Various forms of their manifestation (internal and external, objective and subjective, and others) are exposed. But it is difficult to agree with the conclusion about the character of such contradictions, for in this case the author did not develop more or less acceptable scientific criteria and did not find a logical basis for classification applicable to the subject.

The problem of the **contradictions** of the socialist system of national education is advanced only as the formulation of the question, but in the subsequent parts of the book the indicated forms of the manifestation of contradictions are practically forgotten and are not traced on the basis of any sort of concrete material.

We shall say directly, the book does not allot the proper place to the concretization of the content of the most important philosophical concepts. And without this, any scientific work, all the more so on scientific communism, acquires a superficial, descriptive, and empirical character and finds itself far from philosophy. And in this case, too, without the exposure of the content of the law and the regularities, the theory and principles as philosophical categories, it is impossible to investigate carefully the essence of the historical process of the origin, formation and development of the socialist system of national education.

As a consequence, the special features of the formation and development of national education in the conditions of the non-capitalist transition (including Kirghiziya) to socialism are revealed extremely superficially in the book. Meanwhile the skillful application of the dialectical principle of identity and difference, the common, the separate and the single, would have allowed the author to analyze, from methodologically correct positions of Marxist-Leninist philosophy, to the necessary extent the social structure of Soviet society and

to show the dialectic of the national and international in the sphere of spiritual culture and in the system of the socialist way of life. And the use of the method of extrapolation and scientific prevision would be conducive to the correct representation of the trends of national education in the republic from the past to the present and the future.

But a precise and concrete answer to the question of what research on the system of socialist national education from the viewpoint of the theory of scientific communism signifies is thus not given in the work. At the same time, it touches on many partial and special questions, which have no direct relationship to either philosophy or scientific communism. Is the unjustified volume of the book, which takes up 24 printer's sheets, not obvious from this? You see, it has been a well-known fact for a long time that the quality of a scientific study is determined not by the number of questions put forth and by its volume. Was it not this hastiness and this artificial inflation of the volume to the detriment of scientific quality which served as the basis for the serious reproach addressed to A. Karypkulov from the platform of the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya for not being disinterested in his "scientific" fruitfulness during his work in responsible posts in the Central Committee of the republic.

It can definitely be said that the new monograph under review does not convey new information and does not contain any kind of scientific novelties, and hence also the degree of its practical significance. The book merely collects, to some degree generalizes, and systematizes what, before this author, has been done by other social scientists of the republic. True, this did not prevent the author from not even citing the works of some of them (professors K. Artykbayev, A. Kanimetov, and others). At the same time, many authoritative scholars of the republic (Academician B. Dzhamgerchinov, K. K. Yudakhin, B. M. Yunusaliyev) turned out to be completely forgotten. A detailed literary survey was not given in the book, and continuity even if only with similar works was not revealed. Research is not properly summarized, the scientific results obtained are not formulated in concise form, and, for the reasons stated above, their originality is not demonstrated.

The scientific apparatus of the book is not complete on another plane as well. The latest Soviet and foreign literature on philosophy and scientific communism, especially periodicals, are by far not utilized to the proper degree. Archive materials are completely missing.

Manifestly inadequate attention is given in the book to a critique of bourgeois ideology, anti-Marxist conceptions, and the problem of strengthening counter-propaganda. But on the other hand, there is a predominance of undisputed propositions that have stood up, truisms are repeated, information and facts that have long been known and are widely disseminated are cited: Statistical data, materials of various meetings, aktivs, and conferences, right up to plan fulfillment indicators. A number of propositions are only stated, are declared as finished truth or are examined not in terms of essence, but superficially.

As a result, the position of the author himself, his own opinion, frequently is lost among the multitude of information, citations and borrowings from various sources. Even when he nevertheless decides to set forth his own attitude toward

some insufficiently studied and debatable theoretical and methodological problems, then, too, logical and factual proof, as a rule, is replaced by a saving citation. Omission of that sort are characteristic also of other works of A. Karypkulov, including those published in the Kirghiz language.

Let us summarize what has been said. The monograph "National Education in the Developed Socialist Society", in our view, is written on a low scientific-theoretical and ideological level. The absence of an independent and original scientific view, the author attempts to veil by posing a multitude of problems, not only of social science, but also of other humanities, including pedagogy and linguistics. The impression is created that literally everything is included in the book that the author had ready to hand, including also that about which he has an extremely superficial idea.

Not everywhere are reasonable proportions observed between factual material, its theoretical analysis, and philosophical generalization--the first obviously predominates over the second. The impermissible eclecticism of the work in essence diverted chief attention from the present-day cardinal problems of philosophy, scientific communism, and the methodology of pedagogical science. Moreover, through his trivial arguments, numerous inaccuracies, and serious theoretical and factual errors, the author introduces confusion into the theory and practice of national education.

Thus, the question is legitimate: But did a work with such important flaws deserve advancement to the degree of doctor of philosophy? You see, the book and the dissertation proposed for defense practically fully coincide. Without a doubt, the republication of the book in the Kirghiz language also is mistaken and completely unjustified. We believe that not only the author must bear responsibility for the publication of such an immature and confused monograph, but also those who promoted its publication in Russian and Kirghiz and gave it laudatory reviews lacking in objectivity.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

ArSSR: WATER CONSERVATION, TREATMENT MEASURES INADEQUATE

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 19 Mar 86 p 4

[Article by S. Musayelyan, doctor of technical sciences and professor:
"Resources Are Not Boundless: How the Waters of the Republic's Rivers and Lakes
are Conserved"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] All Soviet people enthusiastically welcomed the Central Committee's Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress and other documents that contain the thorough scientific foundation for the party's higher goals and the key issues of its general line, including social policy.

The party program's mission is to care for the people and their well-being. It is in fact in the social policy that the results of acceleration in the economic sphere show up, that the higher aims of socialism are embodied.

An inseparable part of the party's social policy is concern for environmental conservation and an efficient utilization of natural resources. In this connection, I would like to focus in these remarks on the basic problems of efficiently utilizing and conserving the water resources of the Armenian SSR.

Our republic is one of the dry regions of the country. In terms of a dependable per capita water supply, it occupies one of the last places among the union republics. Thus, we have 7.1 times less water per person in Armenia than the country's average.

Armenia's water resources are used mainly for soil irrigation (about 75 percent) and a water supply for the population, industry and fish breeding. At present, about 4 billion cubic meters are used for all of this annually, or a little over one-half of all the water resources for a year, with average rainfall.

Long-term balances on water resources compiled by the ArSSR Gosplan Research Institute on Planning and Economics have revealed that after 1990 a considerable water shortage will be experienced in the republic if appropriate measures are not adopted. The irregularity of allocating these resources has already occasioned a considerable water shortage in almost one-half of the republic's territory. Under these conditions, besides regulating the flow of river water, exploring for new sources of underground water and the strictest

economizing in all sectors of the country's economy, THE USE OF RECYCLED WATER HAS BECOME VERY URGENT. This problem is closely tied in with water purification and decontamination.

In recent years a lot has been done in the republic to protect water resources from pollution by waste from local municipalities and industrial enterprises, to build up new capacities in water conservation installations, to increase the efficiency of water treatment installations and to construct circulating water supply systems.

Installations for the biological treatment of waste water have been put into operation in Yerevan, Kafan, Kirovakan, Alaverdi, Echmiadzin, Oktemberyan, Ararat, Razdan, Dilizhan, Leninakan and a number of other area centers. Sewage conduits are in operation along the right bank of Lake Sevan, from Sevan to Kakhsi, from Charentsavan to the aeration station in Yerevan and along the Marmarik River. Installations for biological treatment of waste water in Yerevan, Kirovakan, Echmiadzin, Dilizhan and Aparan are expanding.

Construction of a number of installations of the same type is underway in the basins of the Pambak, Debed, Kasakh, Sevdzhur, Gavaraget and other rivers. Work is being carried out for the preliminary treatment of industrial waste water, for introducing circulating and closed cycles in industrial enterprises' water supplies and for sharply decreasing their waste water.

At present 50 percent of all waste water undergoes biological treatment, as compared with 8 percent in 1975. On account of the extensive introduction of circulating and recycled water use in the country's economy, the intake of fresh water has been considerably curtailed.

During the last two five-year plans, more than 170 million rubles has been spent on water conservation measures -- almost double the amount spent during the preceding decade.

HOWEVER WE MUST ADMIT THAT THE WORK UNDER WAY STILL DOES NOT FULLY ANSWER CURRENT NEEDS.

There is still a fairly large amount of waste water being discharged into reservoirs without having been treated. In Yerevan at present only 60 percent of the polluted drainage is purified, in Leninakan and Kirovakan -- 58 and 12 per cent, respectively. Large rivers are still being polluted.

A considerable number of the facilities that discharge waste water into reservoirs without purifying it belong to the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services (about 40 percent of all waste water), followed by facilities of the Yerevan City Council, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, etc.

The Razdan, Kasakh, Sevdzhur, Debed and Vokhchi rivers especially "get it."

Recently an especially alarming situation has developed in the lower flow of the Razdan, where a part of Yerevan's local municipal sewage and waste water

from chemical enterprises is discharged without treatment.

What is the reason for such a situation? First of all, it is due to inadequate attention to this problem on the part of a number of ministries, departments and enterprises. We cannot explain otherwise the fact that annually plans for building and commissioning water conservation and especially treatment facilities are not fulfilled. During the last two five-year plans, the plan was fulfilled throughout the republic as a whole by only 70 percent.

The construction of water conservation facilities is being carried out by the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry in an extremely unsatisfactory manner. Only one-half of the funds allocated for the last five-year plan were utilized. Among those lagging in this area are the Nairit Scientific Production Association and the chemical reactor plant.

We can hardly help being perplexed by last year's fulfillment of the plan for building treatment plants in facilities belonging to the ministries of the Chemical Industry and the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production and the Agro-Industrial Association of the republic.

For a long time the construction of water conservation facilities in the Kirovakan Chemical Plant has dragged out for no good reason; here outmoded equipment is still being used and as a result accidents occur periodically and harmful substances are discharged into the Pambak River.

Here is one more example. The construction of sewage treatment facilities in the town of Spitak was begun in 1969. In recent years only half the capital investments have been utilized.

Biological treatment facilities of the republic's Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services and the former ministries of Agriculture, the Meat and Dairy Industry and the Food Industry work inefficiently. These installations are not provided with qualified service personnel. No attention is given here to timely ongoing and major repairs or to departmental laboratory monitoring.

The situation is aggravated by the fact that in recent years the proportion of contaminants in the composition of waste water from the republic's industrial enterprises and local municipalities has greatly increased. THIS CAUSES DIFFICULTIES IN UTILIZING SURFACE WATER AS WELL. THEREFORE, THE STRATEGY FOR RESOLVING THE PROBLEM OF WATER CONSERVATION BY MEANS OF BUILDING EXPENSIVE AND OPERATIONALLY COMPLEX TREATMENT FACILITIES ALONE SEEMS INEXPEDIENT. Current methods for water treatment, even the most perfected ones, can ensure only 90-95 percent purification. THEREFORE, BESIDES SEWAGE TREATMENT, IT IS ESSENTIAL TO ADOPT THE MOST ENERGETIC MEASURES TO CUT THE CONSUMPTION OF WATER FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES, TO CREATE WASTE-FREE TECHNOLOGIES AND TO INTRODUCE A CIRCULATING AND CLOSED WATER SUPPLY AS WELL AS THE NEUTRALIZATION AND UTILIZATION OF INDUSTRIAL WASTES.

We cannot avoid the following fact: the current procedure for planning, pricing, financing and stimulating, and likewise the system of management, do not always facilitate the development and introduction of reduced-waste

technologies and the resolution of problems connected with the efficient use of water. LITTLE RESEARCH IS BEING CONDUCTED IN THE REPUBLIC ON THE PROBLEM OF USING WASTE WATER, ON THE ECONOMIC VALUATION OF WATER RESOURCES, OR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC LEVERS WHICH WOULD ENHANCE THE COST-ACCOUNTING CONCERN OF ENTERPRISES REGARDING IMPLEMENTING WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES.

It is essential to spur enterprises economically, not simply to implement measures for water conservation but to utilize allotted funds efficiently and purposefully. The motto of water utilization and disposal ought to be the following: to reward the one who saves water and does not pollute it, and to punish financially the one who squanders and pollutes it.

It would be useful for us to imitate Estonia's experience where AN ENVIRONMENTAL FUND has been created FOR THE EFFICIENT USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES -- PUT TOGETHER FROM FINES FOR INEFFICIENTLY USING NATURAL RESOURCES. Territorial and intersectorial problems of nature conservation are being resolved efficiently.

Shortcomings in the conservation of water and other components of nature proceed to a great extent from a low ecological awareness and a deeply rooted consumer's attitude toward nature in some of the population, including some officials.

A consistent scientific resolution of water conservation problems will be the best guarantee of preserving the purity of our rivers and reservoirs and the beauty of our nature.

That is where we all ought to proceed from, regardless of duties, title or time. That is what penetrates the proposition in the new wording of the Party Program, endorsed by the 27th CPSU Congress: "Socialist society, consciously building its own future, accomplishes a planned, careful use of nature... The party considers it essential to strengthen control over the utilization of nature and to develop more extensively the ecological education of the people."

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REGIONAL ISSUES

EXPEDITION TO EXAMINE HUMAN ADAPTABILITY TO DESERT CONDITIONS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 86 p 4

[Article by D. Shchetinin under the "Travels" rubric: "On the Verge of the Impossible"; first paragraph is KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA introduction]

[Excerpts] I would like to know more details about the work of the "Man and the Desert" expedition. I recently had occasion to see the film "720,000 Steps Across the Kara Kum." The film made clear that the expedition is doing much to develop specific recommendations for human behavior under difficult and at times extreme conditions. I think that the newspaper ought to show more interest in presenting such important information to its readers. Or could it be that the possibilities of the expedition have been exhausted?--A. Bazarkin, Karaganda.

A person is mistaken if for some reason he decides that the participants in the Alma-Ata public sports and scientific expedition "Man and the Desert" permanently led by N.N. Kondratenko were satisfied with crossing all of the sands of Kazakhstan and Central Asia (necessarily at the height of the summer heat). On the contrary, a crucial period is beginning in the life of the collective precisely now. The former mountain climbers, having become "men of the desert" are now preparing to climb once again. As you know, it is a fact that the Gobi Desert, which the expedition hopes to cross on foot within the borders of Mongolia during the middle part of this year, is at an elevation of up to 2,000 meters above sea level.

The expedition will cover a route extending more than 400 kilometers. The research program confirmed by the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences provides for the obtaining of scientific data for the development of recommendations on the rationalization of medical and biological provisions and on the functional, psychological and special preparations for highly productive labor under the extreme conditions of the high desert. The fellows will also study the basic factors in the historical experience of the local population in social and ecological adaptation to unfavorable factors of the external environment on human habitation. Medical and biological methods thoroughly tested during numerous previous trips, especially across the Kara Kum, will be useful in the successful resolution of these tasks. The section "Human Ecology" of the scientific council on problems of the biosphere under the presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences is also showing its interest in the work of the

expedition. There will also be tests of new technical means for human survival under conditions identical to those chosen for the experiment.

Will the sportsmen in the upcoming trip take to night life as at Black Sands or will they perform their tasks under the rays of the day star (the sun in the Gobi is no less merciless than over the sands of Central Asia)--no final decision has yet been made on this score. But it was probably not in vain last summer that the expedition made a hop across the desert in southeast Kazakhstan, moving primarily by day. The severity of this experiment is indicated by a fact taken from the diary of N. Kondratenko: some stray clouds appeared over the heads of the tourists for 5 or 10 minutes just two or three times during all of the days of the crossing. But a breeze began to blow and the saving shadow disappeared.... There are weighty pluses in favor of the day version. The results of the recent crossing are valuable precisely in that the sportsmen now know more about the means of fighting the extremely dangerous influence of direct solar radiation on the human organism. This knowledge has become the property of scientists and was written into systems for preparing people for intensive work under the conditions of the superarid zone.

It is appropriate to recall that the system involved in this case did not exist at all prior to the expeditions of the Kondratenko group. Specialists formerly carried out experiments only in desert survival, stresses G.A. Tokmagambetov, chairman of the republic's Geographic Society. The expeditionary research with volunteer sportsmen therefore allowed scientists of different specializations to raise the quality of work in the subject of "man in the desert" and to link it more firmly with the development requirements of the national economy.

Yes, they will always turn to the results obtained in the difficult dispute with the desert where it is a matter of questions in the rapid adaptation of the human organism to active life in the environment of the hot sands. For the first time, for example, answers have been given to complex questions about the equipment for those who of necessity must for a time go to the desert from places with a temperate climate. No less complex problems have been resolved in the organization of the feeding of people in such groups and the selection of a rational work schedule for them. The substantial authority of the data obtained by the expedition in previous campaigns was ensured through the fact that for the first time in world practice it twice overcame great distances in the desert in summer without utilizing camels or motor vehicles.

After the journey of N. Kondratenko and his comrades across the torrid sands, the menacing face of the deserts has lost its frightening mystery not only for specialists but also for all of us. Appreciating this, the presidium of the USSR Geographic Society recently awarded the expedition "Man and the Desert" with a letter of honor. As for the tourists, they are absolutely delighted with the fact that the Alma-Ata "men of the desert" are continually contributing to their favorite pastime, subduing the realm of sands, heat and aridity.. To be sure, Dmitriy Shparo, leader of a well-known polar expedition, responded to N. Kondratenko's proposal that he go to the desert at least once by saying that he cannot imagine how it is possible to stand heat

of more than 40 degrees and he expressed himself quite unequivocally: "In the arctic cold, our backs are always wet under our back packs when we are on the move." Well, everyone has his preference: give some the Arctic or the Antarctic and others the pole of heat.

9746

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3 July 1986

REGIONAL ISSUES

UZBEK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 Jan 86 p 2

[Article: "The Duty of Science--To Serve Progress"]

[Text] Science is always called upon to serve the interests of man and the acceleration of technical and social progress. The tasks set for scientists by the decisions of the April and October (1985) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the instructions of the party and government concerning measures for accelerating scientific and technical progress were discussed at the annual general meeting of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences which was held in Tashkent on 23 January.

Participants in the meeting unanimously approved the declaration of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M. S. Gorbachev, which emphasizes the role of science in the realization of the peaceful strivings and the development of economic and cultural construction and cooperation among nations.

An analysis of the results with which scientific institutions of the republic are approaching the 27th CPSU Congress and the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan were discussed in the introductory statement by the president of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, P. K. Khabibullayev, in the report from the head scientist, Secretary of the Presidium of the Republic Academy of Sciences, Academician of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, D. A. Musayev concerning the results of the activity of the main staff for science in the republic and the plan for scientific research work for this year, in the report from the vice president of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, Academician of the Republic Academy of Sciences E. Yu. Yusupov on fulfillment of socialist commitments by scientific collectives, and speeches by participants at the meeting.

Academic institutes are now conducting research in 47 areas of fundamental and applied sciences. Efforts are being concentrated mainly on solving problems that are most crucial for the national economy of the republic and the country. During the five-year plan more than 1,000 scientific developments have been introduced into various branches of the economy. The economic effect from them has exceeded 3 billion rubles. Every ruble spent on research is returned to the national economy with an average of a five-fold return.

Such are the overall results. But it was also emphasized at the meeting that there are many unsolved problems, shortcomings and omissions. It was pointed out in the speeches that the main ones consist in that the Academy of Sciences has still not become a true directing and coordinating center for scientific thought and activity in the republic, and many large problems which are of primary significance still remain beyond the realm of scientific institutions. The quality of research in a number of institutes is lower than the average level achieved in the country and the restructuring of scientific work and the changeover to intensive methods of organization of science are being carried out slowly.

There are many shortcomings in the development of branches which today determine the content of scientific and technical progress. Uzbekistan has long been renowned not only in our country but also abroad for the scientific mathematics school that has been formed here. But now, when it is especially necessary to expand the sphere of development of mathematics together with associated fields of science--cybernetics, mechanics, physics, astronomy, geology--institutions of the academy cannot be praised for any significant mathematical works of an applied nature. The development of research in the area of activation analysis is lagging behind the demands of the time even though it is the Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan that is the head scientific organization of this profile in the country. The low level of quality of research on solar equipment makes it impossible to introduce into the national economy the additional energy resources that it needs. Fundamental research has not been developed for creating new sources of energy or effective instruments and automated systems for energy use and energy savings. There are no serious theoretical or applied developments in the area of powder metallurgy or plasma atomization or in other areas associated with the intensification of the economy and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

A great deal of attention at the meeting was devoted to problems related to improvement of the agroindustrial complex and intensification of agricultural production. Scientists are in debt to cotton growers--it is necessary to accelerate the creation of systems of machines that provide for comprehensive mechanization, especially highly productive harvesting equipment which would make it possible to solve a critical economic and social problem: harvesting the crops that have been raised without using manual labor. It was noted that not only under the past five-year plan but also for 2.5 decades in institutions of the academy, in spite of the strengthened scientific and technical base, essentially not a single principally new machine has been created for cotton growing and the research of scientists is not moving beyond partial improvement of components of presently existing mechanisms.

It was emphasized at the meeting that these and many other problems which have not yet been properly reflected in the activity of the scientists must be placed at the top of the list of the scientific work for collectives of the republic academy of sciences. In the plan and commitment for this year the main tasks that are envisioned are to increase the effectiveness of science and further strengthen its connection with practice as well as its direction toward solving concrete problems of intensification of production and

acceleration of scientific and technical progress and also tasks having to do with the republic's social development.

The deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers G. Z. Zakhritdinov participated in the work of the annual meeting.

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DELEGATION FROM IZMIR, TURKEY VISITS BAKU

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[Text] The movement of the fraternal cities plays an exceptional role in the struggle made to safeguard general peace and consolidate economic and cultural cooperation among the peoples. This was the main theme of the meeting held with the municipal delegation which has arrived in Baku from Izmir, Turkey. The meeting was held in the Azerbaijan SSR Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Burban (?Ozcheliker), mayor of Izmir and leader of the visiting delegation, briefed the meeting on Izmir City's economic and cultural relations with other cities in the world and explained his impressions concerning the capital of Azerbaijan. He expressed the hope that relations between Baku and Izmir will progress and that this will undoubtedly contribute toward the consolidation of mutual understanding between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Turkey.

The Baku City Soviet Executive Committee received the visiting guests. There they held talks with Zaynalov, chairman of the Baku City Soviet Executive Committee. The members of the delegation also visited the new refinery in Baku, which has been named after Lenin, and learned about the work of the Baku subway and the administration for trolleybus and tramcar services. They also visited [words indistinct] and sites of interest in Baku.

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