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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

SARATOV OBKOM HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR POOR ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by PRAVDA correspondent A. Vorotnikov: "Responding By Deed: At the Plenum of the CPSU Saratov Oblast Committee"]

[Text] Recently the party's Central Committee adopted a decree dealing with the report of the CPSU Saratov Oblast Committee. A thorough and well-principled analysis was made of various aspects of the activities of the party's oblast committee. That document of great political importance became the object of discussion at a plenum of the oblast committee that was held on 8 July.

Saratov Oblast is a major region in the country. It has a highly developed industry, that produces aircraft and machine tools, bearings and electronic computers, crystal and chemical fibers, and many other articles. During recent years the plans for the production of industrial output have been overfulfilled. Fixed assets, as well as apartment buildings and other projects in the social and cultural complex, are being activated in accordance with the assignments. The oblast's agriculture has large opportunities at its disposal. The material-technical base of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes has been reinforced. A large volume of land-reclamation work has been carried out. The area of irrigated land comes to 462,000 hectares.

"But, to our great regret," First Secretary of the CPSU Saratov Oblast Committee, V. Gusev, stated in his report at the plenum, "there are substantial shortcomings in the development of the oblast's economy. This was mentioned in a strict, demanding manner in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee. The large-scale industrial, agricultural, and scientific potential in the oblast is being used with insufficient effectiveness."

What seems to be the problem? How does one explain the serious omissions? First of all, by shortcomings in management on the part of the party's oblast committee.

The organizing, ideological, political-indoctrinational work is still being tied in very poorly with the resolution of the critical tasks in the national

economy. The party's course, aimed at the intensification of social production, is being carried out without the proper persistence.

Here are a few facts that were cited in the report. Equipment is being operated poorly at a number of enterprises in the chemical and machine-tool-building industry and in other branches. The capacities for the production of trolleybuses were used last year by only 79 percent; rubber articles, 55 percent; and mineral fertilizers, 50 percent. Naturally, this results in a reduction in the return on investments. The managers of those enterprises and the party organizations, as a rule, hide behind the shield of what they claim to be objective reasons for their mistakes and their inability to organize the labor productively.

Or take the following phenomenon, which has become a chronic one: the low productivity of the fields and animal farms. For example, in the 8th Five-Year Plan each hectare produced 10.7 quintals of grain, and in the 10th, 12.2. That's a miserly increase! And during the past two years the harvest yield has even dropped. Certain negligent farm managers and the party committee administrators who they lead around by the nose are ready to put the entire blame for everything only upon the weather, but not upon themselves. However, those are the very same climatic conditions under which a number of rayons -- Krasnokutskiy, Piterskiy, Sovetskiy, Fedorovski -- by actively assimilating a scientifically substantiated system of vegetable husbandry, have been producing from two to three quintals more of grain per hectare than the average for the oblast.

The return on the irrigated hectare has literally become the talk of the town. The speaker stated that there has not been any resolution of the basic task -- the obtaining of the planned harvest yield on all irrigated land. Suffice it to state that in Rtishchevskiy, Krasnoarmeyskiy, Yekaterinovskiy, and Voskresenskiy Rayons last year the production was less than 30 quintals of fodder units per hectare, instead of the 50 that had been planned.

In the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, Saratov Oblast was subjected to just criticism for having lost its previous glory as the country's supplier of hard and strong wheat varieties. The report cited the following uncomfortable facts: during the past two years the plan for the procurement of grain from hard wheat was fulfilled by only 3 percent, and strong wheat, 6 percent. During that period, only 23,500 tons of those wheat varieties were sold. What kind of bread-basket for the country is that?

Nor do the animal husbandrymen have any justifications for complacency. For many years the oblast has been unable to reach the goal of producing 2000 kilograms of milk per cow, and the weight increases for cattle and hogs have been low.

What will have to be done? During the remaining years in the five-year plan it will be necessary to increase in industry the volume of production by 32 percent, and consumer goods by a factor of 1.5. In agriculture it will be necessary to bring up the average annual grain production to 7 million tons, and to increase sharply the productivity of animal husbandry. The fulfillment

of the planned program will require the fundamental reorganization of all the work of the party's oblast organization.

And first of all -- First Secretary of the party's Saratov City Committee, Yu. Kochetkov, First Secretary of the Krasnokutskiy Rayon Committee, N. Zhevak, and other speakers said -- it is necessary to get rid of the practice of taking the place of the Soviet and farm agencies, because frequently the city and rayon committees, instead of increasing their demandingness toward them, simply assume their functions. This is felt with particular acuity at the present time in the rural areas, where the rayon committees are resolving the problems for the recently created agroindustrial associations.

Many administrators of party committees are wallowing in a constant personnel turnover. This pertains also to the party's oblast committee and to its departments. A deeply rooted shortcoming is the love of paper-shuffling and red-tape committee meetings, which keep a large number of people away from any active organizing work. The following incident was cited at the plenum. At the party's Novoburasskiy Rayon Committee, 267 decrees were adopted during the past two years. But only a few of them are of a more or less specific nature, when their fulfillment can be verified. What about the other ones? Well, the oblast committee itself in this instance serves as far from the best example. It adopted 286 decrees during the year. Taking its cue from the oblast committee, the oblast administration of agriculture during the past two years sent the rayons 2301 documents. That avalanche of papers is difficult even to read, much less execute.

Various sessions have been a real scourge, First Secretary of the party's Engel's: City Committee, G. Katushev stated. They are held one after the other. Something that has recently become very widespread is the conducting of the so-called radio conferences, which are usually prepared hurriedly and which are usually relatively ineffective. The administrators of farms and enterprises are kept away from their immediate duties and await instructions from the oblast. And this frequently results in report-padding, the stating of facts that are already known.

The work style of the party committee has many facets. But one of the principal ones is the selection, placement, and indoctrination of personnel. And that was thoroughly discussed by the plenum participants. Equipment adjuster at a bearing plant, CPSU Central Committee member G. Fomin; plasterer at Trust No. 7 of Glavprivolzhskstroy, V. Golubeva; secretary of the party committee of the Pushkinskiy Sovkhoz, P. Shvechikhin; and First Secretary of the party's Marx City Committee, V. Kashcheyev stated that the essence of the problem lies in experienced, qualified, and self-motivating people. Practical life shows us that there are no enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes, or sovkhozes which are known beforehand to be backward or poor ones. But there are weak, indifferent administrators, people without that spark of creativity, people who cannot organize the job efficiently and who frequently just tag along after the events.

Saratov Oblast has a large number of talented specialists and skilled organizers. They constitute an inexhaustible reserve for the selection of competent, mature workers of any rank and for the using of them to reinforce any

sector of the national economy. What should be done to assure that they work to the complete measure of their capabilities and strength? The confidence placed in them must be combined with strict demandingness toward them.

Participants at the plenum cited instances of the skillful selection of cadres. For several years in a row Lysogorskiy Rayon was subjected to criticism for serious omissions in the development of agricultural production. But then V. Kalyayev took the helm of the party's rayon committee. He is an agricultural specialist, experienced organizer, and a person with a good knowledge of working with people. With his arrival there was an increase in the activity rate in the party organizations and labor collectives and a noticeable strengthening of discipline. On the local kolkhozes and sovkhozes, people began to introduce more rapidly the achievements of science and advanced practice. All that made it possible for the rayon during the current five-year plan to fulfill the plans for procurements for all types of output from animal husbandry.

A source of great strength is the moral example of the Communist Party member, especially the administrator. He is always in view. People try to keep up with him, to take their example from him. However, as was noted at the plenum, certain officials have been acting in a haughty, conceited manner, surrounding themselves with flatterers, creating around themselves an atmosphere of oversimplification of everything, of servility, and frequently taking the path of deceiving the state, of stealing and abusing their official position. During the past two years alone, the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee six times considered personal cases involving people from Saratov Oblast. During the past year alone, false reporting figures and other instances of improper reporting in local construction organizations more than doubled, amounting to a total of 12 million rubles.

An important place in the report and in the discussion that followed it was given to questions of ideological, mass-political work, to the tasks evolving from the decisions of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the speech at that Plenum by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov. The speakers said that only the close combination of ideological-political work and organizational and economic work provides the necessary effect. It is important to analyze not only the indicators for fulfillment of the production plans, but also the level of discipline, the moral-psychological climate in the labor collectives, the everyday living conditions, and questions of indoctrination. A simplified approach to ideological problems, the avoidance of acute questions, the fear of public statements give rise the workers' dissatisfaction. In the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the report of the party's oblast committee it is justifiably indicated that political-indoctrinational work in the oblast does not yet meet the requirements of the June Plenum of the Central Committee.

N. Shabanov, editor of the KOMMUNIST oblast newspaper, remarked that the party guidance of the press is not yet at the proper level. Quite frequently the journalists are used for purposes other than their basic ones -- they are used in operations on the farms and are required to grow fodder crops or vegetables. Many party committees remain silent about sharp comments that are made and

fail to react to criticism in the press. And the oblast committee, unfortunately, reconciles itself to this.

The fight against violators of discipline, against poor business practices, and against lack of organizational spirit is being waged insufficiently in a number of places. This can be used to explain the fact that during the past year the losses of work time at the industrial enterprises in the oblast came to more than 500,000 man-days, as a result of which the state failed to receive output valued at more than 40 million rubles. That is one of the reserves! The situation is no better in the rural areas. Because of absenteeism and administrative leave, during that same period there was a loss of more than 1,330,000 man-days, or more than one-sixth of the man-days per worker. The party committees, the plenum participants said, must penetrate more deeply into the affairs of the labor collectives, into the life of the primary party organizations, must create there an atmosphere of high demandingness and develop in people a profound respect for order and Soviet laws, and a well-recognized sense of responsibility to society.

The progress of the plenum confirmed that the people of Saratov have large potential capabilities and have a burning desire to correct the shortcomings that were noted in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee. Those who spoke made specific recommendations for implementing that which was planned. They expressed their readiness to direct all their energy, knowledge, and experience toward the resolution of the tasks advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress and by the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

A statement was made at the plenum by the chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee, Ye. K. Ligachev.

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CSO: 1800/1517

INTERNATIONAL

ALEKSANDROV CLAIMS U.S. WILLING TO USE WAR FOR POLITICAL, ECONOMIC ENDS

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 11 Jun 83 p 3

[APN [Novosti News Agency] item by Anatoliy Aleksandrov, academician, President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, under rubric "For Peace and International Security": "Lessons of the Past and the Chief Task of the Present"]

[Text] The question of the necessity to "learn how to think a new way," which question was posed several decades ago by Einstein and Russell, is taken on particular acuity precisely in our time.

Mankind today already knows quite accurately that the natural resources that it has at its disposal are exhaustible, and that process is proceeding at extremely rapid rates. Many countries have been experiencing extraordinarily great difficulties, for example, with regard to energy raw materials, primarily such an important one as petroleum. Without petroleum and the products made from it, it is practically impossible to imagine the modern world. And yet the amount of petroleum on the planet is sufficient, according to forecasts, to last only 30-40 years.

One can also predict with sufficient conviction the deadlines for the exhaustion of other energy resources. There is enough gas to last for about 50 years, and enough coal to last 150.

What, then, will happen with the development of the industrial potential of mankind when the use of these energy resources first proves to be seriously limited, and then completely inadmissible?

What is to be done with the problem of providing mankind with foodstuffs? Because, according to an estimate of the World Health Organization, by the end of the century alone mankind can lose, as a result of a shortage of foodstuffs, 500-600 million persons, including approximately 200 million children.

The emergency situations which are being discussed are not, however, ones that are leading mankind down a blind alley. Today's development of science, and particularly physics, biology, and chemistry, gives one complete justification for asserting: we people are completely capable of resolving both the food supply problem and the energy problem for an unlimited period of time.

Soviet scientists have carried out a careful study of the capabilities of the prolonged providing of energy to all mankind, primarily by using nuclear

energy. According to our data, mankind in the future will be able to provide itself with energy in any scope necessary for its existence and development. The deadlines which we operate with in this instance and which we consider to be realistic ones are millenia. Those deadlines are based on well-substantiated computations that do not include within themselves even the prospect of the development of thermonuclear power engineering, which currently is approaching the time of its realization and which is capable of opening up before people truly unlimited horizons.

Having the opportunity to develop energy engineering indefinitely, mankind will be able to use completely different resources than it is using today. For example, the ores located at much greater depths, or many synthetically created materials.

By using these and other achievements of science, by using that which our genetics and our biotechnology of all types are already capable of giving us, we can completely resolve the food problem for the entire population of the earth, even if that population doubles or triples.

But we can also do something else: we can lose in a worldwide thermonuclear catastrophe, as a minimum, half of mankind and can completely lose its future. It is no secret that the state of affairs in the modern world does not allow us to write out a promissory note for mankind for its existence for which we attempted to project the problems and resolutions in the field of that same area of energy engineering. And here it is necessary to change over from questions of science to the area of politics, and to analyze the opposition between the two sociopolitical systems and their attitude toward the future.

As is well known, statements about strivings to see the future of mankind provided for, and about the love of peace and the love of mankind, have been made both in Washington and in Moscow. For decades, however, words such as these have been followed by dissimilar deeds. We consider to be possible the prolonged coexistence of countries with different social systems. But the United States poses as a condition for peace the annihilation of socialism. I would like to recall that practically immediately after World War II, in which the Soviet Union lost 20 million citizens, people in the United States began writing and speaking actively about the "Soviet threat." American magazines of the late 1940's and early 1950's printed maps showing the striking range of American aviation from European and Asian bases, which at that time numbered approximately 50, with those strikes delivering preventive nuclear blows at the USSR. The purpose of the attack was formulated as "chasing Russia behind the Urals."

The Soviet Union had not yet created any nuclear weapons (we began working on them 4-5 years later than Germany and the United States), when Washington began to develop a plan for a nuclear war against the USSR -- Operation Dropshot. According to that plan, which was approved by President Truman, the total nuclear war against the Soviet Union was supposed to begin in 1957. But that plan, which was not carried out for a number of substantial objective reasons, of which the chief reason was the fear in the United States that there would be a retaliatory nuclear strike, was not the last plan of this type.

In the 1970's it became obvious that an attack on the USSR would cause an "unacceptable" damage to the aggressor country. It was at that time that the process of the easing of tension, the establishment of smooth relations among countries, and the attempts to organize peaceful coexistence began. The initiative in this direction belonged to the Soviet state. That, unconditionally, does honor to our country and its government. But the arms race, as you and I know, has not abated.

Moreover, in the early 1980s it took on colossal dimensions. Ascribing to the Soviet Union certain "destabilizing intentions," the United States, before the eyes of all the world, is itself openly destabilizing the situation. That pertains both to Europe, which the United States intends to convert into its nuclear-missile forward position, without especially concealing the wild ideas of waging a "limited" war far from its own home. It pertains also to other parts of the world in which the United States has far from a passing interest precisely as sources of raw materials. Unlike the Soviet Union, which has a sufficiently large quantity of energy resources and all kinds of mineral raw materials, the United States, as is well known, has to import approximately 35-40 percent of the mineral raw materials that it uses and approximately one-half the energy-producing raw materials. And it is precisely there, in the United States (and by no means in the Soviet Union, which lives by depending upon its own resources and which energetically provides them to help the other socialist and developing countries and is also ready to trade in these resources on the basis of mutual advantage with the capitalist countries), that summonses have been issued repeatedly to apply military force to provide that country with raw materials.

Instead of searching for the path to a common peaceful future, the United States in our time prefers to carry out the search for different versions for preparing for a war against the Soviet Union, and against socialism as a political system.

I cannot fail to recall in this regard the extremely dangerous plan to place additional American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The placement of those new medium-range means, which, according to the American plans themselves, are the first-strike weapon, would create for our country a new strategic situation. I might recall that, unlike the USSR, the United States has never pledged not to be the first to employ thermonuclear weapons. One can imagine in this regard what danger would threaten our continent if there proved to be launched -- whether it be even as a result of error, or accidentally -- only one "Euromissile." It takes only 5-7 minutes for a Pershing-2 to fly to its target, and that amount of time, as you and I realize, would be infinitesimally small for the other side to make a well-grounded decision. The short period of time creates special danger.

The risk of nuclear war with the appearance of new missiles, thus, would grow tremendously. Life in Europe would prove, in essence, to be life on the edge of a volcano. I am not even speaking of the risk linked with the existence in the United States of plans for the pre-emptive application of new missiles, which are supposed to inflict colossal damage to the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. True, no one should have any doubts on this score: the Soviet Union would not offer the attacking side the opportunity to avoid a retaliatory strike. The vengeance would prove to be inevitable.

As for the losses that the United States would suffer at such time, one can only guess. I would like to cite in this regard one circumstance, which is well known to specialists in the area of nuclear energy engineering. It is linked with the possibility of striking blows at nuclear electric-power stations. That possibility was analyzed by SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN magazine. (The Soviet proposal that weapons not be employed to destroy nuclear electric-power stations, as is well known, was not accepted.) The delivery of strikes of this sort would mean the appearance around the nuclear electric-power stations, for a distance of hundreds of kilometers, of space that is unsuitable for life. And the countries that would suffer the most are the ones in which nuclear power engineering exists in the most concentrated form, and the countries which are relatively small in area.

Our country, at the present time, has only a few nuclear electric-power stations. Their rated capacity is 15 million kilowatts. In the United States the rated capacity is 65 million kilowatts. It is obvious that, in the event of an exchange of nuclear strikes, the United States will have a much greater risk than the Soviet Union, which, incidentally, unlike the United States, has pledged that, under no circumstances, will it be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The planet on which you and I live does not give a person justification for doubting about its suitability for the existence and development of life for millions of years. All the questions which today are known as the global, urgent ones, can be resolved by the joint efforts of people, by the joint work of scientists. And the means for those solutions, unconditionally, could be found, if mankind could find within itself the wisdom and the strength to reject wars as an instrument for the resolution of its problems.

The necessity of thinking in a new way and of acting in a new way is actually a vital necessity. It seems to me that mankind has matured to that point. Only the cooperation between the states with different systems and different levels of development can lead in the final analysis to a mutually acceptable resolution of all the tasks that today confront states and peoples. And it seems to me that it is a job for mankind as a whole to force the governments to move specifically along that path: the only path that is worthy of man.

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CSO: 1807/309

USSR 'PREPARED TO CONSIDER' SOVIET TERRITORY, BALTIC IN NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 26, 3-10 Jul 83 p 5

[Article by Valery Davydov]

[Text]

The North of Europe

How can one fence oneself off from the catastrophic aftermath of nuclear war? This pressing question confronts the nations of Northern Europe in connection with the plans hatched by the USA and NATO to deploy medium-range missiles on the European continent in 1983.

Legal formalization of a non-nuclear status and the receipt of guarantees from nuclear powers on the non-use of nuclear weapons against them — such is the realistic way of ensuring their security. On Finland's initiative, such a project has been discussed in North European countries since 1963. However, the Reagan administration has brought unprecedented pressure to bear on the northern capitals for fear that a nuclear-free zone will hamper NATO's long-term nuclear preparations in the whole of Western Europe.

Under Washington's pressure, some NATO member-states have taken actions at variance with their non-nuclear status. Norway has taken part in planning the nuclear strategy and building the infrastructure of the NATO bloc. In 1980 it signed an agreement with the USA on the storage of American heavy military equipment on its territory. In 1981, Denmark concluded a similar agreement with the USA. The military and political leaders of these countries refuse to give unconditional

assurances that their territory is not used for the transit of nuclear arms in peacetime. And yet, it is common knowledge that the American Rapid Deployment Force, which will use the military hardware stored in Northern Europe, has tactical nuclear weapons in its arsenal.

In the event of a situation's crisis-like development, NATO intends to use the airfields and communication posts on the territory of Norway, Denmark, and Iceland for stationing strategic bombers carrying nuclear weapons. The flight trajectories of the American missiles targeted on the USSR from the British Isles will pass over the territory not only of Norway, but also of neutral Sweden, as well as of Finland.

These facts show that, in view of the actions of the USA and NATO, the probability of the use of nuclear weapons has sharply increased, and continues to increase, in the North of Europe as well. That is the reason why the Social-Democratic parties and trade union confederations, politicians, and public figures of North European countries have come out for the unconditional establishment of a nuclear-free zone.

The Soviet Union has often stressed that it is prepared to assume the commitment not to use nuclear weapons against the countries of Northern Europe which will be parties to the nuclear-free zone, i. e., which will renounce the production, acquisition, and deployment of nuclear weapons on their territories.

This guarantee on the part of the Soviet Union, it was noted in

authoritative Soviet circles, could be formalized by concluding either a multilateral agreement with its participation or through bilateral agreements with each of the countries belonging to the zone. Moreover, the USSR does not make its obligations conditional on a favourable attitude to the zone on the part of other nuclear powers, although, understandably, the security of the parties to the zone would be more reliably ensured if guarantees of respect for the non-nuclear status were also given by the NATO nuclear states.

Taking into account the wishes voiced in a number of Scandinavian countries, the Soviet Union would also be prepared to consider the question of some measures — weighty ones — regarding its own territory adjacent to the nuclear-free zone in the North of Europe. These measures would make a contribution to the strengthening of a nuclear-free status, said Yuri Andropov at the recent Soviet-Finnish talks in Moscow. The Soviet Union, he emphasized, would be ready to discuss a nuclear-free status for the Baltic Sea region as well.

The Balkans and the Mediterranean

The idea of nuclear-free zones enjoys popularity in the Balkans as well. Many Mediterranean countries

have shown an interest in it. In 1981, Bulgaria suggested that a meeting be held between the leaders of the Balkan countries to discuss the given problem. This initiative has found favourable response in Yugoslavia and Romania, and also Greece, on whose territory American nuclear weapons are stationed.

The importance of establishing a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans is due to their geographical position and their immediate proximity to such an inflammable region as the Middle East.

The Mediterranean has become an area where warships of the US Sixth Fleet, having nuclear weapons on board, constantly cruise. In Italy, practical preparations are already underway for the deployment of American cruise missiles.

If deployed in Western Europe, cruise missiles will receive not only eastward but also southward orientation and become an instrument of nuclear blackmail with regard to African Mediterranean countries.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly stated that it favours withdrawal from the Mediterranean of ships carrying nuclear weapons, renunciation of the deployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of non-nuclear Mediterranean countries, and adoption of commitments by the nuclear powers not to use nuclear weapons against any Mediterranean country which does not allow the deployment of these weapons on its territory.

Central Europe

The movement for the establishment of nuclear-free zones now extends to countries traditionally considered dependable allies of the USA and which in the past willingly allowed their territories to be used for the deployment of American nuclear weapons. Thus, hundreds of municipalities in Britain, the Benelux countries, and the FRG have declared their territories nuclear-free zones. The movement for nuclear-free zones is gaining momentum in Portugal and Italy. It is becoming obvious that the risk of nuclear confrontation would considerably diminish if nuclear weapons were taken out of Central Europe where the armed forces of

NATO and the Warsaw Treaty come into contact.

The Soviet Union regards with understanding the concern of all European countries for their security from nuclear threats. It has repeatedly stressed that if the possibility of establishing a nuclear-free zone appears in some part of Europe, the USSR will give the most vigorous support to practical steps in this direction.

When the Swedish government approached the USSR and other Warsaw Treaty member-states, as well as the NATO member-countries, with a proposal to set up in Europe an approximately 300-km-wide zone free from "battlefield nuclear weapons", the Soviet Union took a positive view of this initiative.

Considering the capabilities of today's tactical air force and the growing range of operational-tactical missiles, which are the basic components of battlefield nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union suggested, for purposes of lowering the nuclear threat more effectively, that the width of the proposed zone be increased to 500-600 km, i.e., 250-300 km to the west and east of the line of contact of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO member-countries.

In the event of a conflict outside the continent

Substantiating the unacceptability for the West of the plans for nuclear-free zones in Europe, the Atlantic ideologues argue that only NATO's "deterrence policy", drawing on the first use of nuclear weapons, has made it possible to preserve peace in Europe throughout the postwar years. Nuclear-free zones, they claim, will weaken the strategy of the so-called military containment of the USSR. This thesis serves as a camouflage for those self-seeking plans which the American ruling circles have for the "nuclear presence" in Europe.

Let us note in this connection that US nuclear weapons on the European continent are by no means considered

by Washington's military and political leaders as intended solely for the "defence" of Europe. The forward-based systems in Europe are the ones to be used first, no matter in whatever part of the globe an American-Soviet conflict should break out.

The postwar period witnessed quite a few examples in which Washington was haughtily prepared to place the very physical existence of Europe at stake. Such was the case in the early 1950s when President Truman threatened to use nuclear weapons in Korea, and the political leaders of Western Europe had to come forward with protests. A similar situation arose during the US aggression in Vietnam. In 1973, during the Middle East crisis, the threat of a nuclear conflict compelled the West Europeans temporarily to close down all American bases so as not to draw a retaliatory strike on themselves in the event of Washington's unleashing a nuclear war. A very similar situation almost arose in 1980 during the American-Iranian crisis, when the Carter administration threatened to use nuclear weapons in the Persian Gulf zone. It has been estimated that, all in all during the postwar period, the USA resorted to the threat of using nuclear weapons on more than 20 occasions, putting Western Europe's vital interests at stake.

The USA's assertion of the possibility of "limiting" a nuclear war or even winning a "protracted" nuclear war sound ominously cynical for densely populated Europe. The old continent will survive neither a "limited" nor, moreover, a "protracted" nuclear war; its civilization will simply be destroyed - such is the conclusion of the most authoritative experts both in the East and West. Nevertheless, Washington has called upon Europe to pay (at the price of suicide) for the American "nuclear guarantees" in the periods of conflicts it lets loose in other regions of the world.

Latin American example

In a situation when the lot of being a "nuclear hostage" is becoming

increasingly unbearable for the Europeans, while the tactics of gross pressure are misfiring, the NATO leaders invent new methods and arguments.

Washington never ceases bullying its allies with claims that in the event that nuclear-free zones are set up, the risk of military operations with the use of conventional weapons will increase. Moreover, it deliberately hushes up one fact: the core of the Treaty on the Mutual Non-Use of Military Force and the Maintenance of Relations of Peace, which the Warsaw Treaty member-states proposed to conclude with the NATO countries in January 1983, is made up of mutual commitments not to be the first to use not only nuclear, but also conventional weapons, and military force generally, against each other.

In the United States, it is alleged that nuclear-free zones may bring unilateral advantages to the USSR. For instance, a nuclear-free zone in the North of Europe will include the territory of some NATO allies of the USA and may, it is averred, limit that bloc's freedom of action. But, on the other hand, a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans will include the territory of some Warsaw Treaty countries. Such a limitation of the freedom of action does not in the least embarrass either the Soviet Union or its friends.

The Atlantic ideologues claim that nuclear-free zones are possible only if they are outside the reach of nuclear weapons. However, the existence

since 1967 of a nuclear-free zone in Latin America proved that, although theoretically a nuclear strike can be delivered to Latin American countries, nevertheless, all nuclear countries without exception have, given legal guarantees not to do this. In Latin America, these international guarantees of a non-nuclear status are considered quite sufficient and reliable.

Rights — legal and moral

The idea of setting up nuclear-free zones enables the nations of Europe to make a tangible contribution to nuclear disarmament and the guarantee of security. The more countries that refuse to allow their territory to be used for the deployment of nuclear weapons, and the more juridical impediments to their use there are, the lesser the risk that they will ever be put to use.

The European countries not possessing nuclear weapons and not allowing their deployment on their territory, have every legal and moral right to demand of all nuclear states the organizational formalization of security guarantees, of their non-nuclear status.

INTERNATIONAL

KAVERZNEV TV FILM ON AFGHANISTAN DISCUSSED

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 24, 16 Jun 83 p 11

[Article by Yu. Kulikov: "The Afghan Diary of Alexander Kaverznev"]

[Text] On the morning of March 30th while staying in the hotel "Ariana" in Kabul I turned on the television set. A routine news release. And suddenly--a picture of Aleksandr Kaverznev in a black border. How can I convey the stunning pain and dismay at this news about the sudden death of a comrade-journalist?

Having come to Kabul only several days ago from difficult assignments in the provinces we celebrated together the Afghan New Year in the press office of "Komsomolka". Kaverznev was the soul of the gathering. He shared his impressions of the trips and made a toast, remembered by all, that to write well about this country and to photograph it well is impossible without sincere love for the Afghans. And a day later I saw him off to Moscow. At the airport Aleksandr Aleksandrovich said, as if was returning to the last night's conversation, "I feel that the film is almost ready. We shot ten thousand meters of film. It will be enough for two films. But it is not the footage that matters. A lot is dear to me here and I will try to convey that."

He remained in my memory as composed, tender and somewhat ironic. This is, evidently, the way Kaverznev remained in the memory of millions of TV viewers. On the screen he was not insincere, he was himself. Just as in real life. Certainly, this evoked the affection, sympathy and trust of friends and strangers. We said goodbye after agreeing on a meeting date back home. As it turned out, we said goodbye forever.

And nonetheless the film appeared. Arriving in Moscow, Kaverznev immediately started his work. He was in a hurry, as any master who has something to say. Alas, 5 days later he died. Meningitis.... The tension and the constant overload of assignments took their toll and his weakened body could not overcome the disease. The doctors believe that if he had turned to them in time a happy outcome would have been possible. But Kaverznev was the kind of person who cared little about his own health.

The diaries remain. Aleksandr Aleksandrovich scrupulously, day by day, took notes in Afghanistan. The notes even allowed his friends to complete the telefilm. And so it was named--"The Afghan Diary" (director B. Gorbachev, cameramen V. Stepanov, sound operator V. Avdeyev).

Now, when hundreds of letters come on Central Television, with poetry dedicated to Kaverznev, with requests to tell about the loved television journalist or to send his photo for the school museum, the film, released by the creative association "Ekran", will be to some degree the answer to his sincere fans, one more last and heart-breaking meeting with the popular political commentator. More than once the charismatic, friendly face of Aleksandr Aleksandrovich will appear on the screen, there will be the sound of his quiet, confident voice, parts of his diaries will provide the commentary for the tense, sometimes dramatic events happening in the film.

FROM THE DIARIES. "Evening, Sunday, February 27. Two hours ago we returned from the assignment. Heard whistle of bullets today. We with the movie camera...went in line one after another. One by one, on a mountain path.... Afterward we returned to the place of descent.... A unit of the Afghan Peoples Army established control over the ravine. A difficult operation. FROM THE DIARIES. "Very beautiful there, in the mountains. The mountain people appear to be honest and proud people. Their little plots, emerald-green with the first spring grass, are amazing. How many generations, how many years and how much labor!... This land is won from the rocks.... And then there was thunder. But not the spring thunder. The sound of artillery fire was echoing back and forth through the ravines. And the whole day the incessant whirr of helicopters, whose sound after 3 days I no longer regarded as noise but as silence."

He flew a lot in one month: Jalalabad, Quandahar, Panjsher, Kabul Province. Camera fixes on eastern-stule unhurried conversations with dekhans, a thoughtful dialogue with a mullah, a politically passionate argument with those who help the counterrevolution. Aleksandr Aleksandrovich was, and I am witness to it, a man without fear, an eager, restless reporter. When a scene showing the Basmachs was called for, he was not satisfied with a meeting with arrested bandits, but went to a kishlak where, as he knew, the Dushmans come down from the mountains, and photographed them in spite of the danger.

The "Afghan Diary" contains an abundance of meetings, quite often risky, lots of unexpected and impressions. And most importantly Kaverznev was not mistaken--in the film one can sense a genuine love for Afghanistan, respect for its history and traditions, and deep thoughts about the fate of the April revolution. The TV viewers can see it all themselves by watching "The Afghan Diary" today. On the day of Aleksandr Kaverznev's 51st birthday.

12422

CSO: 1807/298

INTERNATIONAL

ACTIVITIES OF ANGOLAN DELEGATION IN GEORGIA RECOUNTED

Angolan Delegation's Arrival in Georgia

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 Jun 83 p 3.

/Text/ The Days of the Peoples' Republic of Angola, which are taking place in the Soviet Union, are continuing in our republic. An Angolan delegation headed by member of the Executive Committee of the National Peoples' Assembly, who is also the Chief of the Production Department of the MPLA /Peoples' Movement for the Liberation of Angola/ (Labor Party) from the Province of Uambo, Antonio Hasiliva Hordenpro da Mata, has come to Tbilisi to participate in the festivities. Also in the delegation was the Vice President of the Angolan League of Friendship with the USSR, Joachim Cabral, and the chief of a League department, Mario Herra.

The delegation was accompanied by a folklore ensemble, which will acquaint Georgians with the songs and dances of their people.

At the House of Culture of the Communications Workers the Angola Days celebration in the Georgian SSR got underway. The major exhibition of photographs, which was located in the foyer, tells of the labor workdays and holidays of the friendly people.

The chairman of the presidium of the Georgian Society of Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Nations, G. Meladze, and the minister of education of the republic, O. Kinkladze, spoke at the opening ceremony and warmly greeted the Angolan visitors. They noted that interrelationships between the USSR and the Peoples' Republic of Angola are developing successfully on the basis of the Agreement for friendship and cooperation, which was concluded between the governments of our two nations. The Soviet Union Days which were a great success two years ago in Luanda and other Angolan cities were a contribution to the development of these relations.

The chief of the Angolan delegation, Antonio Hasiliva Hordepro da Mata, expressed gratitude to the residents of Tbilisi for their warm welcome. He said that following the victory of the Peoples' Revolution in Angola in 1975 the nation began to pursue the path of socialist development and that it achieved a great deal during those years. Free medical care and education were introduced. But the revolution is encountering the cruel resistance of international imperialism led by the USA, which, in using the reactionary forces of the UAR, is conducting an undisguised war against the Angolan Republic. But the Angolan people, he emphasized, believe in the justice of their struggle and are certain that victory will be theirs. This belief is based upon the support of all progressive forces of humanity and primarily that of the Soviet people.

Those in attendance greeted the performance of the Angolan folklore ensemble warmly. (GruzINFORM)

Meeting at Rustavi Metals Plant

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Jun 83 p 3

/Text/ "Victory for the People of Angola" and "Long Live Soviet-Angolan Friendship" - these slogans set the tone for the well-attended meeting that was held at the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant.

Senior foreman I. Gutkin, electrician T. Merabishvili and others, who gave speeches at the meeting, spoke of their solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Angolan people against racism and apartheid and for the independence of their fatherland.

The speakers stated that they believe that the Angolan people will not falter under the pressure of the forces of reaction because they are fighting for a just cause. They said that they also believe that a free Angola will never give in to the horrors of slavery and national suppression.

Those who spoke on behalf of the Angolan delegation included the chief of the department of the Angolan League for Friendship with the Soviet Union in Herra Province, Mario Herra, who emphasized that the sincerity with which the workers of Georgia and all Soviet people greet the representatives of Angola once again attests to the lasting friendship between the peoples of our nations.

The Angolan guests toured the pipe rolling and Marten furnace shops of the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant, showed interest in safety practices, the length of the work day and industrial processes. The leader of the Angolan delegation, Antonio Hasiliva Hordepro da Mata, told a GruzINFORM correspondent: "this grandiose industrial complex is making an enormous impression upon us. We have become more familiar with the steel founders, whose labor becomes part

of the labor of all people of the Soviet Union. It is the more esteemed and important because the economy of any nation starts with the smelting of metal. The new experience and what we have seen of how work is organized are things that we will take home with us so that we can implement Soviet methods of work."

The photograph and book exhibitions, which tell of the successes of the Angolan people in building a new life and of Soviet-Angolan cooperation, were opened in the House of Culture of the Chemical Industry Workers of the Azot Production Association, which is a collective member of the Society for Friendship Between the USSR and Angola.

Secretary of the Rustavi City Party Committee, S. Amiridze, who spoke about the past and present history of the city of metallurgists, greeted the guests.

The Angolan folklore ensemble gave a concert at the House of Culture of the Chemical Industry Workers.

Angolan Delegation's Departure

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Jul 83 p 3

/Text/ The Angolan Days celebration has come to an end in the Georgian SSR. On 29 June the guests departed Tbilisi for Moscow. Prior to leaving, the head of the Angolan delegation, Antonio Hasliva Hordeproda Mata, gave an interview to a GruzINFORM correspondent /Georgian Information Service/.

"We are leaving with a feeling of tremendous gratitude toward the Georgian people for their cordiality and hospitality. During our stay we have managed to see and learn a great deal about how the Soviet people live. Familiarity with the achievements of Soviet Georgia has convinced us of the enormous possibilities of true socialism.

"In the difficult conditions of war Angola is finding it possible to bring about social changes, to fight against illiteracy and to be concerned about the development of culture. It is not easy for us to build a new life, but we hope that these difficulties will be overcome. The support of all progressive forces of humanity and primarily that of the great Soviet people provides us with assurances of this. The help that the Soviet Union and other socialist nations are giving us cannot be given a price tag. In the province of Uambo, which I represent, Soviet specialists are helping us to develop our national economy, are concerned about the health of our people and are teaching them to read and write.

"To implement plans for social and economic progress the Angolan people need peace. The people of the entire world need peace. The Peoples' Republic of Angola and all of its workers fully support the peace initiatives of the Soviet government.

"In conclusion I want to express my confidence that these Angolan Days in the USSR which we have spent in Georgia, just as the Soviet Union Days that were held two years ago in Angola with the participation of Georgia, will serve to further strengthen the friendship between the people of Angola and the Soviet Union."

8927

CSO: 1830/325

INTERNATIONAL

PHOTO IDENTIFIED AS NICARAGUAN REBELS, SANDINIST MILITIA

[Editorial Report] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian and English No 23, 3 June 1983 publishes on pages 22-23 a 1,000-word Yu. Gudkov article "A Formula for Failure" criticizing alleged U.S. plans for intervention in Central America and specifically to aid anti-Sandinist rebels in Nicaragua. The article is accompanied by a photograph of a group of men carrying portable rocket launchers shown against a jungle background; it is attributed to TIME magazine and captioned: "Washington has armed these Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries, who have returned to their country with one goal--to overthrow the legal government." In fact, the picture was published in TIME on 9 May 1983 on page 20, where it was attributed to Nachtwey-Black Star and captioned: "Helping the United States put pressure on the Sandinista regime: contras, armed with rocket launchers, on a mission inside their native Nicaragua." Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 4 June 1983 publishes the same photograph on page 5 accompanying a 200-word roundup of TASS reports on the dispatch of U.S. Green Berets and military advisers to Central America and on the Richard Stone mission to Latin America, under the headline "Washington Takes Aim at Central America." However, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA identifies the picture as "a detachment of the Sandinist People's Militia."

CSO: 1807/321

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

BANGLADESHI COMMUNISTS IN UZBEKISTAN--(UZTAG) Activists of the Communist Party of Bangladesh have become acquainted with the life of the republic. They visited the Tashkent branch of the Central V. I. Lenin Museum and the republic Exhibition of Economic Achievements; they visited the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. The guests made a trip to Samarkand. [Text] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 2 Jul 83 p 1]

CSO: 1807/315

NATIONAL

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES USSR, GEORGIAN ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 2 Jul 83 pp 1, 2

[Speech by CPSU Central Committee Politburo Candidate Member and GCP Central Committee First Secretary E. A. Shevardnadze at joint jubilee scientific session of the USSR and GSSR academies of sciences in Tbilisi 1 July 1983: "A Celebration of Leninist Friendship of Peoples, a Celebration of Great Soviet Science"]

[Text] Dear comrades!

Esteemed Anatoliy Petrovich!

Today Soviet Georgia has a great international celebration, a celebration of Leninist friendship of peoples, a celebration of great Soviet science. On this important day the GCP Central Committee, the GSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the GSSR Council of Ministers have directed me to address you, outstanding representatives, organizers, and directors of Soviet science, and express our feelings of profound respect and sincere gratitude. The fact that this joint jubilee scientific session of the USSR and GSSR academies of sciences, dedicated to the 200th anniversary of the Georgiyevsk Treaty, is being held in the capital city of our republic is a bright confirmation of the correctness of the path chosen by our forefathers, the vitality of the Leninist national policy and the brotherhood of the peoples of the great Land of the Soviets.

Two hundred years ago in the Georgiyevsk Fortress in the North Caucasus a document was signed which became history's first official manifesto of the friendship of the Russian and Georgian peoples, reflecting precisely the unity of their aspirations, formed on the basis of centuries of development of diplomatic, cultural, and finally personal human ties. All subsequent history has convincingly demonstrated that any other decision, any other choice would have led to a national catastrophe for the Georgian people.

To evaluate properly the significance of the Georgiyevsk Treaty we must first of all answer the question, What might have happened if Georgia had not concluded this historic manifesto of friendship with Russia?

We can say with all clarity that Georgia would have been physically and spiritually destroyed or fully assimilated.

A graphic example of historical salvation can be seen in Soviet Adjaria, the centenary of whose restoration to Mother Georgia with the help of liberating Russian soldiers was solemnly celebrated in Georgia several years ago.

The flowering of the economy and culture of Soviet Adjaria as part of the Georgian SSR, on the one hand, and the medieval backwardness and assimilation of their kinsmen living outside our country, surely constitute clear examples of historical salvation and historical doom! Two historic destinies--two social and national portraits of two worlds! The history of the past 2 centuries since the Georgiyevsk Treaty clearly demonstrates that the Georgian people, a people of ancient and unique culture, could have traveled on the highway of world civilization only in company with Russia, with the help of Russia.

The Georgiyevsk Treaty played a beneficial role in the destinies of the Abkhazian and Ossetian peoples as well as all the peoples of the Caucasus.

In making the historic decision of friendship with Russia, our wise and far-sighted forefathers had in mind not least the Russian national character, the Russian people's inherent feelings of justice, goodness, and humanism.

Akakiy Tsereteli, that great classic of Georgian literature, wrote: "...We have loved Russia, loved her as a mother, always drawing closer to her, living with her interests, sharing her joys and her sorrows."

These words express the thoughts and aspirations of all generations of Georgians. It seems only natural to us, therefore, that Georgia's best sons were always alongside Russians at Borodino and other battles, in educational endeavors, in the science laboratories, and in university lecture halls.

It goes without saying that history ought not to be idealized, in particular by us communists. Along our common path we have encountered not only stars but also thorns.

The very special role of the Georgiyevsk Treaty, however, is reflected in the fact that the signing of it ultimately led objectively not only to the political, economic, and spiritual rapprochement of the two peoples but also to the uniting of progressive, democratic, revolutionary movements, toward the joint struggle for radical social restructuring, with the result that the working class, under the leadership of the Communist Party that was created by Lenin's genius, led the peoples of Russia to the globally historic victory over autocracy, over the oppressor classes.

We are proud to say that Georgia's representatives fought selflessly alongside Russians and representatives of all the peoples at the barricades of Russia's three revolutions and on the battlefields of the Civil War and the Great Patriotic War, building a new and better society, creating and strengthening that stronghold of progress and peace--the Soviet Union. And, returning to the particular--in the broad historical plane--role of the Georgiyevsk Treaty, we may observe that today the Georgian SSR is a sovereign socialist state with its own constitution, its organs of authority, and its own attributes of

statehood--blood of the blood and flesh of the flesh of the great comity of Soviet peoples. Soviet Georgia's advances in social-economic development, the achievements of our science, literature, and arts, have earned universal recognition.

The republic is providing a worthy welcome to the glorious jubilee. Its economic potential has doubled in the past 10 years. For achievements attained in All-Union Socialist Competition, the Georgian SSR has been awarded the challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee 10 times in a row.

Positive advances have been made in the republic's economy and culture thanks primarily to large-scale science.

Georgia's party organizations devoted a special Central Committee plenum to problems of science and scientific-technical progress. The matters dealt with were not ordinary ones, and the decisions that were taken were not routine. With the help of the USSR and GSSR academies of sciences we have managed to make specific the GCP's tasks with regard to further development of science and scientific-technical progress as well as a program of fundamental research and applied research in the foreseeable future.

Without scientific principles there can be neither economics nor administration today. The republic's party organization is striving for scientific organization of labor and administration, for further strengthening of the scientific principles of party leadership. On this basis and only on this basis can we guarantee advances and victories either in the sphere of production of material goods or spiritual values.

Science today is a direct productive force. For this reason it occupies a particular place in the dialectics of the base and the superstructure in the era of mature, developed socialism. Without taking this dialectic into account in day-to-day political and economic life, intensive development of the national economy is impossible. The GCP understands this very well and, in drawing up the specific program of implementation of the historic decisions of the June 1983 Central Committee Plenum, it turns again and again to the latest scientific advances in the natural sciences and the humanities.

A creative atmosphere has been developed in the republic, an effective system of efforts to strengthen discipline and organization, to develop democracy; an atmosphere of intolerance toward any and all negative phenomena has become established. All of this has a beneficial effect on the spiritual life of the people, on the creative and scientific intelligentsia.

Such, in brief, are the results of the efforts of party members and all the working people of Red-Banner Georgia in implementing the CPSU Central Committee decree concerning the Tbilisi Gorkom, which was of historical significance for us.

At the same time, life and the practical experience of economic and cultural construction confront us with ever more complex and large-scale tasks. There

are still plenty of shortcomings and unfinished business, and the decisions of the November 1982 and June 1983 CPSU Central Committee plenums and the works of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov--an example of scientific, party-principled analysis of the state of affairs and creative quest for paths of further growth--are truly of invaluable significance for all our future endeavors.

At the June Plenum, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov remarked that the main path to a qualitative shift in productive forces and a cardinal increase in labor productivity is the conversion to intensive development, genuine combining of the advantages of our socialist structure and the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution. Comment was made on the decisive significance of a unified scientific-technical policy to ensure the creation of machines, equipment, and technologies for today and tomorrow.

Many social scientists are here in this hall. At the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum their work received a great deal of attention. It was emphasized that a much higher level of ideological-theoretical work must be attained in the social sciences, a decisive turn toward the actual, practical tasks life places in front of our society. Discussion focused especially on the need for more profound study and formulation of practical recommendations with regard to matters of perfecting production relations.

It must be stated that we are clearly cognizant of the necessity of improving the utilization of our republic's scientific-technical and social-science potential in resolving these tasks. The decisions taken last year at the Sixth GCP Central Committee Plenum with regard to enhancing the effectiveness of scientific research and accelerating the integration and partnership of science and production are being successfully implemented. This constitutes one of the main directions of efforts of the whole republic party organization.

Recalling the words of Karl Marx, whose year we are observing, and addressing them to Georgia's scientists, it is essential that they "not only feel but genuinely act like brothers and comrades...in a single army" of Soviet scientists, helping the party and the people not only to interpret but to transform the world.

We are holding today a jubilee session, and I ask that it be taken not as a reproof toward the Georgian Academy of Sciences but as a wish for its further success and strengthening of businesslike and friendly contacts with all the country's scientific centers. Such contacts do exist, and many of them are traditional in nature.

Take, for example, collaboration between the scientists of Russia and Georgia --a beneficial and, of course, inexhaustible theme, to which is indebted not only the history of science but also our publicistics, literature and arts. It is no accident that Russian-Georgian scientific ties have become increasingly constant since the early 18th century--an era in which knowledge has been transformed into science everywhere.

As is well-known, many Georgian political and public figures, driven out by Iranian and Turkish invaders, found shelter in Russia, met with Russian scientists, and shared mutually beneficial information with them. The strengthening of these ties was beneficially influenced by the founding of the Academy of Sciences and Arts in St. Petersburg in 1725, within whose plans the study of the Caucasus occupied a special place.

Reliable information has been preserved concerning contacts between Georgian scientists--in particular, Vakhushti Bagrationi--and the academy's Department of Geography, the well-known Russian historian V. Tatishchev, and the first professors of Moscow University. The translation into Georgian of a number of Russian scientific works and the translation of certain Georgian historical works into Russian date to the 18th century. A Georgian press was founded in Moscow, and Georgian texts were printed in the facilities of the Academy of Sciences.

As early as the time of Iraklii II, many gifted young Georgians were sent to the centers of learning of Russia and then became famous scientists--historians, topographers, jurists, physiologists, chemists, hydroengineers, and so on. Let us recall here such names as Tsitsishvili, Cholokashvili, Tsinamdzgvrvishvili, Sandunov (Zandukeli), Gruzinov (Namchevadze), Bagrationi, Garsevanov, Baratayev (Baratashvili), Khakhanashvili, Tarkhnishvili, Bakradze, Petriashvili, Melikishvili, and a number of others.

In the 1830s and 1840s, a strong school of Georgian studies developed in St. Petersburg; it was initiated by Teymuraz Bagrationi, who in 1838 was elected an honorary member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences. Creative collaboration linked him and, later on, D. Chubinashvili and Al. Tsagareli, the first heads of the chair of Georgian language and literature, with many members of the academy. Research in Georgian studies was subsequently continued by N. Marr and Ivane Dzhavakhishvili.

The grateful Georgian people will never forget that it was in Russia that the "tergdaleuli," the brilliant stars of the 1860s led by Il'ya Chavchavadze, received their education, and that it was the alumni of the schools of Russia who founded our pride--the Tbilisi State University.

Here is another example which, in my opinion, is most characteristic. Combined efforts and a touching personal friendship linked two major chemical scientists, Lev Vladimirovich Pisarzhevskiy and Petr Grigor'yevich Melikishvili. After P. G. Melikishvili died, L. V. Pisarzhevskiy, who worked in the Georgian Polytechnical Institute from 1929 on, became one of the founders of the Institute of Chemistry which, at his suggestion, was given the name P. G. Melikishvili.

After the publication of their joint work "O perekisyakh kislot" [On Acid Peroxides], which was awarded the Lomonosov Prize in 1899, the great Mendeleev called them the "enhancers of the Periodic System." With the same justification we may call them, along with other patriotic scientists, the enhancers of the friendship and brotherhood of the Russian and Georgian peoples!

Nikolay Ivanovich Muskhelishvili, the first president of the GSSR Academy of Sciences and one of the outstanding Soviet scientists, received his education at St. Petersburg University.

The role of Russian science and Soviet science in general in the founding and development of the republic's Academy of Sciences is a big one.

Permit me once more, from the heart, to address you, our glorious Soviet scientists, genuine enhancers of the friendship and brotherhood of all the peoples of the USSR, with words of respect and gratitude.

We are sincerely happy to welcome Anatoliy Petrovich Aleksandrov, an outstanding scientist of our time, the head of Soviet science, and a major public figure. You, esteemed Anatoliy Petrovich, are always a welcome guest in the republic of Georgia. At the same time we are aware that your visit here offers important schooling for our scientists, and not for them alone--schooling in dedication to vast intellect, to high exactingness and genuine good will.

Our heartfelt greetings as well to an eminent Soviet philosopher and public figure, USSR Academy of Sciences Vice President Petr Nikolayevich Fedoseyev. We are convinced that your stay here, esteemed Petr Nikolayevich, will help the republic's social scientists in resolving the great and complex tasks set forth at the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

We are honored by the arrival in Tbilisi of the heads of many departments of the USSR Academy of Sciences. It's been a long time since our capital city hosted such a constellation of outstanding scientists. Allow me, dear comrades, to assure you that we highly appreciate this expression of genuine comradeship and interest in the affairs of Soviet Georgia!

We are grateful for the arrival and participation in the work of the joint session by representatives of the academies of sciences of the fraternal union republics. We view our celebration, this jubilee of affiliation with Russia, as a shared celebration by all the peoples of the USSR, for we are always together--in labor and in struggle, in rejoicing and triumph!

Friendship of peoples is a sacred moral and spiritual value, the spiritual law of the life of the Georgian people from centuries past. "He who seeks not a friend is his own worst enemy," said Shota Rustaveli, the brilliant poet and thinker of the 12th century. In socialist internationalism, in Leninist friendship of the Soviet peoples, the Georgian people's age-old dream of friendship and brotherhood finds, I would say, its highest, ideal realization.

Let me say confidentially that we have not only endeavored to make your visit a pleasant one, we also intend to exploit you a bit. We have planned a meeting with the party aktiv and in the labor collectives. We are confident that wherever you visit you will sense warm affection and sincere respect, you will sense the heartbeat of the people of today's Georgia.

Much has been done, but we are well aware that great tasks await us, many unresolved problems in economics and culture, including science, the scientific organization of science itself and scientific research, the adoption of scientific advances in production.

We rejoice at each new scientific discovery, each new scientific work, each scientific-practical recommendation you submit, because from this we grow spiritually richer, ever stronger and more intellectually powerful, more confident of our strength, so that we may successfully implement the strategy and tactics of communist construction.

Permit me, dear comrades, once more to heartily welcome all of you, the scientific flower of the Land of the Soviets, on behalf of our jubilee people, our toiling people, our fighting people, celebrating alongside the great Russian people and all the peoples of the land the glorious bicentennial of affiliation with Russia, and to wish all of you many joys, new scientific discoveries, a fruitful creative life, much human happiness, and long life in the Caucasian manner!

Honor and glory to Soviet scientists--flesh of our people's flesh, Leninist scientists, the standard-bearers of world scientific-technical progress, the builders of the most just and humane society in the history of mankind--communism!

6854

CSO: 1830/338

NATIONAL

KRAYKOM SECRETARY ON NEED FOR BUSINESSLIKE ECONOMIC MANAGERS

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 19 May 83 p 2

[Article by T. Ignashov, secretary, Krasnoyarsk Kray CPSU Committee: "The Businesslike Economic Manager" under the rubric "Party Life: Style of Leadership"]

[Text] Every encounter with B. K. Tolasov, chairman of the Order of Lenin "Krasnyy Khleborob" [Red Grain Grower] Kolkhoz of Ilanskiy Rayon enriches my image of the modern agricultural manager, zealous and enterprising administrator. For nearly a quarter-century he has been directing this large and economically strong farm whose non-divisible fund amounts to 13.2 million rubles.

Boris Konstantinovich's activities are based on a broad utilization of the principles of cost effectiveness analysis and promotion of democratic forms of the management of production and of the collective contract system in farming, animal husbandry, machine repair shops, electrical maintenance and operations of the motor vehicle pool. These sectors have operational autonomy in problems of the organization of labor and utilization of equipment and other material resources and they engage in economic relations among themselves and with the kolkhoz board.

A manager plays the principal role in the implementation of any changes. But his efforts will bear fruit only if he maintains a constant and organic relationship with the party organization, the kolkhoz board and the rural Soviet, and if he is capable of perceiving overall aspects of particular circumstances, thinking in long-range terms and resisting complacency. Such precisely are the qualities inhering in B. K. Tolasov, who deeply believes in the collective and in its power and ability to resolve the most complex problems, and hence boldly undertakes experimentation.

A restless and inquiring manager always has many concerns. But he faces these challenges because he knows that resting on one's laurels means being left behind. That is why new potential for augmenting production is continually being explored on the farm, with the active participation of party members, even though it is not easy to find. For in the last 2 five-year plan periods the "Krasnyy khleborob" Kolkhoz has increased its production of grain by a factor of 1.5; meat, 1.6; and milk, by 65 percent. And in the first two years of the current five-year plan period it has fulfilled the five-year targets for sales of grain and eggs to the state.

The operating experience of the management, experts and the entire collective of the "Krasnyy khleborob" Kolkhoz is being increasingly disseminated throughout the country, particularly now that new organs of management have been formed in the countryside. It is perfectly logical that this kolkhoz was designated as the kray's principal farm for training high- and middle-level managers and experts. The cost-effective contractual basis of operations involving collective interest in and responsibility for the end-results, as practiced at the "Krasnyy khleborob," is being emulated by many farms, enterprises and organizations of the kray's agroindustrial complex.

A businesslike approach, resourcefulness and initiative are inseparable qualities of the modern manager. They are manifested chiefly in the uncovering of local potential, its efficient utilization, the ability to effectively introduce innovations and to utilize the experience of pace-setters and the achievements of science in the service of production. In every natural climate zone of the kray there are leading farms that succeed in every domain of their activities. They are the sovkhoses imeni V. I. Lenin and N. K. Krupskaya in the kray's south, the "Nazarovskiy" Sovkhoz in Prichulyum'ya, the "Krasnyy khleborob" Kolkhoz in the eastern Kanskaya forest-steppe, the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin in the northern zone and others.

How do they succeed? Chiefly owing to the ability of their managers to operate in accordance with the achievements of science and advanced knowhow and with allowance for the conditions of Siberian climate in general and their special zonal features in particular. Businesslike approach, resourcefulness and initiative are of value only when they are supported by technological calculations. Consider for example the "Nazarovskiy" Sovkhoz where grain harvests averaged 9.6 quintals per hectare during 1961-1965; 15.9 during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period; 17 during the Ninth; 22.3 during the past 10th; and 35.9 quintals per hectare on 18,500 hectares during the last harvesting season. It can be said without exaggerating that the credit for this largely belongs to the sovkhos's director A. F. Veprev who, already in the first months after assuming his post, placed before the collective the goal of introducing a system of measures that would alleviate the dependence on the caprices of weather and help increase soil fertility.

Guiding himself by scientifically substantiated forecasts and performance analyses, in his explorations of rational measures Arkadiy Filimonovich Veprev at times deviated from the accepted local farming canons and modified the structure of plowlands, planting schedules and the formation of the fodder-crop field. All this resulted in high crop yields and provided the basis for the growth of the productivity of animal husbandry.

It is not a custom among us, unfortunately, to discuss the talents of the economic manager and, the more so, of the sovkhos director. That's a pity. Of course, talent is a personal endowment, something innate, but it cannot flower unless it is fostered in the right atmosphere. To A. F. Veprev this atmosphere was provided by the broad support of his projects by party members and, with their help, the entire collective as well.

It is no sin to conceal that some managers use the pretext of "businesslike approach" to diminish the role and influence of the party committee in the solution of production problems. In the final analysis, this ruins everything. To a genuinely businesslike manager, activity is inconceivable in the absence of a close interaction with the party cell. And it is simply inexcusable when a practical and sensible initiative by the manager meets with no understanding and due support from the primary party organization. At times it acts as a neutral onlooker, refrains from burdening itself with intervention into the economic manager's "risky" project. That's a convenient attitude: if the project succeeds, we give praise; if it fails, we declare that it is not worth giving another try. Given such an attitude of grassroots party groups, some managers drop their arms even before they roll up their sleeves.

In our kray a major program for the social transformation of the countryside is going on. During the current five-year plan period the construction of about 2 million square meters of dwelling area, many schools, clubs and houses of culture and preschools is to be carried out in kolkhozes and sovkhoses. A goodly half of that volume of construction is to be carried out by the cost-effective method. Here, perhaps more than anywhere else, is a field in which managers can display their practical talents. Some managers are setting up their own construction shops and brigades, exploring latent potential and, overcoming incredible difficulties, building modern housing, schools, clubhouses, stores and production facilities, spending 600,000 to 900,000 and sometimes more than a million rubles per year on capital outlays.

Of course, we depend chiefly on construction by contractor organizations, since construction by kolkhozes and sovkhoses themselves entails considerable problems in procuring materials. Nevertheless, this latter kind of construction is not precluded either. And the underfulfillment of the program for the construction of social service facilities on a number of farms can be legitimately attributed to, among other factors, the passivity of kolkhoz and sovkhos managers and their lack of businesslike approach and resourcefulness.

Zonal farming systems are currently being introduced on fields along the banks of the Yenisey River. The effectiveness of their introduction in every kolkhoz, sovkhos, team and brigade reflects precisely the extent of the practical approach of individual managers at all levels of farms and organizations associated with agricultural production. Rational ways of the conduct of agricultural production are being explored in every direction. One of these ways is the introduction of the collective contract system. It hardly seems to need championing because its advantages are so obvious. Unfortunately, however, some managers and economists have not taken the trouble to introduce it. So now, through the efforts of RAPO [rayon agroindustrial association] councils, as many as 250 teams operating under the collective contract system in field work, animal husbandry, and other domains, are being set up in the kray.

Practice shows that the activist manager is one who senses that he is under daily comradely observation by party members and is aware of the price of a demanding attitude and trust. It is extremely important, however, that he himself also operate knowledgeably and explore the desirable and promising directions. Much here depends on his practical abilities and degree of professional training. The

number of experts on the kray's farms is rising. In the last 2 years alone it has been complemented with 800 persons. They work under far from equal conditions and not all have become good organizers. The department of young experts established under the Krasnoyarsk Agricultural Institute is helping to update and expand their knowledge. Practical management skills are being promoted by seminars for managers organized at leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes, advanced training courses, a school for training kolkhoz managers, and others.

The process of the education of economic managers is complex and many-faceted. In his speech at a conference of the first secretaries of Union republic, kray and oblast party central committees, held at the CPSU Central Committee, comrade Yu. V. Andropov commented that the complex tasks facing agriculture, the growing utilization of the achievements of science and technology and the conversion to progressive forms of the organization and remuneration of labor pose high and largely new requirements to managerial personnel. Steps should be taken to have them constantly broaden their horizon and special knowledge. It is from these recommendations that we proceed in improving the training and retraining of economic managers which, in its turn, will contribute to the growth of farming and animal husbandry and to the attainment of the goals outlined in the Food Program.

1386

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NATIONAL

USSR-GDR SYMPOSIUM EXAMINES ROLE OF AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI in Russian No 3, 1983 (signed to press 25 Apr 82)
pp 165-168

[Article by V. Vardul', scientific secretary of the Soviet Department of the Committee of USSR and GDR Economists and V. Zalekker, scientific secretary of the GDR Department of the Committee of USSR and GDR Economists: "The Agroindustrial Complex in the Socialist Economic System"]

[Text] The 8th Session of the Committee of USSR and GDR Economists, which convened in Tallin in October 1982, was dedicated to discussing the theme "The Role of the Agroindustrial Complex in Intensifying Agricultural Production and Solving the Food Problem Under Socialist Conditions."

The principal Soviet report on the theme "Economic Relationships Within the USSR Agroindustrial Complex" was presented by the vice president of the Academy of Sciences for the Ukrainian SSR, Academician of the Academy of Sciences for the UkSSR I. Lukinov. Considerable attention was given in the report to the problem of planned and balanced development for all branches and units of the agroindustrial complex (APK). Improvements in the planning of prices were cited as one means for achieving an inter-branch balance. A method was proposed for planned price formation which makes it possible to monitor the degree of price deviations and to maintain a balance between the prices for agricultural products and the means of production for agriculture.

The vice president of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences for the GDR and an active member of this academy, G. Shik, delivered the principal GDR report on the theme "The Increasing Intertwining of Agriculture With Other Branches of the National Economy During the Course of Production Intensification." The speaker focused a maximum amount of attention on the need for raising the efficiency of agricultural production, mainly through savings realized in the use of fixed capital and materials. Having emphasized the especially complicated nature of our modern agrarian problems, he introduced a proposal for creating an international association of scientist-agricultural specialists for socialist countries, which would promote the combining of their creative efforts in the interests of individual countries and the socialist community as a whole.

During the course of scientific discussion, unanimous support was given for a thesis which was set forth in the reports delivered by the Soviet Delegation.

This thesis held that the means and methods employed for economic administration, which encompass the entire production cycle "from field to the consumer," serve as a pivotal point for further improving the agrarian relationships and the economic mechanism of the APK /agroindustrial complex/.

Scientific trends were uncovered which are equally vital for improving the APK in both countries:

-- validation of the role and place of the APK in a single national economic complex, solving the food problem, ensuring stable economic growth while following mainly a path of intensive economic development and thereafter comprehensive intensification of production;

-- searching for means for substantially raising the effectiveness of the APK in satisfying the population's requirements for food goods and industry's requirements for raw materials of agricultural origin, based upon maximum use of the achievements of scientific-technical progress, industrial efficiency and the use of a resource-saving technology for agricultural production, with consistent orientation towards maximization of the final product;

-- the development of methods for improving the economic mechanism of the APK and the entire national economy based upon centralized planned administration, which calls for the further development of democratic centralism, an expansion in the initiative of labor collectives in the interest of maximizing the final results of the APK and more extensive use of economic levers in behalf of an optimum combination of national, collective and personal interests of APK workers;

-- defining the methods for raising the efficiency of use of the fixed productive capital for agriculture -- land, economic methods for protecting and enriching it, improving the sowing structures in conformity with the natural-climatic conditions at the national economic and regional levels:

-- analysis of the modern approach to the problem of self-support for socialist countries and their regions in terms of the products of agricultural production;

-- the development of recommendations for improving the structure, organization and mechanism for administering the regional agroindustrial associations and complexes;

-- a study of the social and social-psychological aspects of APK development, associated with a change in the social structure, the character of the labor and the life style of the rural population and in the social consciousness of the rural workers;

-- forecasting the effects of further development of socialist economic integration for CEMA member states in the agroindustrial sphere (particularly in combining their efforts in the development and creation of technically improved and economically effective agricultural equipment and also the intensification of a mutual exchange of the results of scientific studies and use of the specific experience of fraternal countries) for the purpose of raising the social-economic efficiency in the functioning of the APK.

During the symposium, a methodological system was advanced for administering the APK (Academician of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin, V. Tikhonov), based upon the view of agroindustrial production as an organized totality of mutually associated types of social activity. This assumes the possibility of employing a comprehensive approach, based upon a synthesis of the methods of political economics and the branch economic sciences, the overall theory of systems and systems analysis. One of the most important indicators for the degree of development of the system of elements which go to form the APK is the level of their balance.

The participants in the discussion (Yu. Yakovets -- USSR and Kh. Raymann -- GDR) emphasized that the increasing efficiency is serving more and more as a source for growth in agricultural production. However, just as in the past, the task of the economic science and practical work continues to be that of achieving an increase in the final product by lowering the expenditures of live and materialized labor, conserving in the use of resources and mastering the achievements of the new stage in the NTR scientific-technical revolution in a planned manner. This is especially important in view of the fact that the plans for the 1980's call for a relative reduction in the growth in capital investments in farming.

In the opinion of the German scientists (G. Virzig, R.-M. Zakse), the resources for agricultural development, particularly animal husbandry, must be employed mainly for the modernization of existing installations and for raising the available natural-biological potential of the regions of intensive farming.

The principal trends with regard to comprehensive improvements in the economic mechanism and its reorientation at all levels (planning, administration, stimulation and so forth) towards the final result and towards a greater return on investments were examined (I. Buzdalov and G. Shmelev -- USSR) in connection with the problems concerned with the economic efficiency of agricultural production. With regard to the practical work of the USSR APK, it was emphasized that great interest is being displayed in the experience of the GDR in the development of contractual relationships and in the use of agreed-upon prices and direct contacts between the cooperatives and goskhozes on the one hand and the consumers on the other, as was discussed in detail in the reports delivered by corresponding members of the GDR Academy of Sciences V. Khaynríkhs and E. Leonard.

Participants in the symposium (G. Vinkler and G. Virzig -- GDR; V. Ostrovskiy -- USSR) warned against allowing discourses on "units," "models" and "mechanisms" of the APK to conceal the problems of a direct producer of agricultural products. The scientists emphasized the importance of the social-psychological aspects of agricultural intensification and a comprehensive examination of these aspects.

Special interest was displayed in the specific experience in the development by stages of industrial methods for improving agriculture in Estonia and its methodological justification (A. Ryuytel', M. Bronshteyn -- USSR). A selection was made in the republic of the forms for inter-farm cooperation and agroindustrial integration according to the territorial principle, with all farms being included in a single cost accounting association regardless of their departmental subordination and also enterprises which provide services for agriculture or process its products. Positive results have already been achieved in employing this form of management, particularly in the case of the Vil'yandiskiy Rayon Agroindustrial Association.

The discussion revealed that in the case of a whole series of problems the USSR and GDR economists are following the same path in developing the concepts for social-economic development of the rural areas under socialism and in achieving a high level of efficiency for agricultural production and a rapid solution for the food problem.

The regular meeting of the committee will take place in the GDR in the autumn of 1983 and it will be dedicated to the theme "Theoretical and Practical Problems Associated With the Efficient Utilization, Organization and Stimulation of Social Labor Under Socialism."

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7026

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NATIONAL

INTERNATIONAL LAW ON RADIO BROADCASTING SURVEYED

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 18 Jun 83 p 3

[Article by Galina Timofeyeva: "Radio Broadcasting Should Serve the Cause of Peace"]

[Text] Many letters from our readers express anger with hostile propaganda conducted by the West through its subversive radio stations. Our readers ask whether there exist international legal agreements limiting interference of foreign information media, including radio, in internal affairs of other countries. This article is an attempt to answer this question. [The Editorial Staff]

The question of regulating international information media became important during the postwar period in connection with dramatic development of communication means and their growing influence on relations between states. The UN and the UNESCO played an important role in developing standards of international information exchange. In 1947 the UN adopted the resolution condemning militaristic and subversive propaganda. Among the UN and UNESCO resolutions, pacts, and declarations containing statements forbidding war propaganda and slander, the 1978 UNESCO Declaration deserves special attention. It addresses the issue of the contribution information media make to strengthening peace and mutual understanding among nations. The 1972 UNESCO Declaration is another important document. It calls for respecting the sovereignty of states in radio broadcasts conducted using communication satellites. The Helsinki conference closing act also stipulates strict adherence to principles of the international law in the section concerning radio information exchange.

The League of Nations Convention is the document which most fully regulates radio broadcasting. All states should adhere to standards listed there. The document is concerned with using radio broadcasts in the interest of peace. This concern is a result of the wide use of radio broadcasts by Nazi Germany and Italy for the purpose of preparing the populations of those countries for war and demoralizing people in the countries they planned to invade, which, for example, forced Austria to jam Germany's subversive broadcasts.

At present the broadcasting convention retains its full importance as the basic document of the international law in this area and an effective instrument of the fight against militaristic, subversive, and slanderous radio propaganda.

It has acquired special significance since some Western countries, and particularly the U.S., FRG, and Great Britain, began to use their considerable technological and financial capacity in order to conduct flagrant subversive propaganda against socialist countries.

By announcing that the convention is "outdated", the West would like to exclude from the international law one of its most progressive documents in the area of radio broadcasting. However, the convention is an active document since the UN stated that it accepts this League of Nations' document and that it is the document's depository. More and more countries are ratifying the convention. The convention's ratification by the Soviet Union in 1982 is the latest act of its acceptance. Our country actively participated in the preparation of the document. However, the beginning of the Second World War interfered with our full participation in accepting it. At present there are signatures of 26 states on the document.

Thus there is a basis for the international code defining "behavior" of information media, including radio. Considering the interest of the international community in further development of principles and standards it should be expected that the code will become even more universal in time. Efforts of the West to avoid, under various pretexts, fulfilling agreements concerning information exchange are strongly condemned by the international community which believes that in such an important area of human contacts as international information exchange there should be an especially strict adherence to principles of the international law.

9959

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NATIONAL

COLLECTION ON COLLECTIVE CONTRACT IN AGRICULTURE PUBLISHED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jun 83 p 2

Article by V. Nazarenko, Academician at VASKhNIL: "Collective Contract in the Rural Areas"

Text In early March of this year the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee examined the question concerning increased organizational work in connection with the introduction of a collective contract at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Approval was handed down for the operational experience of those farms which had employed the collective contract and which on this basis had achieved high results with reduced expenditures of labor and resources. The party and soviet organs and the ministries and departments have been tasked with intensifying organizational work associated with the extensive introduction of the collective contract in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production.

A collection was recently published dedicated to the problems associated with introducing progressive forms for organization and wages into operations in the rural areas*. This collection was based upon the materials of an all-union conference held in Belgorod in March of this year.

The collection begins with an article by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It contains a large number of articles and materials prepared by workers attached to party and agricultural organs, farm leaders and specialists, brigade and team leaders and scientific workers.

The conversion over to intensive methods of management requires substantial changes in the work of our agroindustrial complex. Conditions must be created -- economic and organizational--which will stimulate high quality productive labor, industry and enterprise among the workers. At the present time the human factor, the stimulating of work among kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers, a direct link between wages and the products being produced are becoming key aspects in solving the many complicated problems associated with agricultural development and implementation of the Food Program. "The objective situation in the agrarian sector of the economy," states M.S. Gorbachev in his article, "dictates the need for employing organizational forms and stimulating labor in direct dependence upon the final results."

* "Kollektivnyy podryad na sele" Collective Contract in the Rural Areas, Moscow, Kolos, 1983.

New organs of administration have already commenced operations in the rural areas. Today the majority of the problems concerned with the economic activities of kolkhozes, sovkhoses and enterprises which process the agricultural output and which provide services for agriculture can and must be solved directly in the various regions by the councils of agroindustrial associations. They have been assigned a tremendous amount of responsibility in connection with the carrying out of the Food Program of the USSR.

At the present time, in the face of agriculture being supplied with increasing amounts of means of production, the principal task consists of raising the efficiency of their use. Naturally, under these conditions a considerable portion of the administrative functions must be transferred over to the level of the most efficient production unit -- a brigade or team which operates on the basis of a collective contract.

The introduction of a collective contract, as mentioned in the collection, must be closely associated with an overall improvement in the economic mechanism, especially the consistent introduction of cost accounting procedures and the implementation of those favorable economic stimuli created on the basis of a decision handed down during the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Today, as revealed by the materials in the collection, a broad range of various methods and forms for organization and wages on a collective contract basis is available. The periods of existence of individual collectives are not the same: they range from prolonged and permanent ones with an entire crop rotation plan being assigned to a team or brigade to short-term ones -- for the carrying out of individual types of seasonal work or forms of service.

A collective contract is not just a form for combining the productive efforts of rural workers, oriented towards achieving the final result, but rather it is an important method for the communist upbringing of agricultural workers. The advantages of the collective contract are manifest not only in the sphere of production, but also (and this is of equal importance) in the social sphere. A brigade or team which operates under the conditions of a collective contract is a type of labor family in which, based upon economic interrelationships, a healthy microclimate is created which serves to promote highly productive labor and growth in professional expertise.

The collection reveals that in various regions of the country stable relationships have been created in the production, economic, socio-cultural and domestic spheres and that they have promoted a more complete manifestation of the best peasant qualities in kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers: their creative initiative, thrifty attitude towards the land and a clear understanding of the link existing between wages and the results of their labor. In the collection, a considerable amount of attention is given to the experience accumulated in a number of rayons in the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Uzbekistan and other republics.

The experience of brigades and teams which operate on a collective contract basis reveals that in many instances solutions are being found for such problems as raising labor productivity substantially, increasing the yields and raising the productivity of the livestock.

The basic principles of a collective contract, as unanimously agreed upon by all authors of the collection, are that it must be entered into a voluntary basis and that a labor collective must bear complete responsibility for the results of its work. Here the executive functions of the members of labor collectives merge with the administrative functions and this provides the foundation for the development in the sovkhoz workers and kolkhoz members of a sense of proprietorship and recognition of their responsibility for the entire range of work and for the production of the final product.

The introduction of a collective contract into operations is not a simple task; it cannot tolerate a routine approach but rather it must be based upon diverse types of experience already accumulated. Here it is important to have a clear understanding of the basic conditions of a collective contract and a summation of all available experience. The mentioned collection serves these goals. Beyond any doubt, it will serve as a reference manual for the leaders of farms, for workers attached to agroindustrial associations and for all those who are associated with introducing the new forms for organization and wages into operations in the rural areas.

7026

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NATIONAL

PASTERNAK'S RECENT PROSE COLLECTION GIVEN FAVORABLE REVIEW

Moscow NOVYY MIR in Russian No 6, 1983 (signed to press 26 May 83) pp 260-264

[Review by V. Kaverin of book "Vozdushnyye Puti. Proza Raznykh Let" [Air Journeys. Prose of Various Years] by Boris Pasternak, "Sovetskiy Pisatel'," Moscow, 1982, 495 pages: "Pasternak's Prose"]

[Text] The Sovetskiy Pisatel' Publishing House has brought out a collected volume of Pasternak's prose, consisting of sketches, reminiscences, short stories, and essays on French, English, and Georgian poets. The texts are presented in chronological sequence. An introductory article was contributed by one of our outstanding literary historians, D. S. Likhachev. Illustrations, simple and elegant, drawn by the poet's father, famous artist L. O. Pasternak, are nicely distributed throughout the text.

Pasternak's prose is complex, difficult to read, and filled with unique ideas which compel one to ponder the principal features of Russian art. It is unlike any other prose. Before attempting to discuss it, I believe that it would be worthwhile to relate the little I remember about its author. The impression of Pasternak as a person can add to and deepen one's impression of the book.

We had been acquainted since the 1920's, but it was not until the postwar years when, residing in Peredelkino, we began encountering one another at Vsevolod Ivanov's or on walks; I had a valuable opportunity to get to know him or at least to analyze my impressions of him. And I must confess at the outset that this was a task which was almost beyond me. In any group -- and the Ivanovs were frequented by the cream of the writers, artists, and actors -- there was a vast space between Pasternak and each of us, something like an illuminated stage on which he existed without the slightest stress. Inalterably cheerful, smiling, animated, catching up every thought in midflight (if it was worth catching), he easily strode toward his interlocutor across this space, while his interlocutor was just contemplating taking his first timid steps. It was evident that for him each day was a gift, while each minute when he was not working was not a waste of time but repose for the soul. Mayakovskiy wrote about him: "Brutalized by penciled corrections." It seems to me, however, that Pasternak rejoiced in text corrections, which flocked to him like birds. A festive cheerfulness was in his blood, but since he was unlike all others, this festiveness belonged to him alone, although he was happy to share it with others.

I confess that, when our paths crossed by chance, on walks, and it seemed as if we were continuing a long since (or recently) interrupted conversation, within 15 minutes I had almost completely lost the thread -- it was more than I could handle to run headlong after him, leaping across chasms between associations and sometimes losing, sometimes finding a clear (for him) and only barely glimmering (for me) idea.

He was always deeply involved in life, seizing it on this day or at this moment, and at the same time stood /above/ [double-spaced word] it and in this "above" felt free and untrammelled. This was not in contradiction to that which Akhmatova had said about him: "He has been endowed with an eternal childhood...."

The beginning of this perpetual childhood is portrayed in a novella which showed this feature of his talent, which for some reason he hardly used at all in his prose -- the ability to transform. I am speaking of "Lyubers Childhood." In this early novella he himself becomes by some miracle, as it were, a 13-year-old girl going through the difficult transition to adolescence and the first gleam of female existence. There emotional experience was joined for the first time with reflections about it, and impression with the search for one's place in life. There "inside" and "above" intersect in the painful growth of a child's consciousness. This intersection or, more precisely, crossing, subsequently became, it seems to me, a characteristic trait of Pasternak. It is difficult to prove this with an example. But here is an incident which, I believe, may confirm my idea.

On one occasion at the Ivanovs, after a lively supper with toasts and banter, with that freedom of communication which occurs when people love and respect one another, everybody began asking Boris Leonidovich to read poetry. He readily agreed, and that evening he was particularly animated. I don't remember -- nor is it particularly important -- what he read in his muffled, droning voice, which was unique, just as was everything connected with him. What was important was that he forgot his long poem right in the middle and, not embarrassed in the least, proceeded to relate it, so to speak, in prose. But this was no longer merely verse but also what he thought about it. This was a crossing of the "above" and "within," particularly delightful because he was also amused by the fact that he had forgotten his lines of verse and now had to retell them "in his own words."

...Once, when I was walking by his dacha, he was coming out of his gate. We greeted one another, and he said, with a shade of apology in his voice: "I can't walk with you; the doctors have ordered me to walk at a rapid pace."

There was nothing to do but say good-bye and part ways. I continued on, along the so-called Neyasnaya Polyana [Unclear Glade] and, returning, I once again encountered Boris Leonidovich. Apparently he had already forgotten that the doctors had ordered him to walk at a rapid pace. Stopping, he struck up a conversation with me. As I recall, for some reason we began talking about music, walked for quite some time, neither slow nor fast. As we were parting company, we saw a falling star, and he asked me: "Did you make a wish?"

"No, I didn't have time."

"I did," said Boris Leonidovich triumphantly. "I did! It took quite some time to fall. How is it you didn't have time?"

For decades Pasternak practically never left Peredelkino, but he lived as if he himself had created it in his own image and likeness. In Paris in 1935, at the World Congress in Defense of Culture, he behaved quite strangely, according to Erenburg: "He told me he was suffering from insomnia.... He had been at a rest hostel when they told him he had to travel to Paris. We had trouble talking him into saying a few words about poetry. We hastily translated one of his poems into French. The audience applauded enthusiastically" ("Lyudi, Gody, Zhizn'" [People, Years, Life]).

Il'ya Grigor'yevich related to me in somewhat more detail about Pasternak in Paris. Boris Leonidovich was unhappy with everything, even the daily schedule, which was customary for every Frenchman. Enthusiastic applause broke out not only after but also before his address, when he had barely opened his mouth, muttering something indistinct. I was familiar with that toneless sound with which he would break off when he was embarrassed.

"This was sufficient," stated Il'ya Grigor'yevich, "to sense the poet."

Here is what Pasternak said on that occasion: "Poetry will always remain that celebrated summit, higher than any Alps, which lies in the grass, underfoot, so that one need only bend down to see it and pick it up; it will always be simpler than that, so that it can be discussed at gatherings; it will remain forever an organic function of the happiness of a person filled to overflowing with the blessed gift of intelligent speech and, thus, the more happiness there is on earth, the easier it will be to be an artist."

"He behaved as if first of all he had to create his own Paris, and then live in it in his own way, and in any case other than the French live," Erenburg told me.

It is time, however, to leave reminiscences and return to this long-awaited book, prepared and published with such thoughtfulness and care. D. S. Likhachev incontrovertibly demonstrated in his article that "Pasternak's poetry longs for prose, prosaisms, the commonplace." But as a phenomenon of art, this prose remained unclarified in the article, and its development from the brilliant discoveries of youth to "unprecedented simplicity" in his mature years still awaits its investigator. It is still difficult to settle on an overall conception. This is why everything which follows lays claim only to guesses and suppositions.

There is no plot, in the sense of movement of crossing motifs, in Pasternak's prose. The only exception is "Air Journeys," a story about events which are boldly composed of two pictures, between which 15 years pass. One can present the content of "Air Journeys" in one's own words. Here there is, if not a plot, then at the very least a motif: a bridge spanning an abyss. It is impossible to relate the content of "Safe-Conduct" and "Il Tratto di Appele."

Pasternak's hero appears before us with the entire panorama of that which surrounds him, and they -- panorama and dramatis personae -- now and again are not averse to changing places. "The swirling sand would not abate, and no rain

was forecast; gradually everybody became accustomed to this. It even began to seem that it was that same day, which had remained stagnant for long weeks on end, a day which at the time had not been properly ushered off. And now it had persisted to the point where everybody was fed up with it. Now every dog on the street was familiar with it. If it were not for the nights, which still breathed certain spectral differences, it would be necessary to round up witnesses and impress wax seals onto the dried-up calendar" ("Novella").

Thus the background--abundant in details, permeated with associations, precise, astounding in comparisons which intrude into life--is firmly linked with it and at the same time lives its own existence. Each picture is in essence a poem written in free verse.

He portrays in this manner not only the external but the inner world as well. The difference is that thoughts and feeling arise in place of trains, lanterns, coats, room furnishings, and wonders of nature. The reader sees the hero's entire inner world -- both that which indistinctly flashes in one's consciousness and that which is remembered forever.

If dissimilarity can give even an approximate idea about an object -- there is nothing more antipodal to Pasternak's prose than a detective novel or shadow theater.

I do not wish to state that Pasternak deliberately declines to employ a technique which realistic prose has extensively utilized over the course of the last two centuries. The heroes are genuine, not contrived, and are written about without prodigious associations, but, on the contrary, with the sober gaze of a magnifying glass. Mayakovskiy is "related" in this manner -- with the entire complex history of relationships. Reading the pages devoted to him, one cannot help but recall the following celebrated poem by Tsvetayeva:

More lofty than crosses and chimneys,
Christened in flame and smoke,
Heavy-striding archangel --
Magnificent through time, Vladimir!

But Tsvetayeva's attitude toward Mayakovskiy was expressed in a brilliant, "objective" portrait, whereas for Pasternak poetry and the person of Mayakovskiy constitute a fullness of unconditional acknowledgment and equally unconditional confrontation, of quarrels and reconciliations, of awareness of total lack of talent in comparison with him and equally complete negation of much of what Mayakovskiy wrote in the 1920's. Here nothing was "above." There are no unexpected associations here. There is no sensitive listening to "somebody else's." Here everything was consanguine and familial. Here it was necessary to present Mayakovskiy in that degree of substance of which nobody other than he was worthy. "He existed precisely on the day following an enormous intellectual life, solidly lived in wait for all eventualities, and everybody found him in the sheaf of its irrevocable consequences. He would sit on a chair as on a motorcycle seat, would lean forward, cut up and quickly consume a Wiener Schnitzel, would play cards, squinting his eyes and holding his head rigid, would promenade grandly along Kuznetskiy Most, reciting in a toneless

nasality, like fragments of a liturgy, particularly profound fragments of his own and others' poetry, would frown, rise in stature, would ride and perform, and deep inside, like a speed skater coming off the curve onto the straightaway, he constantly saw in his mind's eye his own day, preceding all days, when this astounding acceleration run had been made which straightened him so powerfully and easily."

This character of the ingenious poet was figured out precisely in this manner -- powerfully and easily -- /figured out/ [double-spaced word], because it was vitally essential for Pasternak to figure it out. He did this encompassing on three pages a vast intellectual world the existence of which long gave him no peace. He wrote about his life and death, reminding us by the conciseness and pithiness of this text of the old Russian manuscripts, the authors of which were not thinking about the causality of a "deed" but rather its substance and accomplishment.

"Safe-conduct" ends with Mayakovskiy's death, and its final pages compel one to embrace with a single glance all of Pasternak's prose writings. They can be subdivided as follows: that which he wrote about himself, and that which he wrote about others. But that which he wrote about others and in a different manner is also filled with the author's conjectures, thoughts, and inspiration. He is unable to move away from himself, and perhaps precisely this was the most characteristic feature of his talent. For him the reader is primarily a correspondent from whom he awaits a reply. The form of the letter is for him perhaps the easiest and most active form. He has left hundreds if not thousands of letters to his father, to Georgian and Russian friends, to his cousin Ol'ga Freydenberg, to chance acquaintances and acquaintances not by chance. If all his poetry, which sought to be committed to memory, had perished, he would remain in the history of literature and philosophy as author of these quite unique letters.

But it is finally time to state how this poet, who had always remained himself, was changing. He strove toward simplicity, and simplicity was successfully achieved in poetry. In his youth Pasternak's poetry was so complex, elegant, precise, diversified, so colloquial, that simplicity was achieved comparatively easily. It had that which could be /overstepped/ [double-spaced word] and, renouncing its complexity, it could only gain. Prose is another matter altogether. It contained nothing which merited surmounting. It contained practically no invented, composed, and nevertheless "living" characters, there was no thought-out plot, and there was no vigorous linkage of relationships. Isolated successes were powerful in their newness, which did not strive for development. The heroes of the short story "Air Journeys" are only named and seem deliberately not to be portrayed. Prose was torn into bits, remained uncompleted, was not written ("Three Chapters From a Novella," "Beginning of 1936 Prose"). This is why the sketch "People and Situations," which ends the book, is so important. Why was this essay written? To prove to himself that prose, which Pasternak placed above poetry, should be simple, like truth.

Pasternak was always quarreling with himself -- precisely this was the essence of his forward movement. "People and situations" is evidence of an attempt to engage in a serious quarrel with himself. In its very first lines Pasternak

renounces "Safe-Conduct." It now seems to him that it is "spoiled by unnecessary affectation, a common failing of those years." But place these two autobiographical sketches alongside one another, and you will immediately see that his early reminiscences express with moving force a love of Skryabin, a love of music, to which six years were devoted, while his late reminiscences contain only information about this love. Many similar examples can be cited.

It is difficult to put away the thought that in reproaching himself for the "affectation" with which "Safe-Conduct" is written, Pasternak is throwing the baby out with the bathwater. Should one leave out the story of the love which prompted "Marburg," a poem which Mayakovskiy liked to recite?

...On that day all of you, from head to toe,
As a tragedian in a Shakespeare drama in the provinces,
I carried you and knew you by heart,
Roaming about town and rehearsing.

No, I cannot agree with this. "Safe-Conduct" relates the death of Mayakovskiy with material completeness, with a new, profound understanding of the significance of the poet in literature and life.

The second autobiographical sketch does not cancel out the first. It supplements it. And this is natural -- almost 30 years had passed between them. But the simplicity of truth cannot supplant the sweep of youth, which is gathering strength.

This volume of Pasternak's prose is most timely. It is vigorously entering our debates. The school of prose which he practiced all his life clearly shows that the precociousness characterizing many works is a direct cause of the fact that they are forgotten so quickly. Of course one can work diligently two or three decades and still learn nothing. But it is worthwhile to risk the venture.

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3024

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NATIONAL

ARTIST SYSOYEV SENTENCED FOR PORNOGRAPHY

Moscow VECHERNAYA MOSKVA in Russian 24 May 83 p 3

[Article by V. Aleksyev in the column "Reflection After the Trial": "Criminal in a Crown of Thorns"]

[Text] The name of Vyacheslav Sysyev appears from time to time on the pages of American, French and other western papers as that of a great master of brush and pencil.

But have you heard about such an artist? Or, maybe, you have seen his canvasses? You did not? No wonder. Only a small circle of people are acquainted with his "creations"--militia workers, the public prosecutor's office and the court of Brezhnevskiy rayon.

But in the West even a committee for Sysoyev's defense was created. And the paper--if it may be called such--"RUSSKAYA MYSL" or radio "LIBERTY" are frothing proclaiming him "talented," a "champion of civilization," etc. A member of the Sysoyev Committee, one of those who sell their motherland for a penny, Vitaliy Dlugiy, gives interviews right and left. In them he maliciously slanders the USSR and stands firm for his friend who allegedly suffers without any reason.

The Committee, clamours Dlugiy in ecstasy, intends to inform the world public on as broad a scale as possible of the situation that has developed, and to get as many people as possible in the USA and in Europe to join the struggle for Sysoyev's release. Even a personal exhibition of the "genius" not recognized in his fatherland is planned. Also planned are protest demonstrations in front of Soviet embassies and so on and so forth.

In short, an incredible uproar has been raised.

It will be amusing, however, to see the faces of the organizers of Sysoyev's personal exhibition after they cut the ribbon on opening day and the visitors see, in all its splendor...pornography.

Yes, as we mentioned already, the officials of the 134th department of the militia, the public prosecutor's office and the court of the Brezhnevskiy rayon have gotten rather closely acquainted with such work of artist Sysoyev. Hundreds of slides of an indecent nature and obscene drawings made by Sysoyev were confiscated at his apartment and from his friends. There were also western pornographic magazine that Sysoyev had cadged from foreigners.

Who is this Sysoyev, who currently occupies the minds of the western benefactors? In their antisoviet hysteria they somehow miss and do not mention his pathological passion. And creating for listeners and readers a "shining image," they describe to the utmost the suffering of the "talent."

We went to the 134th department of the militia and court where we examined the criminal case of Vyacheslav Vyacheslavovich Sysoyev, born in 1937, a former member of the joint trade union committee of graphic artists. And the "shining image" of a talent and a sufferer bursted as a soap bubble.

To start with, he is accused of fabricating and disseminating pornographic articles (drawings), which is a crime according to Article 228 of the RSFSR Criminal Code.

The forty-six year old Sysoyev probably just cannot part with his "misty youth." He intended to become an artist, but did not receive any specialized education. So he had to claim to being an "original genius." The former chairwoman of the joint trade union committee of graphic artists G. Chudina says that from May 1980 until September 1982 Sysoyev did not have any papers to corroborate his employment. He did not pay his membership fee, did not take part in exhibitions, ignored calls to meetings of the trade union committee and therefore was expelled from the trade union.

But Vyacheslav Vyacheslavovich succeeded in his private life. He had two wives, and is now the husband of a third one.

He also does not shun entertainment of a different kind. For example, in 1979 some of the tenants of a communal apartment at 10 Bolshaya Sadovaya St. appealed to the public post for maintenance of order to protect them from the rowdy guests of one of the tenants. Among those guests was Sysoyev. The whole community was needed to bring the lad to reason. He got off lightly, though, by paying a 20 rubles fine. But he did not quiet down. He busied himself with the manufacture of pornographic drawings. And again he was brought to reason--the militia invited him to give explanations. But he dodged and ran. He was hiding from the militia for a long time knowing full well that both the manufacture and sale of pornography are punishable by law. Not only in our country, by the way, but in many other countries as well.

Of course, during this entire time he did not work anywhere. But he channelled "statements", "letters" and "addresses" to the West in which he, trying to gain sympathy, appealed to the foreigners. He wrote that he was being persecuted for political reasons, and not for criminal activity.

This device is not new. Not this criminal alone dons a crown of thorns as a "sufferer" for his convictions. All sorts of renegades abroad readily picked up on this newspaper hoax. And with such zeal in Sysoyev's case, that the third wife of Vyacheslav Vyacheslavovich, Elena Bode, even made a special statement in the already mentioned nothing of a paper "RUSSKAYA MYSL": "It is possible that some would like to attach an exclusively political, distorted character to his art.... I am against attaching to his activity an exclusively biased slant, I am against attaching any labels to him..."

Pornography and politics? When it is a question of arranging the next anti-soviet campaign, even pornography will do. The "fighters" for democracy are ready to create the routine visual aura of a martyr about any amoral, dirty type, only to fish in the troubled waters of lies and libel against the USSR. Conviction and idealism are lofty words. And when they cover up, as with a fig leaf, a foul smelling business (some pay hard cash for this kind of "art", after all), the image of western benefactors appears especially revolting.

Thieves, hooligans, speculators, bribe-takers, libelers--this is the true face of those whom anti-soviet propaganda dresses in spotless angels' clothes. It passes them off as innocent sufferers, convicted for their lofty beliefs. The same is going on now. At this time the part of the fighter for an "idea" is played by the pornographer V. Sysoyev.

But no matter how the string is wound, it comes to an end. V. Sysoyev was apprehended and brought before the court. He was completely exposed by the evidence and convicted of fabricating and disseminating pornographic representations. And according to Article 228 of the RSFSR Criminal Code he was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment in a general regime corrective labor camp.

12422
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NATIONAL

KOLKHOZ OFFICIALS DISTORT YIELD FIGURES

PM150940 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 1983 first edition carries on page 3 a 1,600-word editorial office commentary entitled "One-Tenth of a Hectare." The article, under the rubric "PRAVDA Spoke Out, What Has Been Done?," cites a 1 April PRAVDA article which exposed the "distortion of data" by a kolkhoz in Astrakhan Oblasts Kharabalinskiy Rayon where yield figures were boosted by deception over the hectarage used. The article claims that despite repeated censure, successive kolkhoz chairmen have failed to take action. The article notes the punishments inflicted on the Kharabalinskiy CPSU Raykom secretary and Agricultural Section chief and the endorsements on the party cards of other local party and kolkhoz officials and cites a Muscovite reader's letter which blames the Astrakhan Party Obkom for failing to "check up" on the facts when alerted to the situation. The article calls for ispolkoms to render strict accounts of local land use, and notes:

"R. Novoseletskiy, chief of the Astrakhan branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences Water Problems Institute, draws attention to one of the reasons for the deception: 'I am sure that had the CPSU raykom and obkom not patted the chairman of the Novaya Zhizn Kolkhoz on the back for the concealed hectares and other matters "of benefit to the oblast," he would hardly have committed such violations. The essence of the matter now is not to punish people more severely but to ensure that the same thing does not happen again on another farm.'"

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NATIONAL

BRIEFS

VILNIUS ATHEIST MUSEUM OPENS--The development of the materialistic world outlook is the main purpose of the Museum of Atheism, which has just opened in Vilnius. The museum contains 30,000 exhibits. They acquaint us with the development of materialistic thought in Neman' kray. Some documents are published for the first time. It is planned that meetings of workers, kol-khozniks, and students with well-known scholars and cultural activists involved in the development of atheistic outlook will take place at the museum. [Text] [Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 15 May 83 p 1] 9959

CSO: 1800/1446

REGIONAL

RASHIDOV, OBKOM SECRETARIES AT CONFERENCE ON IMPROVING PERSONAL SERVICES

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 Jun 83 p 1

[UzTAG report: "Concern for the Individual: A Paramount Task"]

[Text] A conference of the republic council on improving consumer personal services took place on 6 June in Tashkent under the chairmanship of CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Sh.R. Rashidov.

A number of tasks connected with improving the well-being of the people in the republic in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress were considered. Those participating in the conference included party obkom secretaries involved in questions of ideology, oblispolkom deputy chairmen responsible for questions of culture and personal services, VUZ rectors and the secretaries of VUZ party organizations, and leaders of the republic Ministry of Health scientific research establishments.

The conference participants discussed measures to further improve medical facilities for children and the prevention of infectious diseases in the republic. The Uzbek SSR minister of health A.M. Khudaybergenov provided information.

During the course of the discussion it was noted that among the social tasks set by the party none is more important than concern for the health of Soviet people, primarily the rising generation. Safeguarding the health of mothers and infants is an indispensable law for our society. Concern for children is not only a parental and family matter but also a party and state concern.

Today the health of mothers and infants in the republic is insured by about 2,000 medical establishments and the many-thousand-strong detachment of physicians--pediatricians, gynecologists and obstetricians, and physicians with other specialties. Thanks to the complex of measures implemented during the last and current five-year plans the incidence of disease among mothers and newborn infants and infant mortality have declined.

The main thing now is to impart stability to this positive trend it was stressed at the conference. The successes achieved give no grounds whatever for complacency, the more so because many shortcomings still exist in the resolution

of matters concerning the health of mothers and infants. Individual leaders are to blame for the fact that in some places there is obvious delay in complying with the recommendations and measures outlined for safeguarding the health of mothers and children. Questions of prevention, early detection and treatment of some infectious diseases remain unresolved.

It was stated in the council that these matters must be addressed by public health on a daily basis, in detail and constructively. The problems of safeguarding the health of mothers and children affect not only medical workers and the public health services; they also make up an important sector in the activities of the party, soviet and economic organs and the public organizations. "The Best of Everything for the Children": this Leninist behest should be undeviatingly implemented. The council's recommendations noted ways for comprehensively improving this work.

The council heard and discussed reports from the Uzbek SSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education S.P. Pulatov, the republic minister of trade M.Kh. Khasanov, the minister of consumer services V.P. Kuksenko, chairman of the Uzbekbrlyashu [expansion unknown] Z.Sh. Siradzhev, and chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education P.K. Kayumov on questions of further enhancing everyday services for the student youth.

The formation and education of the specialist take place not only in the lecture rooms and training rooms, those speaking stressed. The effectiveness of this process is determined by the entire tenor of student life. The role of the dormitory--the main home of hundreds of thousands of young men and women during their period of training at the VUZ or tekhnikum--is especially important.

This is why the initiative of the republic Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and certain other ministries and administrations, and the Komsomol and trade unions, which have developed socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Uzbek SSR and Uzbek Communist Party for high standards for VUZ and tekhnikum students, deserves every possible approval and support. This movement is designed to promote an improvement in ideological and political and moral education for young people, enhance their cultural level, and create the conditions essential for a full student life.

The party and government are constantly increasing allocations for dormitory construction. It was noted at the conference that it is essential to assimilate these funds and that the time periods and quality laid down for the construction of student housing be strictly controlled. It is also essential that housing constructed and handed over to the VUZ's be used carefully and in a businesslike manner. Consequently, it is necessary to instill in young people a sense of high responsibility for the housing fund and teach students and pupils to be the true and zealous masters of their own house. It is essential to pay more attention to the development of student self-management and to enhance the role of the Komsomol and trade union organizations at educational institutions in this matter, vary forms and methods and improve the effectiveness of mass political work in the dormitories.

In the recommendations adopted by the council, provision was made for measures to improve public catering and the organization of well-stocked dining rooms

and buffets at all student dormitories and personal services for young people living in dormitories, and to reinforce medical and sanitation control and sports and other health-promoting activities at students' houses of residences. In organizing model personal services for young people and strengthening mass political and educational work in dormitories it is essential to sharply enhance the role of the rectorates and boards at educational establishments and of the party, Komsomol and trade union organizations at VUZ's and tekhnikums.

An accountability report was heard at the conference from the Syrdar'ya Oblast council on improving consumer personal services and on the work done to expand and improve the quality of cultural and everyday services for the workers in the oblast. Chairman of the oblast council V.A. Khaydurov presented this report.

During the two decades of the existence of this virgin-land oblast, which was a graphic result of the consistent implementation of the Leninist decree adopted 65 years ago on the development of irrigation in Turkestan, striking transformations have taken place in the former Golodnaya steppe. Thanks to the constant concern of the party and government the workers of Golodnaya now enjoy the same opportunities for making use of cultural and personal conveniences and boons as do the populations of long-inhabited regions in the republic.

Having noted the positive experience in work to strengthen the material base of personal services in the oblast and improve the forms and methods used to provide consumer services in the cities and virgin-land settlements that have sprung up there, the conference participants at the same time focused attention on unresolved problems and ways for further rapidly raising the standard of living and satisfying the cultural and personal needs of the population of Golodnaya steppe. In particular, there was discussion of the need to develop the rural municipal services more rapidly, expand the network of consumer personal services enterprises and sharply improve the work of trade and public catering and transportation services for the oblast's workers.

Practice has shown the viability and effectiveness of the cultural and personal complexes already set up in many of the republic's oblasts and rayons. The council recommended that more extensive use be made of this experience in Syrdar'ya Oblast also, and that a steady course be pursued toward the creation of up-to-date settlements provided with proper amenities, where urban conveniences for the inhabitants could be combined in full measure with the advantages of the rural way of life. Here it should be remembered that effacing the social differences between the city and the countryside is a matter of great political importance and a main line that was again confirmed in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum.

Sh.R. Rashidov delivered a major speech at the council conference. Speaking at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum, CPSU Central Committee general secretary comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed the particular importance of constant concern for the needs of workers and the entire population and the conditions of their labor and everyday life, he stressed. This was also the leitmotif of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's conversation with the Moscow machine toolmakers and in his report "Sixty Years of the USSR."

Sh.R. Rashidov dealt in detail with the tasks aimed at resolving the questions under discussion and at further improving consumer personal services in the republic. In accomplishing these tasks, he emphasized, we are thus also resolving urgent tasks of economic life. Success in fulfilling all our national economic plans depends on workers' living conditions and on how they work and spend their leisure time. The great importance of everyone doing better with his own assignments was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum. This applies fully to the struggle to improve consumer personal services. There can be no observers left standing on the side in this important all-party and all-state matter; it is work that requires the broadest and most active participation.

Members and candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and deputy chairmen of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers participated in the council conference.

9642
CSO: 1830/322

REGIONAL

KAZAKH SUPREME COURT PLENUM HELD

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 83 p 3

[KazTAG news release: "Kazakh SSR Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] A Kazakh SSR Supreme Court plenum was held. A report on the activities of the Supreme Court's civil matters division was presented by the presiding judge of this division, V. G. Nozdrin. It was noted that the division is directing efforts toward ensuring correct and uniform application by the courts of standards of substantive and procedural law and enhancement of their role in defending the rights and legitimate interests of individual citizens and organizations, toward unswerving observance of the USSR Constitution, all Soviet laws, labor discipline, a thrifty attitude toward socialist property, and respect for the rules of socialist community.

Resolution of a number of categories of civil cases is directly linked with implementation of the tasks specified by the decisions of the May and November (1982) CPSU Central Committee plenums, and by the USSR Food Program. The courts must improve the quality of hearing cases. It is necessary to step up dissemination of knowledge of the law in light of the decisions of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Following a report submitted by the presiding judge of the criminal affairs division of the republic Supreme Court, A. Zh. Zhumazhanov, the plenum discussed progress in implementing the enactment of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Court plenum entitled "On Court Practice in Cases of Petty Theft of Government and Public Property." Attention was drawn to shortcomings, and it was proposed that the campaign against crimes of this type be stepped up and that cases of this category be tried more frequently in circuit court sessions with the participation of representatives of public organizations and workforces. In each case it is essential carefully to reveal the causes and conditions fostering the perpetration of crimes and determine the matter of the responsibility of officials who do a poor job of combating theft of public property.

The plenum instructed the criminal affairs division of the republic Supreme Court, the oblast courts and the Alma-Ata municipal court to exercise greater supervision in order to ensure the legality and justification of trying criminal cases involving petty theft of government and public property.

Decisions were made on the discussed agenda items. Participants in the plenum proceedings, G. B. Yelemisov presiding, included P. Ya. Trubnikov, member of the USSR Supreme Court, U. S. Seitov, prosecutor general of the Kazakh SSR, B. D. Dzhusupov, minister of justice of the Kazakh SSR, and officials of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR, the Office of the Prosecutor General, the republic Ministry of Internal Affairs and Ministry of Justice, and deputy presiding judges of oblast courts for civil cases.

3024

CSO: 1830/330

REGIONAL

KAZAKH CP CC BUREAU MEETS, DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 83 p 1

[Article: "In the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau"]

[Text] The Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau examined at its most recent meeting the question of urgent measures to speed up the pace of harvesting fodder crops on this republic's farms. It was noted that this year acreage planted to corn for silage was increased by 347,000 hectares; acreage in alfalfa, sainfoin, rape and other protein-rich grasses has been expanded, and farms have added new regular and catchwork irrigation plots for producing fodder crops and for radically improving pasture. It was stressed that there is presently a realistic possibility for every sovkhos and kolkhoz to put away the requisite quantity of coarse and succulent feeds for communal livestock operations as well as for stock on the subsidiary farm operations of industrial enterprises and other organizations, and on private plots.

At the same time it was pointed out that officials and specialists of certain farms and rayons are not fully utilizing available possibilities for establishing the requisite fodder stocks, are failing to make proper use of time, are displaying lack of organization and sluggishness, and are conducting mowing operations at a slow pace. A substantial percentage of haymowing equipment has not yet been repaired and is standing idle. In a number of oblasts fodder harvesting brigades and teams are undermanned and have not been provided with the essential conditions for highly-productive labor. The Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has announced a fodder harvesting month, beginning on 27 June of this year, and has instructed party oblast and rayon committees, oblast and rayon executive committees, rayon and oblast agroindustrial associations, the republic ministries of agriculture, fruit and vegetable industry, the Eastern Department of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni Lenin, Glavrissovkhozstroy, and officials of sovkhoses and kolkhoses as well as other agricultural enterprises to initiate extensive socialist competition for unconditional fulfillment of plans and targets pertaining to harvesting and putting away all types of feeds, focusing particular attention on improving their quality.

The Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has examined and approved an initiative by the agricultural workers of North Kazakhstan Oblast, who issued an appeal to all workers of this republic's agroindustrial complex to achieve organized and high-quality preparation for and conduct of harvesting and

putting away grain and other farm products in 1983. The text of this appeal will be published in the press.

Additional measures were discussed, pertaining to improving the level of work with documents and intensifying verification of execution in the party committees of this republic, as well as other items.

3024

CSO: 1830/330

REGIONAL

PROGRESS IN SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION OF RURAL UZBEKISTAN DESCRIBED

Tashkent SEL'SKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO UZBEKISTANA in Russian No 2, Feb 83 pp 60-61

[Article by Z. Khamidov, senior instructor, Andizhan State Pedagogic Institute of Languages: "Social Transformations in the Village"]

[Text] Uzbekistan's rural population comprises 58.5 percent of the republic's total population, that is, one out of every 6 persons is engaged in agricultural production. The percentage share of the rural population is greater in some oblasts: 80.1 percent in Khorezm Oblast, 81.3 in Surkhan-Darya, and 74.8 percent in Kashka-Darya.

The urban population has increased by only 0.3 percent in the last two years. But in five of this republic's oblasts the percentage share of the rural population has grown during this same period. Social reforms in the village aimed at improving living conditions for rural workers assume great importance in view of the present ratio of urban to rural population. The results of these transformations are in evidence. They are reflected in the construction of new communities, the addition of services and amenities to villages, and an improvement in the level of public services, personal services, and cultural facilities. In the 10th Five-Year Plan alone 15 million 68 thousand square meters of housing was completed and tenanted in rural localities. In addition, there was construction of general-curriculum schools accommodating 579,800 pupils, preschool facilities accommodating 152,400 children, hospitals totaling 10,860 beds, clubs and recreational centers accommodating 67,200 persons. The number of dwelling units supplied with gas increased by more than 70,000. During this same period the total extent of water lines increased from 958.4 km to 3,357.5 km.

Construction in the villages of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Andizhan Oblast is proceeding exclusively on the basis of a master plan. More than 250 individual homesteads and small villages have been eliminated here in the last 6 years; they have been replaced by communities provided with urban services and amenities, with adjacent recreation areas. The central village of the Kommuna Kolkhoz in Pakhtaabadskiy Rayon serves as a graphic example of provision of services and amenities to a rural community. The village of Madaniyat is this kolkhoz's central community. In this village the eye is gladdened by the sight of new public buildings, a culture and recreation park, urban-type apartment buildings, and straight streets lined with greenery. Today all kolkhoz and sovkhos villages contain schools, kindergartens, stores, and

personal services facilities. More and more industrial structures are appearing in the villages. By decision of party and government, affiliates and shops of industrial enterprises are being built on kolkhozes and sovkhoses to increase employment of the rural population. In the 10th Five-Year Plan they totaled more than 290 in the republic as a whole. In the current five-year plan an additional at least 430 will be added, which will make it possible to enlist more than 110,000 villagers in socially useful labor.

In recent years more than 60 enterprise branches and shops have been built in Andizhan Oblast. The 7,000 rural workers employed at these facilities turn out 80 million rubles worth of goods each year. Approximately 10 plants, factories, and branches came on-stream during the 10th Five-Year Plan just in Kurgantepinskiy Rayon alone. In the 11th Five-Year Plan a cable plant, a building construction combine, a stocking combine, as well as a number of other enterprises are targeted to go into production in this rayon. Meriting attention is construction in Pakhtaabadskiy Rayon of facilities designed to produce 12,000 tons of duck per year, a facility to handle 3,000 hogs, and a plant for the manufacture of replacement parts for rail transportation, at which 10,000 persons will be employed.

Improvement in the living conditions of the population and in its cultural level depends to a considerable degree on the level of services available to the public. In recent years a great deal has been accomplished to build facilities to provide public and personal services to rural workers. In Andizhan Oblast provision of personal-household services has increased by a factor of 2.1 in the last five years.

Of great importance for raising rural living standards is development of retail trade. In recent years rural workers in Andizhan Oblast have been purchasing each year more than 23,000 TV sets and radios, approximately 20,000 washing machines and refrigerators, as well as 9 million rubles worth of furniture.

The improving educational and cultural level of our rural workers is an important indicator of beneficial social transformations in the village. A large number of rural young people are acquiring knowledge at higher and secondary specialized schools and vocational schools. Each year 3,000 specialists in agriculture and water management complete their schooling. A total of 280 rural vocational schools are training personnel for agriculture.

Approximately 70,000 specialists with higher and secondary specialized education are currently working on kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

The level of social development of the rural populace depends in large measure on the state of health services. In recent years much attention has been devoted to strengthening the material foundation of health care and services and to staffing medical facilities with doctors and medium-level medical personnel.

These and other facts indicating a rapid rise in living standards for the rural population and improved provision of services in rural areas attest to the steadily increasing role of social transformations, which constitute one of the most important directional thrusts of party agrarian policy.

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REGIONAL

CHARTAKSKIY RAYON'S FIRST FIVE MONTHS EXPERIENCE WITH RAPO DISCUSSED

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 May 83 p 2; 29 May 83 p 3

[Articles by M. Sadvakasov, special PRAVDA VOSTOKA correspondent]

[28 May 83 p 2]

[Excerpts] I. Like-Minded People

Five months have passed since the agro-industrial association was formed in the rayon. How are things going here?

B. Khakimov, first secretary of the party raykom, says "The style of work has changed a great deal since the creation of the RAPO. The raykom has always been involved in the sowing campaign. It must be confessed that it even dictated the time deadlines. The farm managers were used to this. And now someone or rather comes to the office expecting to receive orders, and there are no orders to give. To these comrades we say frankly, 'You have to decide that for yourselves, you are the experts and managers. Discuss it with the experienced farmers and decide for yourselves.'

"I was invited to a meeting of the RAPO council. I arrived and sat off to the side as if I were not really involved. Someone saw this and was puzzled: 'There's the first secretary, and he is not chairing the meeting when the sowing campaign is being discussed?' But this was a gathering of people who are responsible for the fate of the harvest, and on whom its accumulation depends. No, let them take full responsibility. The party has given them this task.

"And some people starting asking questions. We cannot stand back and not participate in the main business of the spring--the sowing campaign. But the raykom has taken on other concerns, ideological support for the campaign, in particular; it is not the raykom's job to tell the experts when and how to plant, or what and where.

"There is a great deal that is new in the work with the organization of the agricultural section. Now it is hard to imagine how we got by without it. The section has been doing useful, productive work. Last year, 14 agricultural questions were heard at meetings of the raykom bureau between January and May. This year only 8 were heard. At first glance, it seems as if there is much

less work. Yes, fewer questions were heard, but they were prepared in greater depth. This is the merit of the agricultural section; it selects the problems for discussion, it prepares them, and monitors fulfillment of party decisions. All the issues in one way or another are related directly to the economic activity of the RAPO, or of the organizations, farms, and enterprises united under it, whose number has now reached 30. Of major importance is the influence of the primary party organizations.

"We in the raykom are striving for one thing: for the RAPO as an economic organ to demonstrate independence, and initiative in its work; to carry out efficiently all the duties it has been assigned; and to take full responsibility for the development of all sectors of agricultural production included in the association. It should also concentrate its attention on problems whose resolution requires common, united efforts."

[29 May 83 p 3]

[Excerpts] II. Partners

The first secretary is, of course, right, but it turns out that the RAPO council does have quite a few problems. They have intensified since the council was formed. Take, for example, the sovkhoses of the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry. Their oblast association is located in Namangan and controls planning, financing, and funds. At the same time, the sovkhoses that are RAPO members are spread throughout the territory of the rayon, and all the directors are in the RAPO council. One would think that any question could be resolved, but financial and departmental affiliations get in the way.

There are about 40 sovkhoses and processing enterprises in the Namangan RAPO, and trade in the oblast center has been turned over to them. There is not always time for management to reach every farm. And the RAPO is too busy to coordinate problems in Namangan. And there are so many problems to deal with.

Nonetheless, there is an optimistic mood in the rayon about deepening relations with this link of administration as well. There are reasons for this. Let's take a look at the livestock breeders' work. According to the results of the first four months of the year, the rayon has been successful in fulfilling plans for the sale of meat, milk, and eggs to the state. There has also been an increase in their production compared to the same period last year. The workers have responded in deed to the decisions of the Ninth Plenum of the CPUK Central Committee. This would not have been possible without the coordination of efforts within the framework of the RAPO.

Quotas were assigned differentially: larger tasks for strong organizations; smaller tasks for weaker organizations. Land area and prospects were taken into account, in a word, prudently. For example, the lands of the farms "Leninism", "Komsomolabad", imeni Minchurin, and imeni the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Uzbek SSR, require conventional irrigation; so due to the water shortage and absence of water in Padshaatasay, their quotas were reduced by 30 percent. But by general agreement, the center does not receive fewer calfs for fattening from them than from other farms. The managers were warned not to run to the

rayispolkom or the raykom with complaints: livestock breeding needs to be carried out on the same basis as cotton growing.

The rest of the farms are rated in terms of the base of available green forage, not on the basis of arable land. On this base, a self-sufficient fodder production detachment was created, working under a single contract with payment according to the final results. It was allotted 223 hectares, of which 110 are now planted with grain crops, and the remaining 113 are planted with corn. The sowing, harvesting, and delivery are the responsibility of the detachment's members. Wages are paid in direct relation to the indicators of the center's work.

The tractor operators who fertilize the land and the rayon agricultural chemical workers who examined the maps, are still not motivated to increase the fertility of each hectare. They are not motivated since their wages are not dependent on the harvest yield from each hectare. And if parcels of land, crop rotation areas especially, are assigned to these specific people, do we call them members of the self-sufficient brigade for fertilizer application? And we also include here the rayon agricultural chemical worker, who should also be involved in examining the shoots of the crops. Everyone's wages should be dependent on the final results.

It will be necessary here, of course, to discuss this with economists and the farm managers. A. Kasymov suggested this to one manager and was met immediately with hostility: I've got enough worries of my own without your chemistry. Innovations, even the most rational ones, are not immediately accepted willingly. The RAPO council understood the good intentions. The raykom agricultural section supported the move, but recommended that it be thoroughly considered.

Many farmers are now seeking meetings with K. Israilov, chief of the agricultural section. He is not avoiding them, he simply does not sit around in his office; he spends more time at party organizations and farms, so it is difficult to find him. A former sovkhos director and chief of the organizational kolkhoz section of the rayon agricultural administration, he understands very well the problems of agricultural production, and the life of labor collectives from the inside. But the times and his new position require something else--the ability to respond sensitively and quickly to changes taking place before one's eyes.

It seemed to him that the leading farms were meeting guardedly the innovations of the RAPO council, its interference in the farm's internal affairs, its attempt to "command" means and equipment. It doesn't hurt to know the particulars here, so that democracy is not violated. At the same time, the chief notes, the propaganda section must be asked to help with lecturers and activists to explain in popular terms to the people time after time the significance of the new form of management, its possibilities and goals, and to find out their opinions. The chief, the instructor of the section, the former party committee secretary, and the agronomist, should be engaged in this activity constantly.

The party, in adopting the Food Program, made an appeal to eliminate administrative excess and trivial guardianship in regard to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It emphasizes that an increase in the efficiency of agriculture is impossible without stable economic conditions for genuine self-sufficiency, that does not exist just on paper. Purchase prices are increasing, there is improved organization of management, labor, and wages--the RAPO is working and actively implementing brigade and collective contracts, and the job contract plus bonus system. Everything is being made dependent on the final result of collective labor.

These changes are entering the lives of workers in Chartakskiy rayon also. Not everything is being done as it should be, as the party demands, at the raykom, in the RAPO council, and in the economic subdivisions. But observations made in the rayon point to one fortunate feature that has been well defined by the people who were encountered and with whom discussions were held. Everyone in the rayon has now become partners. And partners, as it is known, can find a common language better than any one else.

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REGIONAL

KAZAKHSTAN GERMANS TOLD 'ALL IS NOT ROSES IN FRG'

Tselinograd FREUNDSCHAFT in German 15 Jul 83 p 4

[Article by Alexander Frank, correspondent of the FREUNDSCHAFT, Tselinograd Oblast: "Tracking Down a Lie"]

[Text] By accident an article came into my hands quite some time ago, which was published by MENSCHENRECHTE, a publication in the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG). As a rule it is idle to concern oneself with periodicals of that kind. Blind anti-communism and anti-sovietism causes them to distort truths and hush up the real violation of human rights: The massacres by the Reagan-Administration-supported terror regime in El Salvador of old men, women and children, for example; or the ghettos in which the South African racist regime forces the black population to live in humanly despicable conditions.

But let us get to the article which I mentioned at the beginning. I have followed the assertions which are made in it and have checked them.

"Valentine Devivye (born on 17 December 1940), her husband Emmanuel (born 20 October 1926) and the daughters Lilli (born 2 October 1963) and Irene (born 9 April 1968) live: USSR, GSSR, Gardabenskiy Rayon, selo Novo-Botanika, dom Selkhoz-Tekhnika. . ."--This is how a publication begins in MENSCHENRECHTE, in which the authors attempt to describe the "sufferings" of a German-Soviet family and in the last lines of the narrow-chested article make the assertion: "Of the four members of the Devivye family, only one daughter is gainfully employed and supports the entire family. The others have been dismissed because of their efforts to leave the country (destination of their journey abroad--FRG, A. F.)".

So what is the reader of MENSCHENRECHTE supposed to do? He cannot prove the opposite. The name of Devivye is unknown to him. He swallows the anti-soviet pill which he has been given.

In contrast to the reader in the FRG, people in the virgin lands of Kazakhstan know the name of Devivye very well, namely in Tselinograd Oblast. As recently as four years ago, Emmanuel Devivye was the director of a large agricultural enterprise, the Kashchi Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum. His wife Valentine occupied a no less responsible post. She was an economist in the agricultural enterprise. (Strange that there is not a single word about this in MENSCHENRECHTE).

In the Virgin Lands, people settle down quickly and well. Especially if they are natives, and the Devivye spouses were among them. Emmanuel Devivye's father and grandfather, and the grandfather's father as well, were farmers there. Through industry and push, the family had acquired a good reputation in its home village of Rozhdestvenka, approximately 30 kilometers from the oblast capital, for dedicated work was everywhere in high esteem in our country. Emmanuel, too, had a good start. And since the Virgin Lands needs skilled workers today, he attended the agricultural college and completed it successfully. Already in 1955 he had then worked as an agronomist in his home village. At the same time, he then learned to know his future wife, who at that time still had the name of Faut. After graduating from a technical school for medicine, Valentine worked as a medical assistant in the local ambulance. Shortly afterwards the wedding was held. What more does a person need to be happy? There was an occupation according to his desire and abilities, nice work, good friends and a good livelihood--there was the respect of his fellowmen. And a good many luxuries which the newly-baked sovkhos director could immediately afford. All of this the spouses had acquired through industry and purposeful work through the possibilities which our state offered them. As one can judge from numerous talks with people who knew Emmanuel Devivye and his wife, the family not only lived in material prosperity, but also had a good education. So what was the reason why Emmanuel and Valentine Devivye became the "main heroes" of a human rights story?

One day a letter came from the FRG. Valentine's brother, who previously had been thought to be missing, suddenly announced himself. Otto Faust wrote to his mother Karoline Faust and his sisters Valentine and Lydia in Kazakhstan that he was in good health and spirits and glad beyond measure that he had /found his family again/. Furthermore he reported that need not worry about him for he was living a life of carefree abandon.

There was no end to the joy. For more than 20 years they had not heard of one another. Understandably the exchange of letters became very lively, and mail was awaited with great impatience. In his letters Otto hinted several times that it would be nice if his mother and sisters would come to visit him. The proposal by his relatives to come to Kazakhstan he answered with diplomatic silence. In other words, he refused. After a few months, his mother had nevertheless decided to visit Otto. The oldest daughter was to come along, for it was a long trip and too difficult for the old woman.

The barely three week stay in the FRG was soon over. During the day, when Lydia was sightseeing in the city with Otto, Karoline remained alone. Quietly she thought about her son, about life there and she secretly wondered how Otto could stand it--this hectic, this tempo, this tension!--and she longed more and more for her quiet village in the Virgin Lands. But when it was time to return, she shed bitter tears. The parting from Otto, her first-born, was painfully difficult for her.

From then on the contacts between the relatives became even closer. Besides numerous letters, respectable packages also arrived from the distant FRG. Valentine was happy: For Otto had understood her hints. What colorful hotch-potch arrived in the home of the well-to-do sovkhos director! There were ball-

point pens and chewing-gum, handkerchiefs, napkins of all sorts, color for easter eggs, insignia and stickers, which one did not always understand, now and then a pack of cigarettes for the brother-in-law and a bar of chocolate for the nice nieces. In principle this kind of thing could also have been purchased in the village store. With the difference, however, that these commodities did not carry the label "Made in Germany".

In his letters Otto now insisted more and more that the mother should come to him for good. He said it was difficult for him without relatives, it was too lonely. Valentine merely sighed in irritation when the old Karoline shook her head negatively and let her son know that she still needed more time to think and talk it over, that she wanted to consider the matter some more. In the end the mother gave in. With a heavy heart Karoline left her house, her village, her relatives and acquaintances. Uncertainty and fear tortured the old woman: What would the last years of her life be like in a distant foreign country? But Valentine was content. The secret plan which she had hatched could now be realized: Family reunification.

A vouched-for description of the course of events, as I researched it on the spot in an investigation lasting several weeks. In so doing, I talked with many people who had grown up with the Devivyes, had worked with them, in short who know them well. What do they think about the decision of Emmanuel and Valentine Devivye? "Well, they have actually always placed great emphasis on material things, but that they would go so far. . ."

Perhaps some of you ask about love for one's fellow-men, about the link to the relatives in the FRG. Where is this link if Valentine leaves her sister and many relatives behind here in Kazakhstan, when Emmanuel is willing to separate himself from five brothers and sisters? Something is not right here. It was not the longing for Otto Faust which induced the spouses to take this step. It was the external glitter of the foreign country, which seemed to promise them new riches.

As far as this botched piece of work in MENSCHENRECHTE is concerned and the assertion in it that the spouses Devivye were dismissed and that the daughter must support the family: Emmanuel and Valentine are working as before. He as an engineer, she as an economist. Only they have changed their place of residence. They are living in Georgia. "Georgia, certainly, is a paradise compared to the FRG and the climate there"--this is the opinion of a distant relative of Emmanuel and Valentine, who had attempted to keep the two from taking an ill-advised step. Yes, both are living and working at this time in Georgia. Perhaps it was really distressing to them to betray the home of their childhood before the eyes of their fellow-men? Or did they believe that the plunge into uncertainty would be easier for them from a strange place?

By no means. Homeland--that is not only a geographic concept. Homeland, that is our entire, large and spacious land. Love for one's homeland, homeland, that is embedded in the soul of everyone. For certain Emmanuel and Valentine Devivye had heard a good many things about the fate of Theodor Schopp--his sister, after all, lived very close to them. Like Otto Faust, he was driven to what today is the FRG. For 34 years he had not seen his homeland. In the

FRG he had his family, his house and his work. And one day he came to Kazakhstan for a visit. In June 1976 Theodor, with his wife and daughter, stayed with his relatives and, as one could judge from his conduct and his statements, he liked it very well in Kazakhstan. When he went back, he had records with Russian songs, balalaikas and pictures in his luggage. After his arrival in the FRG, Theodor Schopp lived only barely 8 weeks. Those who knew him more intimately there reported that the man had returned completely changed. Every day he sat in front of his record player and glanced rather sadly towards the East. And one fine day they found Theodor Schopp with a noose around his neck.

What will happen to Emmanuel and Valentine Devivye? The "ones who are suffering" in the article in MENSCHENRECHTE? What will become of their children? Irene is living with her parents and is attending the 8th grade. During this age young people begin to develop the mental images, desires and dreams about life. Are they not settled in the conditions which their homeland, the Soviet Union, offers them? Lilli is a student of the technical college for medicine in Tselinograd. After completion of her course of study she will be a nurse. What would happen to her if Lilli leaves with her parents for the FRG? What will she do there, in a country which is afflicted with the capitalist crisis?

But this does not interest the gentlemen-publishers of MENSCHENRECHTE. Just as little as the fact that the first right of man, his right to life, is being threatened throughout the world. Threatened by the cynical policy of the Reagan Administration, which, among other things, wants to turn the FRG into a launch pad for new nuclear weapons. We stand for the right of man to peace. That is demonstrated by the proposals of our party and government.

Alexander Frank,
correspondent of
FREUNDSCHAFT

Tselinograd Oblast

8970

CSO: 1826/50

REGIONAL

HEIGHTENED KIRGHIZ INTEREST IN PAST

Second Publication in 20 Years

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 17 May 83 p 3

[Article by K. Konkobayev, scientific staff-member of the KiSSR Institute of Language and Literature: "The World of Ancient Inscriptions"]

[Text] To come to know the past for the sake of the future is the age-old aspiration of man. But sometimes yesterday is so hidden by time from our eyes that even for the specialist it is difficult to determine the true value, the merits of historical monuments--those missives from the past sent from our remote forefathers.

According to the data of scientists, the territory of Kirghizia contains more than 2,500 historical and cultural monuments, 22 of which are of All-Union importance. A special place is occupied by the epigraphical monuments harking back to various languages and epochs. A recently published book by Ch. Dzhumagulov is devoted to their study.* This is already the second edition of the compilation of Kirghizia's epigraphical monuments. The first edition was published 20 years ago.

This book has collected a great deal of epigraphical material, carefully preserved the transcriptions, and made scientific commentaries. It is noteworthy for its high quality of drawings of the inscriptions taken from cliffs and stones, as well as for its outstanding photographs.

This edition has included more than 150 epigraphical monuments of Kirghizia. Among them are Ancient Turkic runic, Sogdian texts, inscriptions of Ancient Uighur and Arabic writing, Nestorian and Buddhist (Tibetan) monuments.

Success has been achieved in deciphering and reading inscriptions in languages which are considered to be dead. No one speaks them now. But classical Arabic, Ancient Turkic, Ancient Uighur languages have direct successors in modern-day Turkic, Uighur, Arabic languages, although these are distinct from their ancient predecessors.

*Ch. Dzhumagulov, "Epigrafika Kirgizii" [Epigraphics of Kirghizia], Second Edition, Frunze-Ilim, 1982, 300 pages.

The present-day territory of Kirghizstan, by virtue of its geographical position, was the arena of many historical events. Hence also the multilingual epigraphical monuments, reflecting the historical reality of past times. For example, the homeland of the Ancient Turkic runic writing is the upper reaches of the Yenisey River and the Orkhon River Valley; therefore, it is still known as the Orkhono-Yenisey runic writing. Monuments of the Orkhono-Yenisey writing have been discovered over a huge territory--ranging from its homeland to the banks of the Danube. But in Central Asia Ancient Turkic runic inscriptions have been found in large quantity only on the territory of Kirghizia. According to the data of Ch. Dzhumagulov, our country has 16 of them.

With regard to the study of epigraphical monuments in general, Kirghizia has no equal in Central Asia. This has been accomplished thanks to the efforts of Ch. Dzhumagulov, a great enthusiast, propagandist, and connoisseur of his work. He has visited all corners of the republic, under complicated field conditions made copies, taken photographs, and then delivered lectures, translated, and written commentaries. To find, systematize, and publicize 150 monuments written in various dead languages has required from this author the intense labor of two decades.

And a third book is being prepared for publication. A complete edition of the Orkhono-Yenisey monuments of writing, to be followed by their comprehensive study, will make it possible to come to know the development and formation of the ancient culture of the Turkic, also including the Kirghiz, peoples during the period from the Fifth - Twelfth centuries. Thanks to the publication, as well as the study of the epigraphical monuments, scholars now have the possibility to fill in some definite gaps in the history and culture of early and medieval Kirghizstan.

Ch. Dzhumagulov's book will play a definite positive role in the preservation and utilization of the monuments of cultural history in Kirghizia in the light of the laws of the USSR and the KiSSR on preserving and utilizing the historical and cultural monuments of our country's peoples.

Monument Preservation Society Meets

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 15 May 83 p 2

[Article: "The Cultural Heritage in the Service of the People: The Fourth Congress of the Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments"]

[Text] While solving the complex problems of building communism, our party and the Soviet government have always accorded enormous importance to the development of socialist culture, which has inherited the spiritual riches of all the peoples of our country. The first few Leninist decrees already expressed the genuine concern of the people's regime for safeguarding the cultural heritage and for the laboring people to acquire the very great values of the past.

One of the clear manifestations of the concern on the part of the CPSU and the Soviet state for the cultural-historical heritage was the Law of the USSR, adopted several years ago, "On Preserving and Utilizing Historical and Cultural Monuments," along with the corresponding laws of the Union republics, including the KiSSR.

How this law concerning the preservation and utilization of monuments of the past is being carried out in our republic, along with the results of the activities of the Kirghiz Republican Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments during the past five years, was discussed at the Fourth Congress of the Society, held on 14 May in Frunze.

With a great upsurge the delegates elected an honorary presidium consisting of the Politburo of the CPSU CC, headed by the general secretary of the CPSU CC, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov.

The accountability report on the work of the society's Central Council was delivered by K. Konduchalova, the chairperson of the Presidium of the Central Council of the Kirghiz Republican Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments.

Concentrated in our republic are about 5,000 monuments of history and archeology, architecture and art. Of All-Union importance are such landmarks as the Monument to the Heroes of the Revolution in the republic's capital, the Museum-Home of M. V. Frunze, the Uzgenskiy and Buraninskiy Architectural Complexes, the Manas gumbaz [?], the tombs of Toktogul Satylganov and N. M. Przheval'skiy, the rock-cliff depictions in the Saymaly-Tash Natural Landmark, and others.

The society's activists have conducted a great deal of work with regard to preserving and propagandizing the monuments and maintaining a good organization over them. During the past five years the society's lecturers have delivered more than 6,000 lectures and reports; they have also conducted many interviews and meetings. They have regularly held review-contests, exhibits, and excursions to the republic's monument sites. As active propagandists they have presented the cultural heritage to 11 state, 21 public, and 127 school museums, and more than 800 monument halls, rooms, and corners.

During these years the society expanded considerably and grew stronger. At the present time there are more than 640,000 persons in its ranks.

A new staff was elected for the Central Council of the Kirghiz Republican Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments.

K. Konduchalova was elected as chairperson of the Presidium of the Central Council of the Kirghiz Republican Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments.

Taking part in the work of the congress were the deputy chairman of the Presidium of the KiSSR Supreme Soviet, M. F. Kabanov, the deputy chairman of the KiSSR Council of Ministers, Dzh. Ch. Tashibekova, and the chief of the Culture Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia, U. Sh. Orozova.

Staving Off Aytmatov's Mankurt

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 15 May 83 p 2

[Article by L. Mosolova, candidate of philosophical sciences, docent at the Leningrad State Pedagogical Institute imeni Gertsen: "'The Rock Epic' of the Saymaly-Tash Natural Landmark"]

[Text] The territory of Kirghizia is unusually rich in monuments of the history, culture, and art from the most ancient and the old world. This is linked with the fact that the Tyan'-Shan' region of the Eurasian continent was settled by man in the remote Stone Age. It belongs among those quite specific seats on the earth where the process of the emergence of the human race took place and where the initial forms of depictive art were developed. This is testified to by the numerous stopping places of people from the Paleolithic Age with their extremely expressive stone craftsmanship and works unique in the world art of ancient society--the drawings of the Ak-Chuzhkur Cave, located in the Sary-Dzhaz River Basin not far from the summit of the Khan-Tengri and Pobeda Peak. For long centuries the caves, grottoes, boulders, and cliff surfaces were covered with amazing compositions which were tirelessly drawn and carved out by the old masters.

An outstanding monument of the culture and art of the ancient world, one of which Kirghizia can be rightfully proud, is the "rock epic"--a complex of petroglyphs of the Saymaly-Tash natural landmark, located in the Fergana Mountain Range at an elevation of 3000 meters. This is the second "Manas" of Kirghizstan. Rare in its abundance and diverse forms of historical and artistic information, this monument has concentrated almost 10,000 drawings. Impressed within them in a unique reflection is the long, more than 30-century-old period of the life of the ancient societies of this region.

With the passing years, the rock epic of Saymaly-Tash has attracted more and more attention from researchers, since it illuminates entire epochs in the development of the peoples of the Middle East and provides information about those aspects of the pre-literate and literate existence of ancient society which could not be impressed by any other means.

The layers of depictions on this multi-layered monument are distinguished from each other by themes and subjects, by the style, by the degree of "sunburn" of the drawings, their positioning, and also by the technical devices of engraving and sizes.

The Saymaly-Tash has preserved in its stones the living images of the wild animals which were kindred in spirit to the hunting tribes of the Stone Age. In the opinion of a number of researchers, certain engravings in this natural landmark date back to the final stages of the Stone Age, when the living and dynamic images of animals, executed in a style of expressive "primitive realism," began to give way to conventional signs and symbols.

This mountain sanctuary also existed at a time when the earliest rulers of the emerging urban civilizations in the valleys of the East began to erect

high, multi-stage masses of temples--the ziggurats. The temples of Sumer, for example, rose up high; they were broad, massive, and stood compactly upon the earth like the mountains created by nature stand. Evidently, the natural "mountain temple" of Saymaly-Tash, which rose over the highest platform of the mountain range, touching the clouds, embodied that same central idea that the ziggurats of the Ancient Near East embodied, bearing the name "Link between Heaven and Earth."

The petroglyphs of the Saymaly-Tash also include the amazingly dynamic and no less expressive artistic images of the Scythian-Sakskiy [?/] world, embodied in the renowned Scythian "animal" style--in the pose of the "flying" gallop, with spiral foreshortenings of the fragments of the bodies of the animals, with disc-shaped space in which are drawn the rounded images with a special finished quality filled with a wild and strange expressiveness. They date back to the Sixth-Third centuries B.C.

From century to century not only the styles of the rock-cliff art changed. Its dominant images, subjects, and inspiration also changed. Scholars are now engaged in studying the semantics of the petroglyphs and in deciphering the subjects. Today it is known, for example, that certain drawings in the geometrical style are linked with the fixation, performance, and transmission in time of the mythological subjects of the ancient Indo-Iranian sacred books--the "Avestas" and the "Rig-Vedas," Hittite sources, and others. Among the drawings of the Saymaly-Tash are "wondrous" unpaired teams and masked gods--the daughter of the Sun god and the Moon goddess (Sur'ya and Soma), twin brothers similar to the Ashviny, and many other mythological beings of many peoples, including the Turkic peoples, and of various epochs.

The Saymaly-Tash complex of petroglyphs is a genuine preserve for archeologists, art scholars, linguists, historians, artists, and other scholars, as well as lovers of the fine arts. Moreover, there are other preserves--"minor epics" in rock--in the Talas Valley, the Issyk-kul' Depression, the Sary-Dzhaz River Basin, the piedmont area of the Fergana Oasis, and other regions of Kirghizia. Many monuments are still awaiting their first discoverers and researchers.

But in order that these unique artistic and historical values become accessible to experts, it is necessary to carefully preserve them, concern ourselves with propagandizing them, restoring them, and including them within the field of scientific study. A knowledge of the past is important not only for academic scholarship but also for present-day life. A knowledge of the past not only prevents the annihilation in people's consciousness of the historical remembrance about themselves, but also strengthens their human dignity, and forewarns them against something like Aytmatov's mankurt [?]. The famous French philosopher, writer, and moralist La Rochefoucauld wrote as follows: "Happy are those peoples who teach their own children to draw. But even happier is that nation which combines the past with the future and across the present lays down bridges through the periods of time." We must do everything possible so that the priceless heritage of thousand-year-old cultures may become the timely property of the present day.

REGIONAL

RULES CONCERNING LABOR BOOKS

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 18 May 83 p 3

[Article by A. Maurer, chief of the Kirgizsovprof Labor Legal Inspectorate:
"Your Labor Passport"]

[Text] Dear Editors! How should I re-establish a lost labor book?

S. NIYAZOV

Thirty years ago, in filling out my labor book, an employee in the personnel department made an error in copying out my last name. Now I am applying for a pension, but they will not accept my labor book. How can I correct the error which was made?

S. DOLGOVA

I was employed in temporary work. When they let me go, they did not issue me a labor book. They said: we did not set one up for you. Is this correct?

G. POGORELOVA

The labor book is the basic document which testifies to a person's labor activity. The entries in it are used to establish the general, uninterrupted, and special labor service periods necessary for determining the scope of assistance in case of temporary disability, paying out awards for years of service, setting up position grades for special categories of employees. It is also used to set up the scales of state pensions.

According to the operative legislation, the responsibility for handling the labor books lies with the administration. Unfortunately, this important matter is not treated in the necessary manner everywhere. The instructions on handling labor books prescribe, for example, that they be filled out for every person who has worked more than five days, including seasonal, temporary, and supernumerary workers, if they are eligible for state social insurance. It is categorically forbidden to hire anyone without a labor book, (unless it is a beginning worker). In check-ups, however, violations of these rules were discovered at the combine of the production enterprises of the Sel'stroyindustriya Trust, the Frunze Fruit and Vegetable Combine, etc.

Nor is the requirement of the instructions being observed in the following matter: with each entry in a labor book, repeated precisely in the personal card (Standard Form T-2, as approved by the USSR Central Statistical Administration), the administration is obliged to acquaint the owner of it by means of a receipt. Until recently this was not being done at the Mebel'shchik Factory, the Frunzegorsvet Electric-Network Enterprise, the combine for preliminary processing of secondary raw materials of Kirgizpotrebsoyuz, and the Frunze Fruit and Vegetable Combine. Hence all manner of inaccuracies and errors in the labor books, which lead to unjustified denials in awarding pensions on privileged conditions, as well as delays in registering them. And, of course, such things cause numerous justifiable complaints from the working people.

Correction of an inaccuracy made in a labor book many years ago is the obligation of the administration of that enterprise, institution, or organization which was to blame for this occurring in the first place. The administration at the new place of employment should render the necessary assistance to the worker in this matter. If the enterprise or institution which made the inaccurate entry has been liquidated, the corrections are to be made by the legal successor, whereas in its absence--by the higher organization to which the liquidated enterprise or institution was subordinate. The information entered in the procedure of correction must correspond fully to the original of the injunction or disposition, and in case of their loss--to another document which confirms the new entry. These can be archive documents pertaining to the labor activities of workers and office employees, personal cards, departmental accounts, or personal accounts regarding wage payments. The new entry must be certified following the established procedure.

I would like to remind the readers of the statute on the deadlines for making entries into a labor book. This must be done immediately after the issuance of an injunction (disposition), but no later than a week's time, while in the case of a dismissal--on the last day of work. It is unacceptable, from the viewpoint of the law, when, for example, in the Frunze Trolley-Bus Administration, at the Frunzestroymaterialy Combine, and other enterprises, information on awards and incentives of the workers are not entered for years.

Article 44 of the KiSSR Codex of Labor Laws requires entries concerning the reasons for dismissal in the labor book to be conducted in precise accordance with the formulations of the operative legislation and with a reference to the appropriate article and point of law. However, these documents still quite frequently contain completely arbitrary formulations--juridically illiterate--reasons for transferring employees, such as "...Dismissed in connection with a trip," "...for arbitrarily leaving the production line," etc.

The labor book must be issued to the employee on the day of his dismissal--this is a requirement of the law. The late issuance of the labor book, when the administration is at fault, involves legal claims by the employee for the payment of the average wage for all the days of the delay, since

this violation hinders the person's timely job placement. In case of a labor book's loss by the owner himself, the administration at the last place of his service must issue another book within a 15-day deadline or an insert to it with the inscription "Duplicate."

Everything stated above must be solidly known by the employees of personnel departments. In order that this should be not just a matter of words but also of deeds, the ministries, departments, and trade-union committees ought to not only strengthen controls over the correct handling of labor books at enterprises, in institutions and organizations, but also systematically organize the study of the basic statutes of labor legislation by the employees who carry out these duties.

2384

CSO: 1830/297

REGIONAL

KIRGHIZ MILITIA CRACK DOWN ON DRUNKEN DRIVERS

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 18 May 83 p 4

[Article by Ye. Mironov, instructor, Division of Agitation and Propaganda, KiSSR UGAI MVD [State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate Administration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs] and V. Shevchenko, Major of Militia: "Stop Drunken Dare-Devil Drivers"]

[Text] More than 40 percent of all motor-vehicle accidents on the roads of our republic are the fault of drivers who have indulged in alcoholic spirits before getting behind the steering wheel. This fact has been confirmed on more than one occasion by analysis of accidents which have been booked during the last three years, and hence the question arises: do we need to put up with the presence of such drivers on the staffs of motor-vehicle enterprises and garages, or should a family be allowed to keep an automobile for personal use if its driver can get behind the wheel in a state of drunkenness?

The raid which was recently conducted by the GAI [State Motor-Vehicle Inspectorate] showed that very many people still do not pay attention to such "trifles" as a glass (or sometimes even a bottle) of alcoholic spirits before setting out to drive a motor vehicle: in the Kantskiy Rayon alone during a seven-hour period the raid brigade arrested more than 30 drivers who had gotten behind the wheel in a state of intoxication. Who are they anyhow, these people who risk not only their own lives but those of others? How do they explain what has happened? How do they react to the reproofs made by the GAI staff members?

Here are some facts that readers should know: Shanka Mamedov, 22 years of age, a test mechanic at the Kantskiy Passenger Motor-Vehicle Center. Arrested behind the wheel of an IZh-2715 motor vehicle belonging to this center. It turned out that Mamedov had no documents for this vehicle; furthermore, he was impudent and rude upon being stopped [?]. He began with threats and insults, with the assertion that he had not been drinking at all (moreover, in such expressions as would not be found in any Russian-language dictionary). Then, in order to frighten the militia, he raised himself in rank, designating himself as a chief engineer. And only when he became convinced that he could not avoid the sobering-up station did he calm down.

Turning up that evening behind the wheel of the service vehicle Zhiguli No 41--70 FIYu was an instructor of the Issyk-Atinskiy DOSAAF, Bolot Toktomyshev, who did not have a driver's license. The physician specializing in drugs, having heard his explanation to the effect that he had drunk only 100 grams, was astounded: only 100 grams, but an average degree of alcoholic drunkenness--that would be the first time this had occurred in her practice!

The owner of the private Zhiguli No 62--59 FISHch, the senior salesman of the Kantskiy Cooperative Trade Center, Ismar Kasilov, who was drunk to the same degree, proved to be more frank. In his explanation he wrote straight out: "I had drunk 400 grams of vodka...."

It required two hours for the GAI staff members to catch Zhiguli No 52--79 FIYa. There is no doubt about it, the procurement agent of the Kantskiy Public-Dining Facility, Arif Latifov, has a fast motor vehicle. Driving around the Kantskiy Rayon at a high speed, threatening the lives of those around him, without thinking, he ran up against the bumper [?] of a GAI vehicle which blocked his further path. The GAI inspector who was standing alongside barely managed to get out of the way of the automobile which was flying toward him. The impact, the sound of broken glass--and nothing intelligible in answer to the questions of the GAI staff members. And what explanation could a drunken "cascader" give?

The GAI inspectors finished up their working day late in the evening. Of course, they were tired out. But, you know, they had prevented 32 possible crimes, 32 possible accidents! But, of course, such drunken dare-devils could and should be stopped by their relatives, friends, and colleagues. No, not when they had already gotten behind the wheel and the wind was whistling in their ears, but earlier on, when they were raising toasts of "one for the road."

Here is a sad statistic of the raid: for five days fifty motor vehicles and motorcycles were held in impoundment and had to be paid for; more than eighty drivers who had gotten behind the wheel in an intoxicated condition were arrested....

2384
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REGIONAL

CENTRAL ASIANS USE LARGE FAMILY TO OBTAIN EXCESSIVE BENEFITS

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 22 May 83 p 2

[Article by Ye. Illenzeyer: "By Hook or by Crook"]

[Text] In life I have had occasion to meet and talk with mothers with many children--in the family circle, in the field, at a machine tool. I admire these women--the great working women who have enough strength, patience and wisdom to cope with the difficulties connected with daily life, production and the family.

I have begun to speak about women with many children and immediately remembered Bibikalon Ashurova, with whom I am acquainted. Her daughter was 4 months old when she came to the Dushanbe Printing Combine. Since then 15 years have passed.

They say about such people as Bibikalon: "They work like lightning." She comes home after the night shift--you do not sit down in the newspaper shop, but are constantly in motion--and begins to keep house. "Mom, you should lie down for a while, I will do what must be done," her daughter will say, but she laughs in response: "I cannot stop, I have started."

She has time for everything, she does everything with her own hands: sews, prepares food, whitewashes, paints. It is clean and comfortable in the apartment. The children are choice--red-cheeked, smiling. This openness comes from their parents, sociable and well-meaning people. An egotist and selfish person simply cannot grow up in such a family. Here is to whom one must go to obtain a good supply of optimism and love of life!

But how could one not speak of the Usmanov family? Just try to put shoes on nine pair of feet, on which the shoes literally burn. And how much clothing is needed! And to feed and give something to drink!

"I believe," Anvar says, "that we live no worse than others, we have everything necessary. Of course, it is a bit more difficult for us than for families in which there are one or two children. But on the other hand, the state is giving us aid and various benefits. And is a mother to complain that it is difficult with children! I come home from work sometimes tired, in a bad mood. I enter the yard, my own kids will cling to me from all sides, believe me, the tears flow. Out of joy. True, we live in cramped quarters, but what is to be done? There are many like me on the waiting list for expansion at our place, at Dushanbe Printing House No 1."

Indeed, the problem of housing in the city, in spite of the extensive scale of construction, is still urgent. In Tsentral'nyy Rayon, for example, there are 40 heroine mothers who need an improvement of housing conditions. They all have the right to the priority receipt of apartments, but understand the difficulties and are waiting patiently.

Is it worthwhile saying once again that the large family in our country is in a privileged position. There is increased attention to it, its needs are met first of all. It cannot be otherwise, such is the nature of our society. Well, what if the parents, while understanding this, begin to abuse, to try to profit from the fact that they have many children?

The question is not rhetorical. It turns out that there are such people. Individuals, but they do exist. In any case, I have made the acquaintance of one such family.

I know, I understand that one must not write negatively about a mother, especially a mother with many children. There is a kind of moral ban. But in this case it will be a question not of motherhood in the ordinary understanding of this word, but of the most natural extortion, and in its most undisguised form, when a person only demands "Give!" and does not want to know anything else.

Valentina and Mirzosholimov are comparatively young people. Both received an education: she is a nurse, he is a construction engineer. Their family life did not begin easily. Neither a house, as they say, nor a home. They acquired themselves every cup and spoon. Moreover, Mirzosholimov was not too well healthwise. And when the children came, the troubles absolutely increased. Some grew up and sat down at school desks, others took their places at the kindergarten.

Perhaps the difficulties of that time had an effect, but soon the Olimovs began to live only for the interests of their own family. The world acquired for them distinct boundaries: "we" and "they." And everything that lay beyond the family circle was perceived hostilely.

The neighbors are the first to sense this. The initiative of the quarrels, scandals and complaints belongs to Valentina. It is frightening to have conflictive relations with her. To whom would she not complain, what sins would she not accuse someone of!

She quarreled, say, with neighbor A. and immediately writes: he obtained an apartment illegally and is abusing his official position. The complaint is checked by the rayon procurator's office and the republic Ministry of Internal Affairs. The facts are not corroborated, nevertheless Olimova does not stop. On the next three complaints there are again checks with a survey of the neighbors, then they assemble the tenants of the apartment house at a general meeting. In a single voice they declare that Valentina is a quarrelsome woman and is a bane to the life of the neighbors. At the meeting, which workers of the Administration of Internal Affairs of the Dushanbe City Soviet Executive Committee attended, she was officially warned of the intolerability of such behavior in daily life. Well, so what?!

At the city procurator's office there is an entire "Olimov" file. Ye. Gornostayeva, senior assistant procurator, testifies: the complaints for the most part are not

confirmed during the check, but it is necessary to deal with this family again and again.

The Olimovs have special grudges with the workers of Kindergarten-Nursery No 114, which the four youngest children attend. Any trifle disturbs the composure of the mother, and she begins to look into the relations with the teachers and may also get involved. The disposition of the parent is also well known to the teaching collective of Secondary School No 74.

"As a deputy," says A. Ishchuk, chief of the Tsentralnyy Rayon Department of Public Education, "I have had to look into things with this family. If you disregard the story connected with the dismissal and reinstatement of her husband at work, the other complaints are unfounded."

They confirm the same thing both in the city department of public education and in the rayon soviet executive committee. Here is what was thought about in this connection. In recent times enormous attention has been attached to the work with letters of workers. We advocate that not one signal, not one statement would be disregarded. But is this really correct, when with respect to each letter, even if in it already known facts are repeated and there is nothing new, checks are organized again and again? Tens of people are diverted from their work in order to confirm for the umpteenth time the initial conclusion: the complaint is groundless, the facts have not been confirmed.

Perhaps the officials do not see and do not understand all the uselessness and harmfulness of such a practice? No, it turns out that they do see and understand them. But everytime they literally are too shy to call a spade a spade and are afraid that they would be accused of callousness or bureaucratism. It is this that is playing into the hands of the complaints of the Olimovs.

Let us take not a complaint, but the applications for the granting of material assistance which the Olimovs make to various instances, including the plant of nonmetallic materials, where the head of the family works, and the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry. In each of them it is written without fail: "I request that assistance be given and will henceforth request."

The reason for the applications is peculiar: "The children are without a piece of bread." Knowing that no one will believe this, they accompany the letter with a threat. In the applications sent, for example, to the rayon committee of the Construction and Building Materials Industry Workers Union and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the republic, Olimova writes categorically: "I warn you: if you do not give assistance, I will leave with the children for Moscow." (How is one to believe here that there is nothing to buy bread with, if a person is thinking of going to Moscow.)

So that there would be no doubts about the material status of the Olimovs, let us look at their family budget. The average monthly wage of Mirzoshko is 165 rubles. Valentina receives two salaries of a yardkeeper--this is 154 rubles. The various grants come to 116 rubles. The total is 435 rubles a month.

To this it should be added that they pay for four youngsters at the kindergarten only half--26 rubles. The five school children receive full state support:

during school hours they receive coupons for food, while in the summer they receive free vacations at Pioneer camps. The school and the rayon soviet executive committee give them shoes and clothes. (The phrase stated by Chairman of the Tsentral'nyy Rayon Soviet Executive Committee V. Karimov in a conversation with Olimova: "I know much better than you do the sizes of the clothing and shoes of your children," has been engraved in my memory.)

Further, everyone knows: under all circumstances one must pay for housing. However, the Olimovs have made an exception for themselves. Since 1979 they have not paid a kopeck for living in a four-room apartment. The rayon soviet executive committee adopted a decision and as an exception paid off their debt for 3 years in the amount of 542 rubles. During 1980-1982, assistance--more than 800 rubles--was given to the family by the ministry, the rayon committee of the trade union and other organizations.

Concern finds expression not only in money. They helped Valentina with job placement. At the rayon department of public education they offered her a job more than once in her specialty at the kindergarten--she did not want it. She preferred to work as a yardkeeper, and they found her a section near home.

Much is being done "as an exception," if only to meet the newer and newer demands. For example, order tables exist at stores for war invalids. What, would it seem, does Olimova have to do with them? Nothing. Nevertheless she obtained such a privilege.

Taking into account that it is crowded for a large family in a four-room apartment, they allocated a five-room section. However, knowing the technique of Olimova, they asked for a receipt that she, having moved to the new section, would vacate the former, four-room section. Valentina was not about to oppose--the main thing was to get it, and then....

At the same time Valentina began to try to get a plot of land. At the plant and in the ministry they explained to her: one must wait, at present there is no possibility. But to refuse means to evoke a new stream of complaints to all instances.

Valentina has government awards. So, having put them with the certificates in a mailing wrapper, she sends everything to Moscow. The mailing wrapper was returned to Dushanbe. They thought that the woman had lost her temper, they summoned her to return the awards, but she declared: "I will not take them. Give me a plot of land, then it will be evident."

The matter with the plot did not progress as rapidly as Olimova wanted, and she hastily left for Moscow herself. The trip to the capital disappointed her somewhat: there they understood with whom they were dealing. But this did not discourage her. Having returned, she rushed into the assault with redoubled zeal. More than once in the middle of the night the minister had to go to the telephone to hear again and again: "When will you give me a plot?"

They say about such people: "Insolence is their second happiness." She got her way by wearing people down, she received a plot of 0.06 hectares.

What happened further is like in a fairytale. A little house stood on the plot. Its balance sheet value is nearly 5,000 rubles. There were a few ordeals and complaints, and it has already been turned over to the Olimovs with installment payments for 12 years.

The time came for the Olimovs to fulfill the conditions and to vacate the apartment.

"No," Valentina said in response, "we have children. Leave us the two apartments and the plot of land with the little house, then I will take the awards."

When I told Bibikalon Ashurova about the "escapades" of Olimova, she exclaimed indignantly: "Yes, this is like in the fairytale about the fisherman and the little fish: the more they give, the more she wants! Why does everyone indulge her, why does no one stop her?"

The question is to the point. Here is what I think: how did it happen that 10 organizations are under the thumb of the Olimovs, in what way are other large families worse, why are so many exceptions not being made and so many indulgences not being shown for anyone else?

It is difficult to agree with the idea that for success in any claims it is necessary to have only a quarrelsome character. It is a matter, rather, of something else: charity is given at the expense of the state, at the expense of others, and not from one's own pocket.

7807

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REGIONAL

KAZAKH MUSLIMS NOT OPPRESSED

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by K. Shulembayev: "Question and Answer"]

[Text] "Recently Western propaganda has been loudly claiming 'oppression' of Muslim religious believers in the Soviet Union. What is the situation in actual fact?"

T. Sulimkhanov, worker

This question is answered by K. Shulembayev, chairman of the department of Marxist-Leninist philosophy at the Kazakh Pedagogic Institute imeni Abay.

Of course there is no "oppression" whatsoever. Freedom of religion for the followers of Islam, just as of any other religion, is guaranteed here in the USSR by our nation's Constitution. I must state, however, that recently our ideological adversaries have been endeavoring aggressively to utilize Islam for the conduct of subversive propaganda against the USSR and to kindle the flames of religious and ethnic fanaticism. This is due to the role which Islam is playing in today's world.

At the present time Muslims comprise approximately 80 percent of the population in 30 countries; in countries of Asia and Africa Muslims comprise from 50 to 85 percent of the population. Islam is the dominant religion in 20 countries. In contrast to other religions, it not only regulates governmental, economic, and social relations but also frequently penetrates all domains of human activity. Our enemies are attempting to utilize precisely this influence and the traditional "all-embracing nature" of Islam, hoping to erode away the ideological foundations of the socialist state and to undermine it from within.

In our country the activities of Muslim organizations are carried out within the framework of laws on religious cults. There are officially registered ministers of religion for the performance of religious functions, including in Pavlodar Oblast. At the same time we should note that certain persons are attempting to conduct Muslim propaganda without any legitimate grounds whatsoever. In their sermons they call for uniting Muslim ranks and fighting those who oppose Islam. These actions are in conflict with present Soviet laws.

We should emphasize that on the whole the activities of Muslim organizations are now being conducted in a much more sophisticated manner than in the past. This explains the fact that among religious believers today we see not only culturally backward individuals but also persons with a secondary and even higher education. As a lure to entice others to join their ranks, the ministers of Islam utilize the thesis of the supposed "harmlessness" of religion, declaring performance of Muslim rites to be practically "an age-old national tradition." They prefer to say nothing about the fact that Islam was established at different historical times in different parts of Kazakhstan, for example, and that Muslims in the north do not consider obligatory many of the rituals existing, for example, in the south. How can these be called national traditions?

Unfortunately, however, some ideologically shaky, politically inexperienced young people still fall for this. It therefore behooves us to step up atheist indoctrination and aggressively to defend and disseminate a scientific-materialist ideology. We must work even more persistently to explain to young people the reactionary role of the church in societal development and to instill in young boys and girls an uncompromising attitude toward religious prejudices.

3024

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REGIONAL

CENTRAL ASIAN SPRING FESTIVAL OPPOSED BY MUSLIMS

Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 5, May 83 (signed to press 5 Apr 83)
pp 17-19

[Article by M. Mirrakhimov: "The Navruz: The Present of an Ancient Holiday"]

[Text] Issue No 5 of our journal in 1981 published a note about the spring holiday of the navruz¹ which in times immemorial appeared among the Iranian-speaking peoples, that is, the Tajiks, Iranians, Kurds and Afghans, and over time became traditional among many other peoples of the East. In our nation, it is celebrated not only in Tajikistan, but also in all the Central Asian republics and in Azerbaijan. The note interested many readers and they have asked for more detailed information on the history of the genesis of navruz and about how it is celebrated today, what rites have survived from ancient times and what new has appeared. The editors turned to M. Mirrakhimov, a scientific associate from the Sector of Scientific Atheism at the Philosophy Department of the Tajik Academy of Sciences, with a request to answer these reader questions. This sector is conducting research on studying folk holidays and is helping spread new rites in the republic and recreate the good national traditions. On the basis of historical materials and considering modern conditions, the sector has worked out procedural recommendations on the celebrating of navruz.

In Tajikistan they begin to prepare for navruz as soon as the signs of spring are noted, that is, in the first days of March. A whole series of rituals is related to navruz and these express the concerns, hopes and joys of the rural

¹ There are also other spellings for this word such as "novruz," "nouruz" or "nauruz," however in the opinion of authoritative linguistic scholars such as Academician M. Fazylov, the author of the "Russko-Tadzhikskiy slovar'" [Russian-Tajik Dictionary], and Corresponding Member of the Tajik Academy of Sciences M. Shukurov, these are wrong and in modern Tajik is written as "navruz" and means "new day."

workers. When the first snowdrops appear, the children pick them and in the evening present the light-blue bouquets to the adults who have returned from work and they read to them verses on how comely is the first spring flower and wish them a good spring. How could anyone remain indifferent to the children's smiles, their pure voices and the tender beauty of the flowers? On this day, the children receive presents from the adults, but they pick the flowers certainly not for the sake of any gifts. They begin to understand what happiness it is to give joy to others.... This simple ritual which begins the cycle of the navruz rites arouses good feelings in the people....

In the cultural history of each people, holidays and rituals play an exceptionally important role. They reflect the nature of the people's spiritual life and at the same time form and enrich it. It is no accident that during the first years of Soviet power, attention was paid to this problem. The discussion which developed in the 1920's involved party and state leaders as well as prominent scholars and writers. They voiced valuable ideas on the importance of progressive traditional rites and revolutionary holidays in building a new society and in establishing communist morality.

Of particular importance is the problem of rituals and holidays for forming a scientific, materialistic ideology and atheistic convictions in the Soviet people. Here it is essential to disclose the relationship of folk holidays with religious ritual, as many of them were incorporated in the religious. It is also essential to isolate the truly national and international traits and to understand which of these can become a part of Soviet rituals and holidays. Here it is also essential to have a good knowledge of the religious holidays and ceremonies, for any inaccuracy in their interpretation and evaluation can cause harm to the atheistic indoctrination of the workers.

All these problems had to be solved in assessing the traditional holidays of the peoples of the East, including the navruz. At present, when many materials have been studied and research conducted showing the attitude of the workers to this holiday and disclosing its role in the spiritual culture of the peoples, there can be no doubt that the navruz in its origin and true sense has nothing in common with the Muslim religion.

The experience of our republic shows that the resurrected navruz has an enormous impact on the people, it reinforces the glorious labor traditions, instills for the land and arouses in people good feelings and in terms of its nature--happy, life-affirming and also in some ways mischievous--is directly opposite to the Muslim ideas and rituals.

The navruz is a holiday of farmers who are greeting the spring, who are celebrating the start of a new agricultural year, a holiday of people who see the purpose of life in labor on the earth and believe in the strength of their own hands. It is completely permeated with a spirit of renewal and rebirth.

To what has already been stated in the journal (No 5, 1981) on the origin of the navruz and its relationships to Islam, we would like to add certain other interesting information which again convincingly shows that this is a folk, progressive holiday, that it is not only independent of the Muslim religion, but also has a clearly anti-Islam nature.

The opponents of the navruz call it a holiday of the Muslim new year and assert that it represents a reactionary heritage of the past. At the same time, numerous historical sources show its pre-Islamic origin. Scholarly-philosophical works of past centuries, mythology, and the poetical works of the Tajik people contain information which make it possible for us to date the birth of this holiday to approximately the 10th-9th Centuries B.C. The navruz arose during that period when the Iranian-speaking nomadic peoples converted to a settled way of life and began to be concerned with farming, crafts and trade. Many centuries separated it from Islam.

This holiday was connected to the solar calendar which appeared among the peoples of Iran and Central Asia 7,000 years ago. According to it, the year started in the spring and the day of the vernal equinox was when the navruz holiday occurred and was not at all related to the Muslim new year. The Muslim calendar is a lunar one and according to it the new year starts during the month of Mukharram, the first day of which begins each year 11 days earlier than in the previous year. For this reason, the first day of Mukharram roams through the seasons. In Iran and in Central Asia, as well as in a number of other nations, a solar calendar had been adopted. With the spread of Islam (the end of the 7th--beginning of the 8th Centuries), a lunar calendar was introduced in these nations and the Muslim holidays were celebrated according to this. However, here in practice they followed the system of chronology which had long been accepted among these peoples. Regardless of the Islamic ideas and even contrary to them, the navruz survived and the people had their New Year.

The navruz was not to the liking of the Muslim ideologists. Over the centuries after the conquering of Iran and Central Asia, the Islamic rulers endeavored to ban it, to root out the rituals and rites and replace them with other holidays. However, the navruz continued to live precisely in that form in which it had arisen in time immemorial. It was noted during the periods of the rule of the Samanids, the Seljuks, the Great Moguls and other dynasties where the official ideology was Islam. Each spring on the threshold of the navruz, the great rite of dzhuftbaroron was performed. Here the oldest, most respected man in the village turned the first furrow with a plow pulled by a pair of oxen. As before, during the days of the navruz, sounds and music were heard, people danced, various traditional games and contests were held and so forth. Thus, as over the centuries, in honor of the navruz, during the holiday dastarkhan [feast] inevitably there appeared the required seven articles the names of which began with the letter "sh" (the "seven shins"): among the Iranian-speaking peoples these were wine (sharob), milk (shir), sweets (shirini), sugar (shakar), sherbet (sharbat), a candle (sham), and a comb (shona). Wine symbolized rebirth, milk purity, sweets joy of life, sugar satisfaction, sherbet coolness and rest, the candle was lit as a sign of the veneration of fire while the comb symbolized female beauty.

The ideologists of Islam did not succeed in doing away with the navruz. Then they endeavored to destroy it from within and to alter its essence. They incorporated in its rituals the reading of prayers and suras of the Koran and the mentioning of the names of the "fighters for the faith" in the prayers and made a number of reforms in its ritual symbols. In particular, the seven "shins" were replaced by the seven "sins," and it was commanded that on the dastarkhan

they place seven other articles the names of which started with the letter "sin": garlic (sir), sprouted grain (sabzi), jidda (sanchid), apples (seb), vinegar (sirko), rue grass (sipand) and a file (sukhon).

One of the main reasons for replacing the "seven shins" with the "seven sins" is that, as is known, wine (sharob) is not approved by the shariat. A comb (shona) as a symbol of female beauty also contradicted the Islamic notion of the role of women. The presence of a candle (sham) in the dastarkhan caused argument among the ideologists of Islam since light (the sun or candle) had been worshipped by the ancestors of the Iranians and Tajiks who had been Zoroastrians. The candle symbolized the victory of light over darkness, good over evil and the day of the navruz (this was the name given to the first day of not only the new year, but also of each month, since each day of the month in the solar calendar has its own name) was worshipped as the day of the victory of the forces of good and light over the forces of evil and darkness. There was another rite. On the day of the navruz, the people sent each other sugar, sweets and sherbet (that is, shakar, shirini and sharbat). In this manner they wished their friends a joyous, "sweet" and happy life. Later this same rite was included by Islam within the structure of the Muslim holiday of idal-fitr (the holiday for the ending of the Muslim fast). However, in these innovations as well there were no Muslim symbols and they maintained the number seven venerated as holy and magical among the Iranian-speaking peoples while the list of the "seven sins" included grass and substances which even before the introduction had been widely used in folk medicine.

In order to recognize the day of the navruz as "suitable," the Islamic ideologists sought out in the history of Islam an "indicative" comparison: on the day of the navruz the Imam Ali obtained power in the caliphate. However, it took several centuries to incorporate in this holiday any Muslim features whatsoever. Let us repeat, they were unable to alter the folk spirit of the holiday accompanied by the ancient, traditional rituals and often fundamentally contradictory to the ideas of Islam.

This is confirmed with indisputable authority by the famous Tajik-Persian poets, historians and philosophers such as Rudaki, Firdousi, Ibn Sin, Omar Khayyam, Nizami, Saadi, Khaviz, Dzhami and others who left us many fine pages with descriptions of this folk holiday. The treatise by Omar Khayyam "Navruzname" today remains a reliable source for studying the history of the navruz, its nature and particular features. It clearly shows the pre-Islamic origin of the holiday. It is no accident that modern Muslim authors clearly disapprove of this work by Khayyam, particularly that portion of it which extols the traditional (pre-Islamic) rites which, in their opinion, "must be criticized."² The great sage of the Medieval East, Biruni, in his work "Monuments of Past Generations" pointed to the nonreligious nature of the navruz. The fine holiday of labor, in arising out of the people, lived on through the centuries and took its full and rightful place in the system of the Soviet ritual. It assumed new features corresponding to the times and preserved all the best in

² Ali Dashti, "Dame bo Khayyam," Tehran, 1966, p 67 (in Farsi).

the sphere of moral ideas handed down from generation to generation as a permanent spiritual value.

Even during the first years of Soviet power, in Central Asia the celebrating of the navruz helped the national party cadres in propagandizing the new, Soviet way of life. In 1927, in Khodzhent (now Leninabad), the navruz was proclaimed the first Soviet holiday for men and women. This was of enormous importance under the then conditions of Central Asia. Later, during the days of the navruz, they held the ceremonial admission to membership in the Communist Party, the admitting to the Komsomol and the ceremony of "oktyabrinas," which replaced the Muslim rite of giving names. During the days of the navruz, there were public merry-making, various agitation-propaganda measures and so forth.

At present, the navruz has become a characteristic trait in the modern everyday life and an organic part of spiritual life. Each year, it acquires ever-new features and its content becomes richer and more interesting.

In 1980, in Tajikistan this holiday was held in a particularly vivid and full manner. I would like to describe how it was held in Kurgan-Tyube Oblast. Here they began preparing for it in January. The author of these lines prepared recommendations and a scenario for the holiday ceremonies including a beauty and skill contest, the holiday of the first furrow and a youth festival. These were approved by our sector and published. We proceeded from the view that the youth should play the main role in organizing and holding the navruz. The Tajik Komsomol Central Committee considered it most advisable to first carry out our recommendations under the conditions of Kurgan-Tyube Oblast.

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10272

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REGIONAL

NOTION THAT LITHUANIA IS CLOSED TO FOREIGN TOURISTS REFUTED

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 10 Jun 83 p 3

/Article by A. Petraytis, chief, Foreign Tourism Administration, LiSSR Council of Ministers: "We are Happy to Have Foreign Visitors"

/Text Our country is constantly concerned with expanding foreign tourism and improving the welcome extended to foreign visitors. The principles enunciated in the Concluding Act of the Helsinki Conference are just as sacred to the USSR as principles of any other international document bearing the signature of a plenipotentiary of the Soviet Government.

The all-union joint stock company Inturist serving foreign visitors, is one of the largest in the world of companies that specialize in this area. It handles up to 5 million foreign tourists a year, on an average. Inturist has an excellent physical and technical base at its disposal: hotels, restaurants, campgrounds, motor vehicle fleets. More than 500 highways have been built around the cities and outlying rayons of the country for the use of foreign tourists. They pass through all 15 union republics.

Forms of foreign tourism encompass individual as well as group tourism, and include auto tourism, tourism for rest and therapy, special hunting and fishing trips, trips for art and culture holidays, meetings for professional colleagues and specialists, etc.

Indeed, our republic has made no small contribution to the development of foreign tourism. The number of foreign tourists visiting the LiSSR increases with every year and, in turn, citizens from our republic visit foreign countries.

In the last 3 years alone, our country was visited by 62,700 foreign tourists from the United States, Canada, England, FRG, Australia, France, Italy and other countries, more than 3,000 sportsmen, more than 2,000 cultural and artistic personalities, more than 4,000 specialists in different areas, and more than 5,000 labor union employees, journalists and diplomats. In addition to this, more than 60,000 foreign tourists visited the republic by private invitation and the republic was also visited by 45,000 sailors from various countries of the world.

Foreign tourists express gratitude to the Soviet people for their friendliness and warmth through organizations as well as in personal letters, in conversations with our guides and in meetings with collectives. Tourists from capitalist countries sometimes literally discover the USSR for themselves, overcoming the misrepresentations about our country thrust upon them by the bourgeois information and propaganda media, and they go home with a totally changed idea of our life and the Soviet people.

Foreign tourism is a reciprocal business. Based on this, almost 49,000 people went abroad during this same 3-year period. In addition to this, many citizens were sent on official missions, as sports delegations, construction detachments, as trainees, for specialist exchanges of various branches; many of them were in the group of representatives of the Society for Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries and youth delegations. For example, just this year a large group of land reclamation specialists, construction employees, communications systems workers, energy specialists, light industry workers and specialists from other fields were sent on longterm missions to Austria, England, Finland, the FRG, Spain, India, Iraq, Nepal, Norway, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and many other countries.

In the face of this, need we even mention how absurd the lying allegations of our enemies appear, particularly those of the United States who maintain that Soviet Lithuania is closed to foreign visitors and that inhabitants of our republic do not have the freedom to go abroad?

Of course, we do not go to foreign countries to get rid of boredom or for the sake of idle curiosity. We are trying to show the workers of foreign countries our accomplishments and to tell them about our way of life, conveying to them our feelings of friendship and profound respect.

Just recently, for example, USSR Days, based on a show of the achievements of our republic, took place in Austria, Switzerland, Cyprus and Malta, Japan, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Italy and other countries. These events, received with great interest by the inhabitants and society of these countries, enjoyed the participation of representative delegations of our republic and also the Vilnius Quartet, the VGU [Vilnius State University] People's Ensemble, a violin ensemble, individual groups from the Letuva Ensemble, the choreographic company from the Klaypeda faculties of the State Conservatory, the Panevezhis Puppet Theater and Nyamunas Ensemble from the Kaunas Polytechnic Institute. There were also exhibits of graphics and watercolors, applied arts, and children's drawings, sporting matches were held and films were shown and lectures given on life in our country and republic.

Cultural workers of Soviet Lithuania--artists and musicians, are constantly going to different countries of the world, to faroff continents. Over the last 3 years, a large group of workers from various cultural domains have visited Italy, England, Spain, Greece, France, Portugal, India, Sri Lanka, Austria and other countries.

Soviet Lithuania, as is well known, is famous for organ and chamber performances. Representatives of these areas of music have won various international competitions. Their concerts are well received by the public and they take place on

the finest stages of the world. Such groups as the Lithuanian and Vilnius Quartets, the Chamber Orchestra of the LiSSR, the Quartet imeni Chyurlyenis frequently visit Italy, Finland, Switzerland and other countries. Lithuanian popular ensembles and rural choirs are extremely popular abroad. Greek, Portuguese and Italian audiences warmly applauded concerts by the Letuva, Rasa, and the Alituskiy DSK /possibly housebuilding cooperative/. Concerts by the rural choir Gal've, directed by Composer Yu. Gayzhauskas were extremely successful in Greece. And how many excellent concert programs were given on the well-known stages of Austria, West Berlin, Denmark and other European countries by the organ virtuoso, L. Digris. How much warm applause from a grateful public was earned by violinist R. Katilyusa, not just in Europe but in such faroff countries as Nicaragua, Algeria, Tunisia and Mexico. The voices of V. Noreyki, G. Kaukayte, B. Almonaytite, V. Ambrazaytite, E. Kanyavy and other well-known soloists from our country have been heard in the most isolated corners of our planet.

We have expanded and intend to further expand cultural relations with all countries of the world. This cannot be prevented by any self-styled culture police, absurdly brandishing their clubs. It is not our fault that the cultural exchange with the United States has let up, and that tourist relations with them have tapered off. Everyone knows who the guilty parties are!

The doors of our republic are open to anyone who wants to cooperate with us, who comes to us with good intentions and is interested in our life.

12262
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REGIONAL

TURKMEN PEDAGOGIC INSTITUTE ADMINISTRATORS CHASTISED FOR GRAFT

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 83 p 6

[Article by V. Gavrichkin, IZVESTIYA correspondent in Ashkhabad: "Without Going to the Root of the Matter"]

[Text] In February this year, IZVESTIYA (Nos 35/36) published the report "In Disgrace for Outspokenness." It described the persecution to which Akmurad Redzhepov, a teacher at the Turkmen Polytechnic Institute, had been subjected and criticized the serious defects in the work of the VUZ and the improper style of management followed by A. Akhundov, the institute's rector. And finally the editorial staff has received an official response. We will not quote it, for the streamlined wording, except for the astonishment, is capable of convincing us only of the following. The extremely unwholesome conditions and abnormal situation which have developed in the VUZ, as well as the causes which led to such a situation, not only have not received the proper appraisal in the republic, but also have remained generally unnoticed. In essence, nearly everything which the newspaper has come out against is repudiated tactfully. This also includes the third dismissal of A. Redzhepov, with reference to the decision of judicial organs, which was recognized as correct. But after all, this very decision also has been put in doubt. The very reasons which gave cause for three dismissals of the teacher over a short period should have been thoroughly examined. However, this has not been done.

I will again remind you of the unattractive story. In the spring of 1980, A. Redzhepov was unjustifiably not selected as a teacher for the new term. He wrote a complaint to the republic's Minvuz [Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education], and a little later to the Ashkhabad party obkom. He outspokenly described the unwholesome situation in the institute. Redzhepov did not consent to the "compromise" proposed by A. Akhundov to take back his complaint and to leave work in accordance with his own wishes. Everything started from this. In carrying out the directive of the republic's ministry, the rector was forced to rescind his first order for dismissal, but 4 days later he again dismissed A. Redzhepov under Article 34 of the KZoT TSSR [Code of Labor Laws of the TuSSR], Paragraph 3--for immoral conduct. Then the people's court intervened, established the groundlessness of the charges, and reinstated A. Redzhepov at work. The faculty council selected him as a teacher. But the threats previously expressed by Akhundov were realized: in September 1982,

the teacher who was objectionable to him was dismissed--for the third time!--all in accordance with the same article. So that now justice has not helped, either. A. Redzhepov did not even obtain a review--even thorough examination of all the circumstances of the matter. Not in the people's court and the procurator's office of Ashkhabad Oblast, and not in the TuSSR Procurator's Office and Supreme Court, where he appealed.

One thing is clear, perhaps, from the response to A. Redzhepov by Kh. Muradov, chief of a department of the republic Procurator's Office: such confusion, bordering on absurdity, may be made up only by absolutely not going to the heart of a problem. I ask V. Arinin, the republic procurator:

"Can a court pronounce judgment based on charges that have not been proved or investigated?"

"Judges are influenced in their decision by their inner conviction, you see," he explains.

That's true... But isn't the conviction really formed on the basis of specific facts?

The TuSSR Supreme Court did not go deeply to the root of such facts, either. I put a question to B. Mukhamedkuliyeu, chairman of the TuSSR Supreme Court:

"Why isn't a response to any of the five points raised in Redzhepov's complaint contained in your decision?"

"What five?" asks the chairman, perplexed.

Well, we'll have to remind you... For example, the meeting of the trade union committee of the institute which consented to the dismissal was held with the participation of administration representatives, that is, it was a joint meeting. No one acquainted A. Redzhepov with the materials gathered against him, as is necessary, and did not bring any written explanations. Formalities? No, they are not a formal, but an actual violation of the requirements of the Code of Labor Laws. This is one thing. Secondly, the court did not hear any of the witnesses claimed by Redzhepov; it essentially deprived him of a defense witness. Thirdly, the court knew about the unfavorable situation at the VUZ, about the cases of illegal dismissals of "objectionable employees" which existed here previously. It knew about, but did not take into account, these circumstances. Even the thrice-reported firing of a A. Redzhepov attracted no one's attention. And finally, the last point the young teacher was charged with two "komprfakty" [compromising facts]; we may note. But this will have to be described in more detail.

A half-truth is worse than slander. It gives cause to think that it could be that way: where there's smoke, there's fire, they say. In a word, the charge is more emotional here, and a defense most often is simply impossible.

In receiving course projects, A. Redzhepov discovered that they had been completed by three students in the correspondence course department in a stereotyped manner, and it was obvious, moreover, not by a student's hand. He did not accept these projects. But after some time, student "Z" claimed that the teacher had promised to pass her in exchange for...a "date." The meeting allegedly took place, but later "Z" "ran away." The charge is serious. What is it corroborated by? Nothing. Only the statements by Mel'kumova, whom she had told about this.

Redzhepov responds: it is a lie, all this is slander. But he is unable to add anything more in his defense. Only one thing may be proved here: the teacher did not deliberately put obstacles in the students' way. For the third participant in the dispute--Svintsova--honestly admitted her guilt, did her work again and was passed long ago.

How can it be? Whom do we believe? I asked many of Redzhepov's colleagues about this, and they just spread their hands in a perplexed gesture: "The teacher, most likely, if there is no impressive evidence. Otherwise you will never decide to give a 'neud' [unsatisfactory grade]." But they did not believe Redzhepov.

It was no easier with the second "compromising fact": S. Khadzhiyeva, a worker at the Ashkhabad Silk-Winding Mill, had applied to the rector with a request to take steps against A. Redzhepov, who allegedly once had forced her door at night. The question arises: why had she appealed to the rector, but not the militia? Incidentally, there are a great many questions left this way without explanation by the court. After all, the entire five statements by S. Khadzhiyeva which contradict one another or take the blame away from Redzhepov in general are well known. For example, in one of them, S. Khadzhiyeva frankly points out that the person who "disturbed" her at night was not A. Redzhepov at all, and that she had written her statement at the dictation of institute representatives who had come to her dormitory. It is not out of place to direct attention to the fact that the applicant, judging by her statement, does not get along very well with reading and writing. Meanwhile, literally on the day--the "coincidence" is not without interest--before the meeting of the trade union committee where S. Khadzhiyeva had given her testimony, they had enrolled her in the evening department of the TPI [Turkmen Polytechnic Institute].

Unfortunately, such details of the matter have not interested anyone and do not interest anyone. But after all, there could have been a great deal to clear up if the will had existed. The court, as an example, did not question MVD employee Ch. Saparmuradov, S. Khadzhiyeva's neighbor in the building, although this person at first had written a report to the institute on A. Redzhepov (it had been filed), and later signed S. Khadzhiyeva's statement which says that A. Redzhepov was not the one who knocked at her door at all. I found Ch. Saparmuradov, and this is how he explains it.

"Yes, I really did go out to quiet down the one who was knocking. The fellow behaved calmly, and left immediately at my request to do so--otherwise I would have turned him in to the militia. I did not know his name. Khadzhiyeva said that this was Redzhepov, and I signed for him. But when I saw the real Akmurad Redzhepov, I realized the mistake. I cannot identify him as the one who was knocking."

But this is how it turns out: both charges remain undecided... What is left, then?

Unfortunately, a great deal is left. The incident with A. Redzhepov characterizes the intolerable atmosphere which has developed in the Turkmen Polytechnic Institute, a relationship devoid of mutual respect, confidence, and genuine comradesly exactingness. I cannot believe that the persons involved in this dispute one way or another were not able to look into it. The cause is something else. Concentration of attention exclusively on the A. Redzhepov affair makes it possible for somebody to easily and simply, nearly mechanically, escape the second problem--the principal one--raised in the report "In Disgrace for Outspokenness": the question of what is concealed behind the dispute, of the work style of A. Akhundov, the TPI rector, and the unwholesome situation in the VUZ resulting from this style.

Recently a letter arrived at IZVESTIYA's correspondence office: staff members of one of the TPI departments complained that the rector had made an incorrect decision for their department because he did not consider it necessary to find out the collective's viewpoint. "True, the fact that we are never consulted," wrote the authors, "was not a surprise to us; we have already become accustomed to this." And the letter ends this way: "Excuse us for not being able to indicate our names, since the situation in the institute does not permit us to do this, unfortunately."

For the VUZ this is not a chance occurrence, but an established "norm." Recently, for example, A. Akhundov demanded that the deputy secretary of the institute's party committee, Ch. Astanakulov, "be investigated." This time it was because the latter had honestly carried out his official and party duty: he had given information on the state of affairs at the institute to members of a commission of the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education. An honest, principled employee, Ch. Astanakulov has been subjected to persecution of various kinds for many years in succession, and they settle scores with him endlessly.

Isn't it clear that in such a situation gives a free hand to anyone who is clever [lovchit] and knows how to connive for himself? It is no secret to anyone: persons who are not specialists, persons who are unskilled or pilferers, or insufficiently authoritative have often been assigned and are now being assigned to head departments and other positions. For 2 years, as an example, A. Krivaksin was counted as an employee paid by the hour [pochasovik]. He was

registered this way since he has not conducted one-fifth of the hours allotted for lessons with the students, although he has been receiving the half-rates [polstavki] due to him punctually. Everyone, including A. Akhundov, knows about this. However, A. Krivaksin now is the prorector for educational work.

Let us leave in the peace of a sad memory the names of the criminals, grafters, the succession of defilers in the VUZ. But here on my desk are lists of those who recently have been shirking work, arranging drinking bouts, who have become familiar with a medvytrezvitel' [medical sobering station]...

Not even elementary order exists in the VUZ. You will walk past the laboratories--not to conduct lessons here; you are frightened to step without risking injury. Or here is still more. Every minute of the students' study time must be utilized with maximum effectiveness. But in fact...breakdowns in studies in this VUZ have become a system, and many hundreds of study hours are being lost. But what are hours? Students are not being given entire courses, although in the records on...passing examinations on disciplines which have not been read through there is complete order: "ud.," "khor." [satisfactory, good] and even "otl." [excellent]. The subjects of course and diploma work are often obsolete and not expedient, the role of vocational practice has been minimized, and the links with enterprises for which the VUZ is training personnel are extraordinarily poor or are lacking in general. Can the quality training of specialists be seriously discussed in such a situation?

I think these are enough examples. It is not the business of a correspondent to determine the degree of guilt of A. Redzhepov or to acquit him, either--let those to whom this has been assigned finally concern themselves with this properly. But it is time for the principal VUZ in the republic to finally free itself of the web of dissension, internecine conflict and disorganization. And to concern itself with its real business.

8936
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REGIONAL

BOOK ON CENTRAL ASIAN LABOR RESOURCES REVIEWED

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 29 Jun 83 p 4

[Review by K. Karakeyev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Demography and Labor Resources of Central Asia and Kazakhstan Scientific Council, and Doctor of Economic Sciences Prof Dzh. Layliyev, deputy director of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics, of the book "Teoretiko-metodologicheskiye problemy narodonaseleniya i trudovykh resursov" [Theoretical-Methodological Problems of Population and Labor Resources] by Ye. P. Chernova, Izdatel'stvo "Ilim", Frunze, 1982, published under the heading "On the Bookshelf": "On Problems of Demography"]

[Text] The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress emphasize that one of the main tasks in the 1980's is thrifty, economical utilization of labor resources and formulation of an aggressive demographic policy aimed at general and comprehensive development of the population.

Of great importance for its successful implementation is thorough and comprehensive elaboration of the theoretical and methodological problems of population and labor resources.

Extremely relevant in this connection is a monograph published by the Ilim Publishing House by Doctor of Economic Sciences Professor Ye. P. Chernova.

This book consists of 4 sections and 18 chapters.

The first section deals with problems of population development which are common to all socioeconomic systems. It discusses the essence of demographic processes, their specific qualitative features in comparison with other phenomena of nature and society, examines the system of demographic laws and mechanisms, presents a scientific classification of these laws and mechanisms, etc. The author quite appropriately poses the question of population reproduction in the broadest meaning of the term. She also advances a new question -- dealing with the fundamental demographic conflict of society and criterion of effectiveness of population reproduction, which in each socioeconomic system is filled with concrete historical content and determines the social thrust of demographic policy and economic practices of utilization of labor resources.

In the second section of this monograph the author examines problems of reproduction of labor resources and society's aggregate manpower. She presents a scientific definition of labor resources as an economic-demographic category situated at the point of juncture of such relatively autonomous systems as population and societal production.

The author devotes considerable attention to analysis of the stages and phases of reproduction of labor resources and manpower and elucidation of the objective laws and mechanisms governing their development.

The third section occupies a central position in the monograph. In this section the author examines the system of laws governing reproduction of aggregate manpower and labor resources of the socialist society. Considerable attention is devoted to the specific features of their manifestation at the stage of mature socialism. The author elucidates the specific features of their operation in various regions of our country, including the republics of Central Asia.

The author has also thoroughly elaborated the question of utilization of the objective laws governing the development of labor resources and manpower in light of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree entitled "On Improving Planning and Strengthening Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Raising Efficiency of Production and Work Quality." The author extensively discusses the significance of such new elements of our country's contemporary economic mechanism as establishment of ceilings on number of employees, figuring labor productivity on the basis of standard net product, adoption of long-term stable wage standards per ruble of product, etc.

The fourth and final section of this monograph deals with the theoretical and methodological problems of population development in a socialist society. In this section the reader will become acquainted with the system of laws and mechanisms regulating natural and mechanical population movement and its social development under socialism, with a scientific definition of the principal sociodemographic law of population at the present stage of our country's development.

We must state, however, that not all theoretical, methodological and practical issues addressed in the monograph are given full and final resolution. But there is no doubt that this book will be useful to a broad readership, particularly scientists working with problems of population and labor resources, teachers, graduate students and undergraduates, and employees of planning and economic management agencies.

3024
CSO: 1830/343

REGIONAL

NEW KIRGHIZ FILM BASED ON AYTMATOV STORY

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 11 Jun 83 p 4 -

[Article by Yu. Zhuchkov: "On the Way Toward a Film: a Report"]

[Text] Under contract with the Ekran Television Association of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the Kirgizfil'm studio has begun filming the novella "Proshchay, Gul'sary!" [Farewell, Gul'sary!] by USSR Lenin and State Prize recipient Ch. Aytmatov. The screenplay of a three-part TV film of the same title was written by Ch. Aytmatov and Z. Eraliyev; directed and produced by Z. Eraliyev.

Our correspondent visited the location where the film is being made.

An old man was riding on an old wagon. The bay pacer Gul'sary was also an old horse, very old.... How swiftly time is advancing nowadays! Even if you advance at a run toward the pass, heart pounding wildly, will you be able to keep up with the inexorable advance of time?

Unexpectedly this profoundly lyrical theme of the beautiful Aytmatov novella became a major, purely practical problem for the makers of this new film. The film company literally traveled all over the republic in search of an authentic location setting. They were looking for an unsophisticated Kirghiz ail [village] where the principal characters of this novella and film could have lived about 30 years ago. But the passage of time has so changed both life and the external countenance of the village that it was by no means an easy task to find a suitable location.

To date the ail of Kulanak in Naryn Oblast seems to be closest to the spirit of the future film. The cinema can give a brief period of second youth to this village which has long since seen its day. Tryouts are currently in progress. The filming is taking place not far from Frunze. It was on location that we met the director, Z. Eraliyev.

"This novella by Ch. Aytmatov was made into a movie once before. Almost 15 years ago a film came out, entitled "Beg inokhodtsa" [Pacer's Run], by S. Urusevskiy, and for that reason I believe that the following questions are in line: Why precisely 'Farewell, Gul'sary!'? What attracted this novella to you, a 30-year-old artist?"

"In the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography workshop of USSR People's Artist S. A. Gerasimov, where I apprenticed, there always prevailed a spirit of what I would call creative admiration of classical literature. Our director's apprenticeship training was focused on classical literature. Contact with such works offers immeasurable benefits to any film director, and especially to one who is just beginning his career. Ch. Aytmatov's novella, which we are currently filming, is a national classic, and for that reason we feel a great sense of responsibility to each and every word and joy from our encounter with it.

"Classics in general have the remarkable ability to remain eternally young. And the theme of Aytmatov's novella is relevant today as never before. In concise terms, I would formulate this theme as follows: it is a parable about a man who wants to beautify the land with his labor. We also want to show in this film how one should work and how one should lead. The issues which were of concern to Tanabay are today of concern to a great many, I am sure."

For Z. Eraliyev work on this film essentially began quite some time ago. While he was enrolled at the institute he once attended a showing of an Urusevskiy film with a group of students from Czechoslovakia and was struck by their reaction -- the dominant element was delight at the exotic natural environment of Kirghizia and the spectacular shots. He read through the novella and decided that he would definitely make the film differently, so that the audience not only would admire the beautiful country and the beautiful galloping horses, but would also take in the main thing -- the joys and sorrows of people with whom they had a kinship. While doing his military service, Eraliyev began working on the screenplay and turned for advice to the novella's author. He had only one piece of advice: "Think, work." This was followed by a fruitful, protracted period of joint work, which resulted in a TV screenplay.

"Why did you, a movie producer, decide to make a film for TV?"

"The form of a TV film in several parts offers the opportunity more fully to utilize the richness of the work being filmed."

"Who else is involved in making the film...?"

"Our camera director is M. Aliyev. He is familiar to viewers from the films 'Vesenniyaya raduga' [Spring Rainbow]. The art director is S. Murzakhmetov; his new film, 'Dobrodey' [The Virtuous One], is well known. U. Osmoyev is in charge of costuming; this is his first film job. All of us are close to the same age and are essentially making our debut in major filming. Our cast includes a large number of well-known Kirghiz actors. The role of Tanabay is being played by Kirghiz SSR Honored Actor B. Beyshenaliyev. The role of Dzhaydar is being played by Kirghiz SSR People's Actress Dzh. Seydakhmatova, while the other roles are played by Kirghiz SSR Honored Actors G. Adzhibekova and O. Kutmanaliyev, actor B. Seydakhmatov, and others.

"Well, have you found anyone yet for the 'principal' role?"

"Not yet, but we are looking on all the stud farms in Kirghizia and neighboring republics. Experts tell us that Gul'sary's color ('yellow flower') is very rare, just as is the ability to pace, and therefore we are conducting a very thorough selection process, as is proper when selecting a 'movie star'."

REGIONAL

KAZAKH OBLAST THEATERS SHUNNED BY AUDIENCES

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 18 Jun 83 p 4

[Interview with A. Mambetov, chairman of the board of the Kazakh Theatrical Society, by SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA correspondent V. Maricheva, Alma-Ata: "Measure of Trust and Demandingness: Why Some Oblast Theaters in Kazakhstan Are Losing Their Audience"]

[Text] "Emergency" Assistance Will Not Put a Theater on Its Feet * When Stage Directing Is at the Level of Poor Amateurism * A Repertoire Requiring Commentary

The agenda of a field meeting of the presidium of the Kazakh Theatrical Society in Chimkent included the question of the repertoire policy and creative activities of provincial theaters in light of the decisions of the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "On the Work of the Party Organization of the Belorussian State Academic Theater imeni Yanka Kupala."

Prior to this meeting, for several evenings in succession presidium members viewed plays presented by Kazakh and Russian oblast theaters in Chimkent, Dzhambul, Taldy-Kurgan, and Kzyl-Orda.

The meeting of the presidium of the Kazakh Theatrical Society began on an alarming note: the theaters had no audience!

"When we were attending plays in Dzhambul," stated Doctor of Art Criticism L. Bogatenkova, "we had the impression that they had forgotten to open the main entrance to the theater.

"Everybody knows that the oblast theaters have a great many difficulties. Nor is it news that there is a problem of getting people to attend. However... when there are only 40 people in a city with a population of about 400,000 who want to go to the theater on Saturday evening!

"For whom then does the theater company live and work? These questions are particularly important today in light of the decisions of the recent CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Theaters have always been reliable assistants of the party in the area of Communist indoctrination of working people."

[Question] The "emergency" situation in some oblast theaters in this republic did not crop up suddenly. Why is it that up to the present time both the republic Ministry of Culture and KazTO [Kazakh Theatrical Society] have essentially ignored the problem?" With this question I began a discussion with USSR People's Actor A. Mambetov, chairman of the board of the Kazakh Theatrical Society.

[Answer] We have established traditional forms of communication with the local theaters. Once a year one of the oblast theaters comes on tour to Alma-Ata. From time to time an official from the Ministry of Culture or a theater critic is sent out to an oblast theater, where he analyzes, within the limits of his professionalism and kindness, the ideological-artistic level of the plays being presented. Sometimes a report contains fleeting mention of the fact that a certain theater is not exactly packed. But since the report applies to a specific theater company, this fact does not evoke alarm. The assumption can be made that other theaters are having no problem. To view and analyze the performance of all oblast theaters in a comprehensive manner -- this was the task, and a quite difficult one. We finally decided to take one, southern "group." And we were immediately inundated with a flood of problems.

[Question] And is the main problem that of the empty house?

[Answer] There are many factors involved. It is an extreme result of the fact that we essentially know nothing about that full-fledged co-creator of a play -- the theatergoer. Pushkin was a sociologist of marvelous intuition. Remember: the audience makes the theater! Stanislavskiy taught us: study of the actor's stage presence should be followed by study of the house. Definitely! Ten years back, at the 15th Congress of UNESCO's International Theater Institute held in Moscow, the following question constituted the heart of the discussion: "Is the viewer a friend or foe of the theater?" The fact is he is one or the other. Our foreign colleagues asked us with understandable interest about the financial aspect of the theater. It was hard for them to believe that in this country theater is not a commercial enterprise, that it cannot "burn up," "go up the chimney"....

[Question] Yes, but when a play is performed before an empty house something more than money is going up the chimney -- the labor of the theater company. At discussions following theater visits and subsequently at a meeting in Chimkent, directors and actors from oblast theaters repeatedly posed a painful question both to members of the presidium of KazTO and to themselves as well: "Does the city really want a theater?"

[Answer] We also put questions to oblast officials. And in particular: "Do you really want a theater?" They replied: "Of course we do! We are doing everything we can for it." And they are. When a theater catastrophically fails to meet its plan targets, the oblast executive committee submits a request to the republic government for permission to give assistance from the local budget. Can you imagine the paradox? It is the oblast officials who should bear responsibility for how the theater participates in the process of aesthetic and ideological-moral indoctrination of the working people whose labor produces the budget. As we learned, oblast executive committees sometimes

solicit from the government assistance for theater companies about which they themselves have only the vaguest knowledge. In those oblasts which we visited, oblast officials very rarely attend the theater. There is no need to emphasize how hard it is for the theater company to function in an atmosphere of indifference.

[Question] But I imagine not all company managers and directors were happy with this unexpected attention on the part of KazTO.

[Answer] This was to be expected. In the oblast theaters they had become disaccustomed to having their performance analyzed. This is entirely to the liking of some directors, for the professional level of the plays we viewed was extremely uneven, even at one and the same theater. Take the Dzhabul Theater, for example. Director V. Perunov was putting on the play "Russkiy vopros" [The Russian Question], which can be offered to the most demanding theatergoers. K. Simonov's play was presented in an up-to-date manner and filled with today's concerns about world peace. The play constituted excellent political commentary. The entire company is doing a fine job. The play "Devushka s rebenkom" [Girl With Child], against which criticism cannot really be leveled, is also running at the same theater. It is just that this play does not have the slightest relationship to art. If anybody today were following the theater with a demanding and interested eye, "The Russian Question" would not be playing to an empty house. And "Girl With Child" would not be playing.

[Question] Unfortunately many theaters still grasp desperately at "box office" plays. "We lighten a play for the sake of box office," Chimkent Russian Theater chief director Yu. Knizhnikov frankly stated at the meeting of the KazTO Presidium.

[Answer] At the Chimkent Theater they "lighten" plays out of sheer inability. Almost every play performed there shows director incompetence. The play "Zdravstvuyte, nashi papy" [Hello, Our Daddies] is staged in an extremely amateurish manner. The director A. Zaryankin was brought in from Moscow to direct the play "Retro," evidently for the sake of "box office," to get the public talking. He "lightened" the play to such an extent that it is totally incomprehensible why it was put on at all. One can conjecture that A. Zaryankin immediately adopted the "style" of Yu. Knizhnikov, who reduces the number of rehearsals to a minimum. He "innovatively" puts on plays without a dress rehearsal, for everybody knows in advance that the house will be half empty anyway. More often than not, city officials do not attend opening night. Do you know what amazes me the most at such plays? Or more correctly -- who? The actors. Sometimes a single actor, in spite of the "ceiling" set by the director, puts on a lofty and inspired performance. Even in the play "Retro" it was impossible not to notice actress I. Barabanova, and in the Chimkent presentation of "Uncle Vanya" -- L. Shapovalova, who played Yelena Andreyevna.

[Question] And yet how many highly interesting actor personalities there are at the Chimkent Kazakh Theater!

[Answer] Yes, of all the Kazakh oblast theaters, Chimkent perhaps has the finest company of actors. Highly professional. This theater has rich traditions. Next year will mark its 50th anniversary. Any theater could be proud

of its actors. For example, I would gladly take into the Kazakh Academic Theater company Kazakh SSR People's Actress Zh. Serikbayeva and young actor T. Yesengaliyev....

[Question] But the people of Chimkent do not appreciate their own actors. Perhaps they don't even know them. In order to meet their plan target, the company sometimes is on tour five and even six months. After such a long period of time the townspeople could forget they even have a theater.

[Answer] An intolerable practice! We discussed this both with the theater management and at the oblast party committee. Sometimes the same play will roam from one rayon to another for several months on end on so-called "tour." The stage scenery and sets are literally worn out. And yet at the same time a large part of the company does nothing whatsoever. The actors suffer because there is no work. Time passes. Unplayed parts are lost. Skill is lost. The theater management does not protest the nomadic way of life. They even like it. They themselves most frequently remain behind in Chimkent. And they don't have to concern themselves with diversifying the repertoire. They have several plays by Kazakh classical writers. They spruce them up and restage them. There is not a single play on a contemporary theme! And this is at a theater of a major industrial center, where life is fairly seething, where historic events are taking place today.

[Question] It was brought out at the field meeting of KazTO that the situation is extremely poor as regards the repertoire at the oblast theaters. Obviously something must be done to correct the situation.

[Answer] Without exaggeration, I think about this day and night, even in my sleep, it seems. We spoke with chief directors and theater managers at our field hearings. Everybody had complaints: there are few good plays on contemporary topics. Legitimate complaints were also lodged against the republic Ministry of Culture. They asked what good the repertoire programming board was doing. To date fruitful contacts between theaters, playwrights and writers are lacking. That which the board proposes for staging in many cases is not marked by much taste, to put it mildly. Perhaps this is one of the reasons the ministry is slow about ratifying repertoire schedules. All timetables fail to be met. A theater should have its repertoire schedule in October. In Chimkent, for example, it was received... in March. Forming of an oblast theater repertoire is an extremely complicated matter. In selecting any play -- classic, Soviet, foreign -- the main director and actors should address relevant contemporary problems, that which is of concern to today's theater audience, and this requires knowing the concerns of the city and oblast. We learned from talks with directors and actors that sometimes they do not know what is going on around them. The infantile disinterest and narrow-mindedness on the part of certain people in the arts always disturb me. But local officials must also share the blame. They do not always consider it necessary to invite actors and directors to oblast conferences and meetings of activists. The theater companies with which we have just become more closely acquainted have no long-term fruitful contacts with the workforces of industrial enterprises. It is not surprising that they do not put on any local-topic plays. Theaters should seek out their playwrights and work with them, for even classical Soviet dramaturgy took time to emerge. One must work persistently and boldly. It is

vitaly essential for the theater to expand its range of communication and to find new contacts with the playgoer.

[Question] Some theaters will have to start from scratch, strange as it may seem. In Dzhambul and Chimkent, for example, there is not a single theater advertising poster to be found. Theater schedules are written up hastily, by hand. The impression is created that the people at the theaters have forgotten the very word "publicity." I believe that it was wrong that oblast newspaper cultural department heads as well as radio and TV people were not asked to attend the KazTO hearings.

[Answer] I accept your criticism, with one reservation. Prior to the hearing we looked through oblast newspaper files and found only "general reviews" in them, containing a boring retelling of the plot and a listing of the actors' names. We have already endeavored to discuss at the republic level the quality of theater criticism in the newspapers. We got together with the Union of Journalists and asked well-known theater critics and oblast newspaper staff members to come to Alma-Ata. The prominent ones came. Three or four showed up from oblast newspapers. The people at the newspapers reacted rather coldly to our invitation because they probably consider theater affairs and empty houses to be matters of secondary importance. Nor do certain oblast party committees show any interest in this matter, although theaters have been losing patrons for quite some time. The CPSU Central Committee Plenum assigned the following task to people working in the area of Soviet culture: "The most important mission of socialist culture is to shape and elevate man's spiritual and intellectual needs and actively to influence the ideological-political and moral countenance of the individual. These words very precisely define both the measure of trust in the Soviet artist and the measure of his responsibility for the results of his labor.

3024

CSO: 1830/344

REGIONAL

KOMUNISTI COMMENTATOR BLASTS U.S. MILITARIZATION OF SPACE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 24 May 1983 page 3 carries regular political commentator S. Tsintsadze's 1800-word essay blasting Reagan's 23 March statements outlining U.S. plans for high-tech "defensive" systems in space. Space must be kept clear of militarization--the United States has already launched hundreds of satellites designed by the military-industrial complex and serving the interests of the Pentagon. Jeering Reagan's statement that "the U.S. never starts wars, we will never by the aggressor," the commentator notes that "a Doubting Thomas might smile ironically and remind the President of Korea, Vietnam, Afghanistan, Cuba, El Salvador, and Nicaragua." The people of the world cannot place their hopes in "good intentions...after all, the road to hell is paved with them," as Reagan's beloved Bible points out. Tsintsadze sketches the history of Soviet-U.S. arms treaties and states that current U.S. plans would violate them. He also scorns U.S. militarists' desperate reliance on maintaining a presumed lead in cruise missile development. The hope of peace on earth depends on agreeing to Soviet proposals. The ultimate aim must be full and universal disarmament.

PRICELESS GEORGIAN HISTORICAL TREASURE LOCATED IN ENGLAND

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 29 May 1983 page 4 carries an 1100-word article by Guram Sharadze concerning his quest to track down a priceless historical treasure, namely the golden, bejewelled neck cross that once belonged to Giorgi XII, Georgia's last monarch [1798-1800]. A search of archive materials revealed that it had been purchased by public donation for 130,000 rubles in 1920 and presented as a gift to Nino, the daughter of Oliver Wardrop of England, in appreciation for the Wardrop family's many years of generous interaction with the Georgian people and popularization of Georgian culture in the outside world. Sharadze points out that those who undertook this giveaway had no legal, moral, or ethical right to give such a unique treasure to any foreigner, and suggests that the right thing would be for it to be returned now to its rightful homeland.

CSO: 1813/824

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

DECREES OF JUNE PLENUM CC CPSU--Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 1 July 83 pp 1-2 carries a 4,500 word summary and commentary on CC CPTU First Secretary Gapurov's speech at the 29 June 83 12th plenum of the Turkmen CP. The discussion was long on the usual exhortations to increase ideological involvement, propaganda and agitation activity, labor discipline and production. In addition it contained brief, largely formulaic references to the need to: improve the quality of consumer services and mass media activity, raise the level of social science studies and Russian language instruction, combat formalism in the struggle against religious prejudices and other vestiges of the past, focus the attention of Komsomol organizations on substantive problems (development of internationalistic feelings, patriotism, physical fitness and sense of military duty), counteract the anti-Soviet posture of the U.S.A. In conjunction with the reference to improving Russian language studies, Gapurov also noted the desirability of improving the quality of instruction in the vernacular (Turkmen) language. [Editorial Report]

PERSONNEL CHANGES AT MOSCOW RAYKOM PLENUM--A plenum of the Moscow CPSU Raykom took place recently at which time an organizational question was examined. In connection with his confirmation as head of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom Organizational-party Work Department, V. N. Krikhunov was released from his responsibilities as party raykom first secretary. B.A. Yakovlev, former chairman of the Moscow Rayispolkom, was elected raykom first secretary. Yu. F. Solovyev, first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom, participated in the work of the plenum. [Text] [LenTass report: "Moscow CPSU Raykom Plenum"] [Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 83 p 2]

CSO: 1800/1516

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