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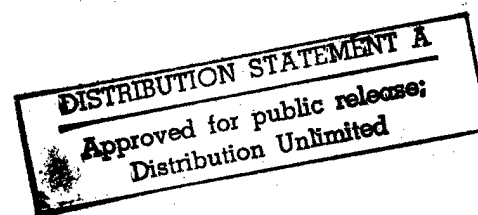
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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1417



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10 June 1983

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INTERNATIONAL

U.S. MICRONESIAN POLICY CRITICIZED AT UN MEETING

LD252224 Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] New York, May 25, TASS--The U.S. policy toward Micronesia, the U.S. trust territory in the Pacific, which was turned by the Pentagon in its test-range, has been strongly denounced at the session of the U.N. Trusteeship Council, which is under way at the headquarters of the United Nations organization.

Silvestre T. Kruz, representative of the Marianas Islands at the Trusteeship Council, pointed to the danger of the U.S. militarisation of Micronesia. These actions, he stressed, are a threat not only for the living but also for the would-be generations of islanders. The tragic lot of the Bikini Atoll residents, victims of American nuclear tests, is still on the order of the day, he stressed.

The United States pursues towards Micronesia, a policy which is contrary to the U.N. charter and the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples, said in his speech Soviet representative V. N. Berezovskiy. The cause of particular concern, he said, are militaristic preparations of the Reagan administration in Micronesia in order to largely consolidate U.S. military-strategic positions in that part of the world.

CSO: 1812/171

INTERNATIONAL

CRITICS OF SOCIALISM ERR ON LIVING STANDARDS, NATIONAL RELATIONS

Moscow PLANOVYE KHOZYAYSTVO in Russian No 3, Mar 83 pp 101-108

[Article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Yu. Novopashin: "World Socialism and Its Bourgeois Critics"]

[Text] Socialism from the very first days of its appearance has attracted the closest attention of all mankind. The friends of the socialist nations link their hopes for further successes in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress to the all-round strengthening and influence of the new society. Opponents have endeavored to discredit the ideals of socialism and have focused attention on seeking out shortcomings and errors in socialist construction, asserting that these shortcomings and errors are internally inherent to socialism. The bourgeois critics of world socialism have endeavored to offset its growing effect on the course of international events by a range of conceptions and doctrines which weave together a distorting of the nature of socialist changes and a direct apology for capitalism, attacks on the internationalist principles of the relationships between the fraternal states with the reformist and revisionist formulas for "reshaping" these relationships and so forth.

In the 1970's, the problems of the political system of socialism and human rights became a matter of acute ideological struggle. This area of anticommunist political science and propaganda was declared to be the prime one by the head of the then American administration, J. Carter. Many statesmen, scientists and journalists joined the large chorus of Western "defenders" of human rights in the socialist nations. However, the strategies of imperialism did not obtain the expected effect from this propaganda campaign nor did they succeed in discrediting the humanistic essence of real socialism and the principles of socialist democracy in the eyes of world public opinion.

In recent years one can note a definite shift of accent in anticommunist propaganda. To some degree this has been due to the militant positions of the Reagan Administration which has endeavored to carry out, in the words of the American press, "to the utmost an offensive U.S. information policy abroad conceived of as a challenge to the Soviet Union, Cuba and Marxist societies generally".¹ In carrying out such a policy, its initiators have emphasized "the strongpoints of America and the positive aspects of the capitalist system in simultaneously drawing attention, particularly in the economic sphere, to the weak aspects of Marxist societies."²

More and more the sphere of material production and satisfying the urgent needs of people in the capitalist, socialist and developing countries is becoming a priority in anticommunist propaganda. The line of argument by the bourgeois ideologists, in being designed for a mass, including a foreign, audience, is simplicity itself: with facts and figures in hand to show that the capitalist economy is more efficient than the socialist one and that it, thus, is capable of giving and does give the workers incomparably more vital goods than a working person receives in any of the socialist countries. This supposedly means that capitalism more successfully deals with the problem of an on-going rise in universal prosperity, with the solution to this problem being enscribed on the banner of communism as the main strategic task. From this the final conclusion is drawn similar to the one contained in the joint work by the French anticommunists C. Polin and C. Rousseau that not real socialism, but "on the contrary, the Western regimes are a spectacle of prosperity."³

This false and demagogic conclusion is aimed at finding numerous supporters and by using it it will be possible to discredit the new system and undermine its international authority and influence more successfully than by using the notorious campaign for the defense of "human rights." In particular, R. Reagan has put many hopes on such anticommunist "revelations," speaking in the summer of 1982 in the English Parliament and making odious appeals for a new "crusade" against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, predicting a very immediate victory in the socioeconomic competition between socialism and capitalism. As a result of this, communism first would, in his words, be "thrown on the garbage dump of history."

Of course, the above-noted shift in accents in the anticommunist policy and propaganda can scarcely be considered purely fortuitous. Not only we, but also our opponents are aware of the crucial role played by the results of the socioeconomic competition between socialism and capitalism for the process of strengthening (or weakening) the international, and including the ideological, positions of either social system.

But facts clearly show that the socialist states have achieved truly world historical results on the path of carrying out the main strategic task of improving the prosperity of the working masses. There has been impressive progress in satisfying the basic material needs of the members of society, the population of these states has been increasingly provided with food and consumer durables, and the public consumption funds have developed at a more rapid rate. This was mentioned with legitimate pride at the beginning of the 1980's by the regular congresses of the ruling Marxist-Leninist parties in the socialist commonwealth countries.

In this regard, the 26th CPSU Congress has become a major historical turning point. At the center of its decisions lies the working man with his needs and requirements. The congress documents point out, in particular, that "the increased economic might of the Soviet state has made it possible in the 1970's to carry out an extensive program of improving the prosperity of the people. Some 32 billion rubles were assigned to carry out state-wide measures to raise wages, pensions, assistance and so forth. Each such measure is a real, weighty shift in the main area for us of making the life of Soviet people better."⁴

Thus, the increased wages over just the Tenth Five-Year Plan improved the material situation of more than 75 million persons, including 55 million workers in the production sectors and over 5 million teachers, physicians and workers in children's preschool institutions. A major socioeconomic measure in the Tenth Five-Year Plan was the increased wage rates and salaries for workers in the nonproduction sphere involving some 31 million workers and white collar personnel. As a whole over the 1970's, minimum wages and salaries for medium-paid employees were increased in all the national economic sectors.

In the Ninth and Tenth Five-Year Plans, there was also an increase in the minimum pensions for workers, white collar personnel and kolkhoz members. The material living conditions were improved for the participants of the Great Patriotic War and assistance was introduced for children from low-income [malsobespechenny] families. Scholarships were increased for students of VUZes, secondary specialized schools and technical schools. Payments and benefits from the public consumption funds, which are used to provide free education, medical aid, old-age material support and other social measures, in 1980 rose to 441 rubles per capita in comparison with 263 rubles in 1970, that is, by almost 1.7-fold.

An important distinguishing feature in the implementation of the CPSU socioeconomic strategy is the importance given in it to the achieving of not only quantitative, but also qualitative, indicators for the people's standard of living. This is the issue of providing greater balance and proportionality in the development of the national economy. This will make it possible to increase its economic effectiveness and achieve a fuller satisfying of the population's needs. In line with this, it is wise to point out the constantly increasing funds allocated by the Soviet state for housing construction. Thus, the effective area of housing built over the last 15 years alone exceeds by 1.3-fold all the urban housing of the USSR in 1965. This is a weighty contribution to solving the housing problem in our nation and this, as social surveys indicate, has presently become the number-one need of the population, particularly the youth. Over the last decade there has been a substantial increase in the supply of consumer durables for the Soviet people. While in 1970, there were 72 radios for every 100 families in our nation, in 1980 the figure was 89; for TV sets the figures, respectively, were 51 and 90, for refrigerators 32 and 90 and washing machines 52 and 69.

In accord with the party's course of bringing the standard of living of the urban and rural population closer together, a policy has been implemented of bringing their incomes substantially closer. While in 1965, the real income of the kolkhoz members (calculated per family member) was 75 percent of the real income of workers and white collar personnel, in 1981 it was already 89 percent. In 1965, 4 percent of the population had an income of over 100 rubles a month per family member while in 1981 more than one-half of the nation's population did.⁵ Behind these figures lies a fundamental shift in the level and way of life of scores of millions of people carried out on a similar scale in an unprecedentedly short period of time.

The other nations of the socialist commonwealth have also achieved great successes in raising the economy and improving the prosperity of the people.

Thus, in giving the Accountability Report at the 12th Congress of Hungarian Communists, the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, J. Kadar, emphasized that since 1960 the consumption of the population and real per capita income have more than doubled. Almost 1.5 million apartments have been built. Around one-half of the nation's population has moved into new apartments. Household appliances have begun to be utilized everywhere including washing machines, vacuums, refrigerators, as well as radios, TV sets, tape recorders and other consumer durables. Almost one out of every four families has a car. How our people are fed and clothed is comparable to international scales. The system of medical and social security in the nation conforms to the level of our economic development. In real terms we presently spend 4-fold more money on payments from the public funds than 20 years ago.⁶

In describing the results of socioeconomic development in the nation over the last decade at the 12th Congress of Bulgarian Communists, the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party T. Zhivkov pointed out, in particular, that real per capita income had risen from 897 leva in 1970 to 1,336 leva in 1980. Over this same period, retail commodity turnover had increased by 1.7-fold and reached 12 billion leva. The public consumption funds on a per capita basis have grown from 285 leva in 1970 to 619 leva in 1980. The basic portion of these funds has been channeled into the development of public health, education, culture and social security.⁷

The Accountability Report of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, E. Honecker, to the Tenth Congress of GDR Communists gave data that as an average for the national economy, the monthly gross income of one worker and white collar personnel had risen from 889 marks in 1975 to 1,030 marks in 1980. While in 1975, the total state allocations on public funds were 37.1 billion marks, in 1980, this had increased up to 52.7 billion marks, or 15.6 billion marks more. Considering the gratis payments by the state and enterprises from the public funds, the real per capita average income increased from 7,680 marks in 1975 to 9,500 marks in 1980. In 1970, in the GDR there were 56 refrigerators per 100 families and in 1980 already 99. Over this period the number of TV sets per 100 families rose from 69 to 90, for washing machines from 54 to 82 and for cars from 16 to 37.⁸

The documents of the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party state that on a per capita basis for all basic food products, outer clothing and consumer goods, the CSSR has achieved a level comparable with the level of the industrially developed nations of the world. Retail commodity turnover has increased by 20.2 percent, with foodstuffs comprising 19 percent. Per capita meat consumption has increased to 84.6 kg. The sales volume for industrial goods has increased by 21.2 percent. The number of washing machines, radios and TVs available to families is high. While at the beginning of the five-year plan, there was 1 car per 10 persons, in 1980 there was 1 for approximately every 7 persons.⁹

The data given for the standard of living in the socialist commonwealth countries and, as a rule, absent in the anticommunist descriptions show the very solid positions of real socialism in the competition with capitalism in the socioeconomic sphere. These are highly regarded not only by the working masses

and representatives of the progressive forces in the developed capitalist and developing nations, but also by bourgeois authors who endeavor to assess the above-mentioned positions objectively, without anticommunist prejudices. As an example, let us mention the monograph by J. Pallot and D. Show "Planning in the Soviet Union." In the section on the well-being of the Soviet people, the authors point out that "over the last 30 years, in this regard enormous successes have been achieved, particularly in the spheres of housing construction and public health."¹⁰

Obviously any other clear-thinking Western observer whose eyes are not blinded by the toxic shroud of anti-Sovietism would agree with this correct judgment of the English economists on the enormous successes in carrying out the CPSU strategic line of constantly improving the well-being of the population. Certainly the path traveled by the Soviet Union over the 60 years is truly an entire epoch. History probably does not know such a rapid advance from a state of backwardness, poverty and chaos to the might of a modern great power with the highest level of culture and constantly growing prosperity of the people.

Of course, the process of further strengthening real socialism and the increasing of its international influence has its problems. These are related primarily to a definite slow-down in the second half of the 1970's and the beginning of the 1980's in the economic development rates of many socialist states. This has been a consequence of the decline in the return on investment, increased incomplete construction, the significant proportional amount of manual labor in the national economy, the tautness in the balances of certain material resources, insufficient flexibility in economic planning and management in the individual areas of the national economy, including the introduction of scientific and technical achievements into production.

The Marxist-Leninist parties of the socialist commonwealth countries are focusing attention on ensuring the necessary conditions to utilize the available opportunities to improve economic activities, accelerate scientific and technical progress, increase labor productivity in all elements of the national economy, increase output and improve product quality. This naturally includes the CPSU which sees its main task, as was pointed out at the November (1982) Central Committee Plenum by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yu. V. Andropov, in "accelerating work in improving the entire sphere of economic leadership including management, planning and the economic mechanism."¹¹

It would be wrong to underplay the importance of the urgent questions of socio-economic development in the socialist commonwealth nations. These questions, as was emphasized at the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee by Yu. V. Andropov, "are primary and vitally important for the nation. We will solve them successfully as the economy will grow further and the prosperity of the people will increase." Nevertheless, such questions have a completely different nature in comparison with the problems of the capitalist world which is presently being shaken by the tragedy of mass unemployment and inflation which, for example, in the United States over the last decade has eaten up 81 percent of the monetary income of the average American.¹²

In a majority of the industrially developed Western nations in recent years there has been not only a sharp slow-down in the growth rate of industrial

production, but also its absolute decline or stagnation. In Great Britain the volume of industrial production over the last 3½ years has dropped by 13.5 percent (that is, it has declined by almost 3.9 percent annually); in the FRG industrial production declined by 1-2 percent in 1982 in relation to 1980; in the United States by 7 percent, while in France and Japan stagnation has been observed and so forth.

But the anticommunists are not fond of mentioning all of this, but if they do sometimes mention it, it is in passing. What, for example, the American ideologists do not cease in proclaiming is the high level of national per capita income in the country and the saturation of the domestic market with consumer goods.

They cite precisely this level as the main argument in favor of the propaganda thesis concerning the ability of capitalism to more successfully handle the problems of ensuring universal prosperity.

On this question the following can be said. In the first place, the communists have never concealed that the "socialist nations have still not been able to catch up with the highly developed capitalist states in terms of the level of per capita national income or the saturation of the market with consumer goods. However, the solution to this problem is merely a question of time. Socialism is steadily following a path of both increasing national income and raising the production of consumer goods."¹³

Secondly, the manipulating by the apologists of the bourgeois way of life of such, in their view, propagandistically "advantageous" indicators as per capita national income, the wage level of industrial and agricultural workers, the annual income of an average family and so forth is clearly aimed at the insufficient amount of information available to the reading public which as a consequence of this is unable to compare, for example, the total basic income over the corresponding interval of time by an average American family with its total expenditures. If this is done, then the beautiful picture so zealously described by the anticommunists of the high standard of living of the workers in the United States and other capitalist countries not only is noticeably dulled, but generally loses any attractiveness.

The strikingness of such a comparison is confirmed by data already given in our press. On the one hand, these are data that the average wage of a U.S. worker equals 1,000 dollars a month and the annual income of an average American family consisting of four members (husband, wife and two children) is 20,000 dollars. On the other hand, these are the data for expenditures of an average American family, and in particular, expenditures for rent. For example, in New York in Manhattan a two-room apartment in 1980 cost at least 1,500 dollars a month, and in less prestigious regions of large cities, for example in San Francisco, a three-room apartment rented in the same year for 800 dollars a month.¹⁴ In the first instance, consequently, rent absorbs 90 percent of the annual income of an average American family, and in the second, around one-half (48 percent). This means that now even for those families which are in the category of "well off," good housing is becoming an inaccessible luxury, without mentioning the least well off, the poor part of the U.S. population (with an income for an average family of 10,000 dollars a year), the share of which

is 36 percent of all the nation's taxpayers. Certainly, apartments in old buildings or without sufficient amenities are rented somewhat more cheaply, but nowhere in the United States is rent less than 30-40 percent of the average family annual income. If one considers the payments for social security, the constantly rising prices for vital necessities, medical services, public transport, gasoline, electric power, natural gas and other fuel for housing, the federal taxes which in 1971-1981, according to the data of the Tax Foundation more than tripled, all these statements by bourgeois politicians and propagandists on the ability of capitalism to more successfully meet the problem of an on-going rise in universal prosperity than does socialism become simple demagoguery and outright lies. Each year from the earnings of American workers, as was emphasized by the General Secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, Gus Hall, "more than 400 billion dollars are removed. Thus, more than 70 percent of a worker's wages goes to pay taxes and housing costs in the form of rent and mortgage payments. All of this leads to an intensification of exploitation and the exacerbation of the class struggle."¹⁵

Also out of line are the propaganda assertions that capitalism more successfully than socialism deals with the problem of increasing universal prosperity with the presence of mass unemployment. According to the official American data on the unemployment level in the nation, at present 12 million persons or 10.8 percent of the employable population cannot find employment. This is the highest percentage over the entire postwar period. The situation is no better in the other capitalist countries. For example, in Great Britain, according to the estimates of the journal LABOR RESEARCH, real unemployment by July of last year had reached 4.6 million persons. This means that at present one out of every five employable inhabitant of the British Isles has no opportunity to employ his labor.¹⁶

Against the background of such examples, one can more fully appreciate the irrefutable fact that only the socialist system which is based upon public ownership of the means of production provides an opportunity for on-going growth of the people's prosperity and the all-round development of all members of society and makes this possibility an objective necessity and the highest goal of socioeconomic activity.

"Only socialism," wrote V. I. Lenin, "will provide an opportunity to widely develop and effectively subordinate social production and the distribution of products according to scientific considerations of how to make the life of all workers the easiest and providing them with a possibility of prosperity. Only socialism can do this and all the difficulty of Marxism and all its strength lie in the understanding of such truth."¹⁷

In being concerned with improving the prosperity of the Soviet people and increasing the real income of the workers, the party and the government have paid particular significance to maintaining the stability of state retail prices for the basic food and nonfood products. In particular, over the last decade there has been virtually a stable level of retail prices for basic consumer goods.¹⁸

It is also essential to recall our accomplishments which have become customary for us and somewhat taken for granted as free medical services¹⁹ and free education.²⁰

The socialist state has predominantly assumed the carrying out of the difficult task of fully satisfying the population's need for housing and this does not exist in any of the capitalist countries. One must also mention pensions which are paid by the state to all workers who have reached pension age as well as the millions of people who each year use resorts and vacation homes, often at reduced cost with the difference being made up by the trade unions or from other public and state funds. Undoubtedly such social victories, the absence of exploitation and unemployment and the confidence of people of their tomorrow under socialism are important for the worker and communist movement and for other revolutionary and progressive movements in the nonsocialist world and serve as a guideline for them in the difficult struggle against monopolistic capital and the reaction.

Certainly, the socialist nations must still solve many problems in order not only to maintain all that has been achieved, but also to reach new limits in the socioeconomic competition with capitalism. In particular, there is much that must be done in the production sphere, the intensification of which is the basis for further raising the prosperity of the people. But one thing is indisputable: in comparison with capitalist society which is characterized by exploitation, the rule of money and profound social inequality and is for many millions of working people not a consumption society, but rather a hardship society, a socialist society has provided for the workers a favorable atmosphere of economic stability and firm confidence in tomorrow and is steadily following the path of increasing the standard of living for all categories of the population, of achieving social uniformity and providing the material and spiritual conditions for the all-round development of each member of society.

This above all also makes real socialism the crucial factor in world development and for this reason the main object of attack by imperialism and its ideologists, the anticommunists. "In the difficult international situation at the end of the 1970's and the beginning of the 1980's," wrote the Candidate Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, B. N. Ponomarev, "real socialism, has an international force, has irrefutably established its superiority over capitalism and has clearly demonstrated its vital strength, its gigantic potential for development and its attractiveness for hundreds of millions of people on all continents."²¹

The imperialist strategists, in realizing that the might of the world socialist system is augmented not only by the strengthening of the new society in each of the countries comprising the given system, but also by the development of their all-round interaction and cooperation, pay a great deal of attention to this international aspect of real socialism. They do not conceal their subversive aims, the essence of which in the confidential memorandum by the deputy director of the Voice of America F. Nikolaides and which was leaked to the press has been expressed in the following words: "We must endeavor to drive a wedge in the form of dissatisfaction and suspicion between the leaders of the various communist bloc countries. We should fan the flames of nationalism in the puppet states controlled by the Soviet Union. We must encourage a rebirth of religious feelings behind the Iron Curtain."²²

How does international anticommunism intend to achieve such goals? First of all, the bourgeois ideologists have endeavored to foist off on the public,

including in the socialist countries, the opinion that the reasons for the present economic difficulties and crisis situations in these countries are supposedly the consequence of employing Soviet experience.

The anticommunists constantly emphasize the conclusion that in order to surmount the mentioned difficulties, to manage more efficiently, to live better and, consequently, to achieve a higher level of domestic political stability, it is essential to carry out reforms the result of which would be a repudiation of centralized planning in favor of market relationships, the eliminating of party influence in the sociopolitical sphere in favor of a so-called pluralism of aspirations and interests and so forth.

It is no accident that the question of Soviet experience has been put by the bourgeois ideologists in the forefront of the ideological struggle against world socialism. This question has become the center of interest precisely when the socialist commonwealth countries began to carry out a range of theoretical and practical problems involved in the conversion to the intensive path of socioeconomic development, a conversion involving inevitable and in the given case natural discussions on the previous stage of development, its achievements and miscalculations. The opponents of socialism have endeavored to intervene in such discussions and present things in such a manner that the successes in the Eastern European socialist countries had supposedly been achieved in spite of the will and experience of the USSR. The anticommunists have endeavored, in the first place, to distort the essence of the international aid by our nation to the fraternal peoples and states, and to play down the world historical significance of Soviet experience in socialist construction and which would play a great and constructive role in the instituting of a new life by these peoples and states. Secondly, behind the veil of criticism of Soviet experience there has been an attack on such underlying essential principles of real socialism as democratic centralism in planning and management, the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party in a socialist society, the creation of the material and technical base of the new system including the industrialization of the national economy (where this is essential), the social reorganization of the countryside and so forth.

At present, imperialism has initiated a broad campaign against the USSR, the fraternal socialist countries, the national liberation and other progressive movements. Its aim is to justify the policy of confrontation and the arms race, the encroaching on the independence of various states, intervention into their internal affairs and opposing the process of detente. Within this anti-communist campaign, the bourgeois ideologists are endeavoring to impose on the world public, including the socialist nations, the notion of the absolutizing by the CPSU of its own experience of socialist construction.

They have endeavored to show that the leadership of the CPSU and the USSR supposedly employs the appeals to follow socialist internationalism in order to establish themselves as the organizational center and thereby ensure control over the other parties and socialist nations. All of this, certainly, has nothing in common with reality.

"Socialist internationalism," emphasized B. N. Ponomarev, "is realized in mutual aid and support, in utilizing the experience of one another, in the

correct and effective utilization of all the advantages of the socialist commonwealth and not at all in the borrowing of a certain imaginary Soviet 'model.' Our party has never considered its experience as any 'model' required for others. The living and diverse process of building a new society in no way can follow a uniform scheme or pattern."²³

In the communist movement and the world socialist system there are no centers which would impose directives which are required for all. Each party, each socialist nation completely voluntarily assumes international obligations, it voluntarily participates in multilateral cooperation and determines that amount of fraternal aid which it feels capable of providing to the other detachments of the revolutionary movement. But something else is also perfectly clear: without observing the jointly elaborated documents (be these the documents of CEMA, the Warsaw Pact, the international forums of communists or bilateral agreements), without the providing of all-round support from the ruling Marxist-Leninist parties and the socialist states to all the other detachments of the world revolutionary movement, without mutual support for one another (including gratis when this is required), without further efforts to strengthen unity and solidarity among all the countries of the world socialist system, only verbal assurances of class solidarity would remain from an internationalist policy.

The internationalist policy of the socialist commonwealth states represents a particularly menacing force for the bourgeois reaction. In relying on the aggregate might of their economic and defense potentials, they check imperialism and limit its opportunities to export counterrevolution. It is not surprising, hence, that the anticommunists have presently made the strongest attack against the united actions of the USSR and the other socialist countries aimed against the imperialist policy of exacerbating international tension and the attempt to achieve superiority over real socialism in the military strategic area and to deal with it "from a position of force." Also subjected to fierce attack by imperialist propaganda have been the efforts of the CPSU and the fraternal parties to improve the existing system of multilateral political and economic cooperation and to gradually fill it out with such forms of cooperation which would make it possible to more efficiently reconcile the national state interests of the socialist countries and also international interests and would provide an opportunity for all the participants of the socialist commonwealth to be constantly concerned with a broad range of interparty and interstate questions and at the same time determine the nature of one or another situation requiring an effective mutually acceptable decision or joint measures. The need for such permanent forms of multilateral political and economic collaboration among the socialist nations is growing since the dynamism of international relations is rising, their role in the life of all the peoples is growing and, consequently, there is a greater scope of tasks which can and should be carried out as a result of the joint efforts by all the fraternal countries.

The anticommunists also view the question of the different paths of revolutionary transition from capitalism to socialism within the context of the questions touched upon above involving the overall assessment of present-day development of the new type of international relations within the socialist commonwealth. The fact that these paths are diverse, the specific historical conditions of

socialist changes in the various countries are not all alike and the national forms of the new system differ for a number of parameters as obvious as the single international essence of this system and the existence of certain generally significant patterns and principles of its functioning and development. The attempts to play on the fact of such differences is a distinguishing feature of the authors of the bourgeois notions of "national communism." They make an incorrect substitution, in representing those differences which relate to the forms of socialism and in no way negate its uniform international essence as differences in essences which predetermine the varying types of socialism.

The question of the correct balance of the national and international, the common and particular in the socialist revolution and the creation of a new society and in international socialist relations are constantly in the vision of the world communist movement and the Marxist-Leninist parties in the socialist countries. They decisively reject the bourgeois concepts which put the various forms of the socialist organization of society in opposition to one another.

None of the communists from the socialist commonwealth states would assert that the ideal of international relations has been achieved in it. "The socialist countries have followed untrod paths in the development of these relations," commented Yu. V. Andropov at a ceremony of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR. "The past experience of mankind could not suggest answers to the questions which life raised. Understandably not everything was worked out immediately here. Particularly as the nations which formed the world socialist system in many ways started from different initial positions both in terms of the level of their internal development as well as in terms of the external conditions in which they existed. It was not always possible to draw timely conclusions from the changes in the socialist world itself. The international situation also did not provide time for reflection and the new forms of relations had to be tested out, as they say, in the course of things. There were illusions which had to be abandoned and mistakes which had to be paid for."²⁴

Communists see one of the most important tasks in their activities in constantly improving the mechanism for the all-round cooperation of the fraternal parties and states and in the joint finding of effective mutually acceptable methods and means for resolving the difficulties and conflict situations which arise on this path. However, the bourgeois concepts that the difficulties and conflicts which exist in the socialist world purportedly nullify all the accomplishments in developing the new type of international relations and bring about a gradual "crumbling" of their structure are invalid. They are aimed at discrediting the efforts of the communists to revise the sphere of intercourse between nations and states on Marxist-Leninist, internationalist principles and at distorting the nature of development in the entire socialist world. For this reason, like the other anticommunist concepts, they are profoundly reactionary.

No one will succeed in undermining the friendship and cooperation of the socialist commonwealth nations using misinformation and slander. "One of the major achievements of socialism," stated the Declaration of the Prague (1983) Conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, "has been the

formation of a new type of international relations based upon voluntary, equal cooperation and international solidarity of the sovereign socialist states. The conference participants, in expressing the will of their communist parties and peoples, affirm the determination to further strengthen the solidarity of the socialist countries, to develop and deepen political, economic and cultural cooperation and to pool the efforts in the struggle for the cause of peace and progress."²⁵

FOOTNOTES

- ¹ WASHINGTON POST, 10 November 1981.
- ² Ibid.
- ³ C. Polin and C. Rousseau, "Les illusions de l'occident. Paris, 1981, p 14.
- ⁴ "Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress], Moscow, Politizdat, 1981, p 35.
- ⁵ "SSSR v tsifrakh v 1981 godu" [The USSR in Figures in 1981], Moscow, Finansy i statistika, 1982, pp 168, 185.
- ⁶ "XII s"yezd Vengerskoy sotsialisticheskoy rabochey partii" [12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party], Moscow, Politizdat, 1981, p 110.
- ⁷ "XII s"yezd Bolgarskoy kommunisticheskoy partii" [12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party], Moscow, Politizdat, 1982, p 7.
- ⁸ E. Honecker, " Report of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany to the 10th Party Congress," Dresden, 1981, pp 60, 62-63, 66.
- ⁹ "XVI s"yezd Kommunisticheskoy partii Chekhoslovakii" [16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party], Moscow, Politizdat, 1982, p 167.
- ¹⁰ J. Pallot, D. Show, "Planning in the Soviet Union," London, 1981, p 208.
- ¹¹ PRAVDA, 23 November 1982.
- ¹² See: L. Thurow, "The Zero-sum Society. Distribution and the Possibilities for Economic Change," New York, 1980, p 54.
- ¹³ V. Zagladin, "The 26th CPSU Congress and the World Revolutionary Process," MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA, No 4, 1981, p 55.
- ¹⁴ See: RABOCHIY KLASS I SOVREMENNYIY MIR, No 4, 1982, pp 60-61; POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE, No 7, 1981, p 57; SShA--EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA, IDEOLOGIYA, No 10, 1981, p 122.
- ¹⁵ PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA, No 3, 1979, p 21.
- ¹⁶ See: PRAVDA, 5 and 29 December 1982.

- ¹⁷ V. I. Lenin, PSS [Complete Collected Works], Vol 36, p 381.
- ¹⁸ For the sake of comparison, we would point out that in the capitalist world the significant rise in consumer goods prices rests as a heavy burden on the shoulders of the workers. Thus, in the six leading capitalist countries, food prices have risen in 1971-1980 as follows: by 2.2-fold in the United States, by 1.5 in the FRG, by 2.3 in Japan, by 2.5 in France, by 4 in Great Britain and by 3.6-fold in Italy (L. M. Volodarskiy, "Na blago sovetskogo cheloveka" [For the Well-Being of the Soviet Man], Moscow, Mysl', 1982, p 96).
- ¹⁹ In the United States, a visit to the doctor costs 150 dollars and a day in a municipal hospital (without the cost of treatment) is 300 dollars. For a surgical operation one must pay from 2,500 to 10,000 dollars. According to the eloquent admission of Senator E. Kennedy, if an American becomes an accident victim or has a cardiovascular or kidney illness or his health is threatened by some other disease, he inevitably faces financial ruin. In just several weeks his family would be deprived of their home and all savings.
- ²⁰ A majority of students in the capitalist countries are unable to complete scientific courses due to a lack of funds. In Italy, one-half of the students leaves the VUZes without obtaining a diploma, two-thirds in France and almost one-half in the United States.
- ²¹ B. N. Ponomarev, "Real'nyy sotsializm i yego mezhdunarodnoye znachenie" [Real Socialism and Its International Significance], 2d Supplemented Edition, Moscow, Politizdat, 1982, p 11.
- ²² THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, 28 November 1981.
- ²³ B. N. Ponomarev, op. cit., p 8.
- ²⁴ Yu. V. Andropov, "Shest'desyat let SSSR" [60 Years of the USSR], Moscow, Politizdat, 1982, p 18.
- ²⁵ PRAVDA, 7 January 1983.

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INTERNATIONAL

BROMLEY ON ROLE OF TRADITION IN THIRD WORLD

Moscow NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA in Russian No 2, Mar-Apr 83 (signed to press 22 Feb 83) pp 182-185

[Review by Academician Yu. V. Bromley of book "Ot natsional'nogo osvobozhdeniya k sotsial'nomy" [From National to Social Freedom] by G. F. Kim, Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Nauka, 1982, 296 pages]

[Text] The historical experiences of the last decade clearly confirmed the conclusions drawn at the 25th and 26th CPSU congresses concerning the serious growth in the influence of countries that until quite recently were still colonies and semi-colonies. This is related to the fact that a large proportion of the world's population lives in these countries as well as to the fact that these countries have huge deposits of minerals. Many of them are located in strategically significant regions of the world, in aggravated regions. Finally, it is in the former colonies and semi-colonies that rapid socio-political processes of a formative nature are taking place. Old socio-economic structures are crumbling and new and modern structures are being formed. There is a growing struggle between traditional social groups and the more and more active new classes, and the question of the relationship between tradition and modernity is particularly acute.

It would be no mistake to say that the socio-political collisions in the emancipated countries are related primarily to the problem of selecting a path of development which arose for them during the historical moment reflecting the transition from national to social freedom. This is the subject of a book by one of the leading Soviet orientalists, the deputy director of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR AS [Academy of Sciences] and corresponding-member of the USSR AS, G. F. Kim. The author's objective was to examine all aspects of the complex processes occurring in developing countries. This type of comprehensive approach is in and of itself an innovation. The structure of the monograph, consisting of five sections and 13 chapters, attests to the attempt to most fully reveal the situation in Asia and Africa.

The work begins with a section entitled, "Leninist Teaching and the East. Questions of Methodology." This is fully justified. This section provides the key to the understanding of subsequent chapters. "Over half a century ago," writes the author, "V. I. Lenin, in describing the future of the national liberation movement, emphasized that the anti-colonial, anti-

imperialist struggle of Eastern peoples would unavoidably become a struggle against capitalism and for the social emancipation of man. At the present time the vitality of the Leninist strategy and tactics of the national liberation revolution is being evidenced with great force" (p 26).

The prognosis made by the founders of Marxism-Leninism regarding the possibility of development without capitalism has been strikingly confirmed in a number of emancipated countries. Although in the mid-nineteenth century this question was primarily hypothetical, "nevertheless the formulation of the problem of non-capitalist development...was of great theoretical value" (p 35). It was this thesis of Marxist-Leninist social science that today plays the most important role in the methodology of studying the modern development of the Afro-Asian region. On a basis of a thorough analysis of the works of K. Marx and F. Engels the author shows how attentive they were to studying the situation in 19th-century Russia, seeing in it one of the possible variants in the movement toward socialism without a "mandatory" capitalist stage. And although Russia developed "traditionally," and the socialist revolution was accomplished under conditions of some degree of growth of capitalism, it was here that the first experiment in history was conducted, as for example in the republics of the Soviet East, with regard to the non-capitalist path of development. In the course of this experiment the vitality of this path was demonstrated, which subsequently influenced the selection of the socialist orientation by many African and Asian countries.

The primary prerequisite for the practical realization of the socialist orientation by these countries was the existence of the world socialist system which developed as a result of the destruction of Fascist Germany and militaristic Japan. "On the whole," writes G. F. Kim, "the presence of a world socialist system and international communist movement creates the real possibility for the non-capitalist development of African and Asian countries, for young nations receive effective support through the forces of socialism" (p. 39).

The author devotes a special chapter to the problem related to the selection of a socialist orientation; this is preceded by a thorough examination of the laws and specifics of the socio-economic and political development of emancipated countries. He gives special attention to the growing socio-economic and political differentiation in Asian and African countries. The work presents extensive convincing statistical data (moreover, these indicators have been adapted approximately to today) attesting to the growth of differences in quantitative and qualitative indicators of economic and social development between various countries. G. F. Kim justifiably notes that "during the past decade there has been increased inequality in the evolution of the developing world, which has demonstrated the enormous variance of socio-economic and social-political structures" (p 40). All of these differences are organically linked with social and class differentiation which according to the author is "the leading tendency in social changes in emancipated countries." In the book he examines classes and class strata. I would especially like to note the interesting statistical data related to the working class. An indisputable success of the chapter on classes is the socio-political and psychological characterization of the intelligentsia in emancipated countries.

Social differences, the acuteness of class contradictions, variety in political orientation and a nationalist approach to solving the cardinal problems of society have provided the basis for the different paths of development of African and Asian countries. The uniqueness of the problem lies in the fact that on the one hand the Afro-Asian world has two basic directions for development--capitalistic and socialistic, and on the other hand with the presence of multiple structures, an amorphous class structure, with the absence of clearly delineated class positions there appears a unique intermediate concept unifying elements of capitalist development as well as anti-imperialist and anti-capitalist features.

G. F. Kim shows that today there are two variants of capitalist development in developing nations: one is "related to attempts of ruling circles to impose bourgeois production relations from 'above,' while actively utilizing the financial, industrial and military aid of imperialist nations" (p 139); the second "is a mass movement from below for 'democratic,' in the words of Lenin, capitalism" (p 139). There are also differences in the variants of development selected by progressive regimes represented by the national-democratic and people's democratic types.

In the work a great deal of attention is given to the problem of socialist orientation. G. F. Kim proposes, we feel, a good selection of criteria with the help of which it is possible with sufficient clarity to articulate the socialist orientation that not only is proclaimed but that actually exists, to separate it from numerous speculations on the subject of social selection. Drawing on the decrees of the 26th CPSU Congress related to the fact that the development of revolutionary-democratic countries along a progressive path occurs differently, the author was able to demonstrate all of the complexity and contradictoriness of these types of processes as well as the achievements and difficulties along this path. "Nevertheless, the difficulties standing before countries of a socialist orientation, the unsolved problems," he writes, "do not act as a hindrance on the path toward successful development toward socialism" (p 77).

One of the more complex aspects of the development of Afro-Asian society is the juxtaposition of modern economic structures, classes, ideologies and world views to tradition, which permeates all superstructures. "In practical terms for all social groups and political parties turning to tradition serves as an important source of ideological and political self-verification, of moving closer to the masses, of attracting various strata of the population to one's side" (p 178).

The author's dialectic approach to this problem consists of the fact that on the one hand tradition in developing countries is examined in this work from the point of view of its opposition to all that is modern, of the objective striving of the traditional-archaic complex to impede any sort of progress; on the other hand, the work also presents the dynamics of traditions, their unavoidable development under the influence of contact with other spheres of life--economics, politics, as well as the "inclusion" on this basis of tradition in many basic components of modern life.

Traditional-archaic phenomena in developing countries have a double function. While hindering the modernization of society they at the same time hinder the introduction of capitalist relations, bourgeois culture and morals into this society. Not accidentally in developing countries such a significant influence has been acquired by teachings which in one form or another confirm the cultures of these countries and which are contrasted to the baneful effects of capitalist modernization. "In evaluating capitalism," writes G. F. Kim, "much is taken from the traditional condemnation of accumulation as a social bane, as an ulcer eating man, as a cause of his callousness" (p 186-187).

At the same time the hypertrophy of one's own originality can be a barrier to becoming acquainted with leading social thought, and especially with Marxist ideology. Tradition is frequently utilized by reactionary forces who juxtapose its more inert elements to any sort of evolution toward progress. The book presents good examples of how tradition is used by the supporters of social progress as well as by its enemies.

A number of pages are devoted to the so-called "Islamic explosion" that took place in a significant number of Eastern countries on the eve of the 1970's and 1980's. Drawing on the elaboration of this problem in the works of Soviet specialists, the author notes the reasons for the at first glance "sudden" strengthening of the influence of the "Islamic factor." He characterizes its appearance in various spheres of social activity as well as basic political-ideological tendencies which are manifested in religious slogans. In analyzing the place of Islamic tradition in the society of emancipated Muslim countries, G. F. Kim demonstrates that on the whole the effect of the "Islamic factor" is contradictory. "In a number of cases it is utilized by reactionary circles as well as by imperialism in the struggle against the forces of progress and socialism. At the same time the idealization of Islam tradition by the masses in the sphere of economics and government organization essentially reflects in Utopian form their dreams about building a just non-exploiting society" (p 197).

The general picture of the situation in developing countries would be incomplete without an analysis of the ideological tendencies existing there; a special chapter in the book is devoted to this. It notes that during the 1970's there was a noticeable expansion in the field of ideological battles and participants, and most important, the conceptual demarcation of individual tendencies became clearer. Further the author singles out the basic directions of public thought--scientific socialism, revolutionary-democratic concepts, various petty bourgeois teachings, bourgeois nationalism, and right-wing conservative nationalistic tendencies. And although these directions were basically known during the preceding period, in recent years "there has been a noticeable expansion of the problematics content of most doctrines. There has been a tendency to increase their social content" (p 198).

Within the framework of a review it is impossible to mention a number of other ideas in the book that are worthy of attention. Without doubt readers will be interested in the section entitled, "The National Liberation Movement in the Sphere of Inter-Government Relations," which provides support for the rightful thesis concerning the growing significance of emancipated countries as the subject of the world historical process. In conclusion G. F. Kim

characterizes the basic directions in the fight for social progress during the 1980's by developing nations. Here he emphasizes such tendencies as the increasing social contradictions in emancipated countries with a capitalist orientation, the growth of class consciousness in the countries of Asia and Africa, the growth of a positive influence on developing countries of socialist cooperation, and others. The summary of the research done completely logically brings up the thesis that in the near future there will be an unavoidable and more and more evident movement from the national aspects to the social in emancipated countries, to the furthering of the social content of the national-liberation revolution.

Of course the work has not discussed all questions related to the given problem with sufficient thoroughness (in part this is due to its ethno-national aspects). Not all of the sections of the book are equal in their scholarly potential. But this is natural in this type of comprehensive study, the significance of which is to scrupulously illuminate all questions and to give the reader a broad picture of objective realities in developing countries and at the same time to show the status of scholarly work at the present stage of our historical science. Undoubtedly, G. F. Kim was successful in fulfilling this objective. For this reason his new work will be read with interest by specialists as well as a broad circle of readers interested in an important sphere of our modern life--the problems of emancipated countries.

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INTERNATIONAL

TURKMEN SCIENTIST DISCUSSES TURKMEN-AFGHAN TIES

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 1 May 83 p 3

[Article by T. Tokgayev, doctor of biological sciences, deputy director of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Zoology: "I Remember You, Afghan Friends"]

[Text] Several days before May Day I was one of the participants at a ceremonial meeting that took place in Ashkhabad in connection with the 5th anniversary of the April revolution in Afghanistan. I was among the Soviet specialists who spoke about their work in that country.

Two years is a considerable period. During that time I got to know the country and people well, became familiar with the customs and traditions, and saw the difficulties that the new republic has to overcome in the building of a new life.

And today, when I look at the happy faces of my fellow countrymen I recall with special clarity the two May Days that I spent in Afghanistan. There too, it was a bright and happy holiday. The facades of the state establishments, schools and enterprises had been decorated a few days earlier with the state flag, revolutionary slogans and portraits of the party and government leaders. Ceremonial meetings and evening were held in the establishments and enterprises. Amateur theatrical productions were staged.

On May Day the people went to the demonstrations to express their solidarity with the new system in Afghanistan and their resolve to struggle against internal counterrevolution and international imperialism and for peace and democracy. May Day 1980. The workers' demonstration was festive and colorful. Those who had fought for the victory of the revolution and democracy marched in orderly lines. Everywhere there were placards and slogans speaking of peace, friendship and solidarity in the world. As the May Day columns passed, the Afghans sent their fraternal greetings to the workers of the Soviet Union and the working class fighting against exploitation and oppression in capitalist countries.

Various nationalities and tribes live in Afghanistan. And when the people dress up in their national costumes singing and dancing around the platforms you see a colorful picture, like a street covered with a bright carpet. The columns of people alternate with festively decked vehicles carrying the output of the various sectors of the national economy.

The republic's main sector is agriculture. The peasants have to overcome many difficulties. One of them is dealing with the pests on agricultural plants. To help in solving this problem was the purpose of the trip by myself and my comrades to Afghanistan.

I lived in the town of Mazar-i-Sharif in Balkh province where they grow grapes, wheat and cotton. There were other agricultural areas within the zone I was servicing--Samangan, Jowzjan, Maimana. I know what pain it gives the peasants to see the destruction of many hectares of land sown with such great labor. We scientists had to pass on to the peasants all our scientific experience and knowledge in the struggle to deal with the locusts.

At first it was particularly difficult because of the language barrier, but then we learned to make ourselves clear in Afghan. Each day we not only worked to chemically treat the devastated fields but also made trips further afield in order to study the locality and the sites where the pests were multiplying. Along with several Afghan helpers we examined about 600,000 hectares and compiled maps of each province showing the findings; and a book was written that is helping the agricultural workers in the struggle for good harvests.

Of course, the work was not easy. But the peasants' kindness was heartening. It happened that once when we were tired and unable to return the 100 kilometers we had come, right there in the field we set up our tent and took out our sleeping bags and folding gear. Seeing the light of the camp fire some shepherds approached, and when they discovered that we were from the USSR they sat with us for a long time, asking about the life of the country. Then they brought us milk and meat. This was the touching way that simple Afghan peasants showed their love for us.

I was often invited out as a guest. As a rule it was to a house, and in this event there were many people present. Questions poured in from all directions. They asked me to tell them about my wife and children. At first some people could not believe that I, the son of a peasant, had graduated from a VUZ and had been a postgraduate student, then a doctor of sciences and so forth.

One of "my" rural provinces--Jowzjan--even turned out to have oil and gas. Our Soviet specialists taught the Afghan workers how to recover the gas and work at the boreholes. And with the participation of Soviet people, a nitrogen fertilizer plant was constructed about 20 kilometers away. In a word, the Afghan people are seeing not in words but in deeds the great help that the Soviet Union is giving in establishing the young country.

I thought about all this as I participated in the ceremonial meeting in Ashkhabad. The chief of the republic quarantine and plant protection inspection service, N. Karayev, had recently returned from Afghanistan. He had been participating in the work of a Soviet-Afghan conference on this problem. He brought me greetings from Afghan friends.

I remember you too, Afghan friends, and I wish you success from the bottom of my heart.

BRIEFS

ARGENTINE-SOVIET HYDROPOWER COOPERATION--A Soviet delegation has arrived in Argentina where the No. 14 turbine is due to be commissioned today at the Salto Grande hydropower station on the River Uruguay. The hydropower station has been built with joint ownership by Argentina and Uruguay, and the turbines for it were supplied by our country. I was there when these turbines were still in the process of being installed. The Argentines praised Soviet equipment and Soviet specialists. I note that Soviet power equipment is also used at other power stations. Joint participation by our two countries in the construction of a hydropower station at Piedra de Aguila in Patagonia is also possible. A few years ago I visited the middle reaches of the river Parana where the construction of Soviet-designed hydropower station, the Parana-medio station, was also being planned at that time. A report has now been received that preparation of the design plans is now nearing completion and its construction will begin soon. Soviet technical specialists will participate in its construction. [Text] [LD262347 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1835 GMT 26 May 83]

MARCHUK RECEIVES U.S. BUSINESSMAN--G. I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, received R. Mahoney, president of the American company Monsanto, on 29 March. In the course of the talk, questions of further extending scientific and technical cooperation in the sphere of the chemical industry were discussed. [Text] [PM061143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 83 First Edition p 4]

AGREEMENT WITH VENEZUELAN INSTITUTE--An agreement has been signed in Caracas on scientific cooperation between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Venezuelan Institute of Scientific Research. It provides for the development and strengthening of all-round links between scientists and scientific institutions. The document was signed in accordance with an agreement on cultural and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Venezuela concluded in 1975. [Text] [LD240350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1850 GMT 22 Mar 83 LD]

OCEANOGRAPHIC SHIP VISITS ARGENTINA--In conformity with an understanding reached, the oceanographic survey vessel "Admiral Vladimirskiy" of the Soviet Navy after the conclusion of an Antarctic expedition will call at the port of Buenos Aires on March 25 on a five-day official visit. Vice-Admiral Vladimir Akimov heads the visit. [Text] [LD221044 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 22 Mar 83]

NATIONAL

JOINT PARTY-SOVIET DECISIONS HELD INCORRECT

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 4, Feb 83 (signed to press 8 Feb 83)
pp 45-46

[Article by CPSU member N. Kaminskiy: "On the Practice of Adopting Joint Resolutions"]

[Text] Joint decisions are often made here in Krasnoyarsk by the city party committee and the executive committee of the city Soviet of People's Deputies. Joint resolutions are used to ratify plans for the city's economic and social development, measures for the organization of socialist competition, ideological work, and for the implementation of mass political and administrative campaigns. They are also adopted on other questions. I have no doubts about this practice.

However, in our city we have occasion to encounter other such facts. For example, the party gorkom and city soviet ispolkom, in conjunction with two administrative organizations--the boards of the Glavkrasnoyarskstroy and the Glavkrasnoyarskprommontazh--have adopted the resolution "On Measures for Implementation of a Program of Capital Construction in 1982-1983 in the City of Krasnoyarsk." The joint resolution contains points which have been addressed to the city CPSU raykoms, the city regional soviet ispolkoms, as well as to the numerous enterprises, organizations and institutions which are part of the Glavkrasnoyarskstroy and the Glavkrasnoyarskprommontazh, and to other organizations which have no affiliation with them.

We believe that the party gorkom had no need to involve the boards of the two administrative organs in the joint preparation of this document. The matter here consists not only in the form, but also in the essence. Such practice, in our opinion, is not in accordance with the directing and organizing role of the party committee and reduces the responsibility of the direct executors.

We ask for a clarification regarding the practice of adopting joint resolutions.

From the editor. The author of the given article is completely correct in his critical outlook on the Krasnoyarsk CPSU gorkom's practice of involving such institutions as the Glavkrasnoyarskstroy and the Glavkrasnoyarskprommontazh as participants in adopted resolutions. It was totally unnecessary for the party gorkom to take administrative managers as co-authors of documents emanating from the party organ. It was unnecessary because the party organs cannot

allow a mixing of their functions with the functions of the administrative organizations. Such a formulation of the question is conditioned by the very nature of our party, its position in the system of our society's political organization.

The party is the governing and directing force of society, its vanguard. It implements the political government of the country, works out a course of development for the national economy, and gives direction to the activity of the other organizations, seeing that every segment of the administrative apparatus clearly fulfills the responsibilities placed upon it. Each party committee must originate from these basic purposes in its work on management of the economic system. Economic problems presented by the party are solved by the party committee primarily through communists working in the appropriate state and administrative organs, and through the primary party organizations working at enterprises, in associations, in scientific-research institutes, departments and institutions. The party committee can and must hold responsible the workers managing production.

In departing from generally accepted positions, the Krasnoyarsk party gorkom is inevitable allowing petty trusteeship and substitution of the economic organs. This does not help matters.

And now concerning that part of comrade Kaminsky's letter in which he says that their gorkom systematically adopts joint resolutions with the city Soviet ispolkom. This evokes no doubts in the letter's author.

We cannot agree with this viewpoint. Doubts here are more than appropriate, and here is why. In recent years such practice has taken on a broad scale in the individual gorkoms and raykoms. One might say that it has become a system. For some party and soviet workers it has become a self-evident matter. But this is an illegitimate practice. It is evidence only of the weakening of management by the local soviets on the part of the individual party committees. V.I. Lenin and the party have repeatedly warned against the uselessness and danger of substituting party committees for economic as well as soviet organs. Numerous examples convince us that joint decisions by party and soviet organs often hide direct intervention of the party organs into the administrative-management activity of the local soviets on the one hand, and the reduction of responsibility by soviet workers for the tasks assigned to them on the other hand. Here is how the CPSU Central Committee evaluated such phenomena in its resolution "On the Work of Local Soviets of Worker's Deputies in Poltava Oblast": "The practice of making joint decisions by party and soviet organs has become very widespread. These decisions are made even in regard to those problems which relate entirely to the jurisdiction of the soviets, which inhibits their initiative, reduces responsibility, and serves as a detriment."

These indications most definitely warn against party and soviet organ's becoming carried away with the adoption of joint resolutions.

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NATIONAL

ARTIFICIAL REGULATION OF PARTY ORGANIZATION SIZE CRITICIZED

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 4, Feb 83 (signed to press 8 Feb 83)
p 47

[Letter to the editor by G. Lozinskiy, Grodno, BSSR: "Is Such Order Regulation Necessary?"]

[Text] I have been in the ranks of the CPSU for many years, but I do not remember any cases where the party raykoms give the primary organization a plan for admission into the ranks of the CPSU, i.e., where they specifically establish the order regulation of how many workers, employees, and Komsomol members to accept for each party organization. Today this has become the rule here. Thus, for example, at the beginning of January of this year the head of the organizational department of the Leninskiy party raykom pointed out at the seminar for party organization secretaries the plan for acceptance into the party. Each of those present had to mark how many workers and employees their organization had to accept in a certain month. The following data first had to be supplied for each employee: surname, name, patronymic, position held, whether or not recommended for promotion. Such a plan order regulation is performed under the guise of regulating the growth of the CPSU ranks. Even worse, sometimes this "regulation" works for the purpose of recruiting the necessary number of communists to have a full-time party committee secretary. This was done in particular at the gorpishchetorg [city food trade] party organization. Now an increased plan of acceptance into the party has been given to the dining-room and restaurant trust so that it will have a full-time secretary. This was openly announced at the seminar by the head of the raykom department.

You might ask why I don't present these questions before the local party organs. I have presented them and argued my case, but everything remains the same. Can you explain to me, what is the problem? Perhaps I am wrong?

From the editor. The growth of the party ranks occurs on the basis of the everyday organizational and ideological training work among the workers. In the process of this work, which is directly tied with solving the problems of building communism, the party organizations involve the workers in active participation in productive and social life and observe them. In this they depend on mass organizations, primarily the Komsomol. Training the most active non-party members is an inherent part of the system of individual selection

for the party. All this helps the party organs to regulate the growth of the party and ensures the influx of fresh forces into it. "We do not need party members for show, even if they are free," wrote V. I. Lenin. This is specifically the target of the decisions of the 25th and 26th party congresses and the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, "On the Work of Party Organizations in Kirghizia on the Acceptance into the Party and the Training of Candidates for CPSU Members."

The actions taken at those organizations where attempts are made to regulate the growth of the party ranks by means of formal measures are entirely wrong. Cases are also encountered where attempts are made to predetermine a certain "reserve," a growth "limit," where it is planned ahead of time at whose expense, by how much and by what time the given party organization will grow. Such an approach may only lead to forcing the quantitative growth of the party, to the hurried acceptance of people who are ill-prepared and untested. The raykom and gorkom, regulating the growth of the party ranks, delve into the activity of the primary organizations. They are interested in their most active non-party members and in the formulation of the work performed with them. This has nothing to do with the order regulation on acceptance into the party which is reported in the above letter. In this case the secretaries of the primary party organizations are assigned a plan for acceptance into the party, stemming not from real life but from a scheme. This, naturally, contradicts the regulation requirements and norms of party life.

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NATIONAL

RSFSR PROCURACY'S LETTERS DEPARTMENT CHIEF INTERVIEWED

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA ZAKONNOST' in Russian No 2, Feb 83 (signed to press 25 Jan 83) pp 36-37

[Interview with V. Novokreshchenov, chief of the letters department of the RSFSR Procuracy: "At the Level of Contemporary Demands"]

[Text] In 1980 a department of letters was established in the administrative apparatus of the USSR Procuracy, and later several Union republics established similar departments. They have accumulated certain experience since that time. The work of the letters department of the RSFSR Procuracy was praised at one of the meetings of the board of directors of the USSR Procuracy in 1982.

Our correspondent talked with V. Novokreshchenov, chief of this department.

[Question] Viktor Ivanovich, what are the jobs of the newly formed department of letters?

[Answer] The department of letters of the RSFSR Procuracy, which was organized in late 1980, is expected to insure that the complaints and petitions of working people are reviewed at the level of contemporary demands. It is a result of the search for effective new forms and methods of working with citizens' applications that are received by the procuracy.

The statute on the department ratified by the RSFSR procurator establishes its job: first of all, development and implementation of steps aimed at further improving the organization of work by lower-ranking procuracy agencies to review petitions and complaints of citizens; secondly, insure prompt, thorough recording and primary consideration of petitions, complaints, and letters that come to the department.

The letters department was formed as a qualitatively new, independent operational subdivision within the structure of the RSFSR Procuracy.

[Question] To what extent do you use past experience? What advantages does the new way of organizing the work provide?

[Answer] The department has been given the duties of the letters group that formerly existed in the office: primary consideration of citizens' complaints and petitions. And we have tried to adopt their accumulated experience. As for our functions, needless to say they are greatly changed.

The letters group consisted of senior consultants, not procurators, so a large majority of the letters were transmitted to the administrations and departments of the administrative apparatus. The group had practically no other duties. The department now reviews almost all of the letters by itself.

Furthermore, we check on the organization of work to review suggestions, petitions, and complaints in lower-ranking procuracies and give them practical help.

Finally, the letters group did not monitor the resolution of complaints in the local areas. But the department sets up checks on many primary written appeals by citizens regardless of which branch of procuracy supervision they refer to, and this control is exercised for all aspects of the complaint until their final resolution.

[Question] How do you determine the need to monitor the resolution of a particular complaint?

[Answer] From the initial statements we separate out those which refer to violations of citizens' constitutional rights, for example illegal detention and arrest, resettlement without granting housing, and unfounded discharge from work. We direct special attention to the complaints of aggrieved persons. Experience shows that they are often well-founded. Letters which provide information about abuses, bribe-taking, and stealing are, of course, important.

We check on communications concerning red tape and delay in consideration of complaints in the local areas, violations of times and procedures for considering them, and complaints that the writers consider decisions made in the local areas unfounded. The RSFSR Procuracy attaches great importance to letters in which the authors criticize shortcomings in the work of law enforcement agencies and make suggestions for improving their effectiveness. The decision to take a letter under control or not is made in each particular case depending on its content.

Let me note that to exercise control it is necessary to evaluate whether the question was resolved correctly, and this requires high legal qualifications. The department has procurators with skills in general supervisory and investigative work. Their varied experience in the sectorial subdivisions helps them review complaints promptly and correctly.

I should emphasize that the people working in the letters department have to be not only well-educated lawyers, but also sensitive, sympathetic people. After all, the activity of procuracy agencies in general is often judged by our work.

[Question] How is the work of the department organized?

[Answer] We use the subject-zone principle. For example, department procurator G. Bulycheva reviews letters on questions of the Food Program and she is assigned

to the Central Chernozem and West Siberian economic regions. Department procurator E. Semenovskaya works with complaints relating to civil rights questions and her region is the Volga. A good knowledge of the nature of the complaints and characteristic features of how they are resolved in particular local areas helps the zonal procurators orient themselves quickly in the incoming correspondence.

The senior procurators devote more attention to analytic, methods work. They receive communications on specific complaints and results of resolving them from department procurators and accumulate statistical and other information; then they systematically analyze it and make suggestions to raise the level of work in subordinate procuracies and the letters department. They also take part in trips to local areas to check on specific petitions.

We maintain contacts with other subdivisions of the RSFSR Procuracy in order to do our work with letters in a purposeful, comprehensive manner. We exchange information, plan activities together, carry them out together, and go on inspection trips as members of brigades.

To raise our qualifications we conduct training periods each month at which we analyze work experience in the local areas, study methods of checking on it, and discuss the results of inspection trips.

[Question] Two years is not a long time, but I would expect that you can already summarize the first results. What has the department done during this time?

[Answer] I will discuss some specific measures. First of all there are the inspection trips as members of brigades. The results of our inspections in the procuracies of Tula and Kaliningrad oblasts were reviewed at the board of directors of the RSFSR Procuracy. As a member of the brigade, senior procurator T. Mavrina checked work with letters in the procuracy of Perm Oblast, B. Tsozik inspected the procuracy of the city of Nizhnii Tagil, and deputy department chief V. Vasil'yeva and department procurator N. Kosova traveled to Voronezh Oblast and the Tatar ASSR to help them organize the work.

In 18 months 30 employees of procuracies in the ASSR's, krays, and oblasts have gone through on-the-job training in the letters department.

Specific complaints have been checked in the procuracies of Novgorod, Tyumen, and Belgorod oblasts, Krasnodar Kray, and Moscow.

We have studied progressive practices in work with letters in the procuracies of Altay Kray, Lipetsk Oblast, and the Novouzenskiy Rayon Procuracy of Saratov Oblast.

There is evidence that the RSFSR Procuracy has had a positive influence on the organization of work with letters in local areas: the number of well-founded complaints, including repeated complaints, has decreased, the time required to resolve the problems in the letters has been shortened, and the organization of receiving citizens is being improved. Part of this reflects the work of people from the letters department.

There are many procuracies where work with complaints and petitions is well organized, for example Altay Kray, Kuybyshev, Omsk, and Penza oblasts, and the East Siberian Transport Procuracy. Unfortunately, there are also many procuracies which permit significant shortcomings in the work. Instances of superficial consideration of complaints, unfounded rejection of them, and improper performance of commissions from higher-ranking procuracies have been observed in the procuracies of Krasnodar and Stavropol krais and Rostov and Tyumen oblasts.

[Question] What are the most common mistakes in work with letters in the local areas?

[Answer] I will answer this question with examples from the practical consideration of letters in the Krasnodar Kray procuracy. The number of petitions and complaints there, including repeated ones, has been growing in the last three years; a significant number of them are well-founded. Many complaints are not reviewed within the proper time. Responses to repeated complaints taken by executives during personal receiving hours are frequently not given by the executives themselves, but rather by the employees who reviewed them earlier or by those whose actions are being appealed; not all the arguments of the applicants are checked; unsubstantiated answers are sent, and sometimes they do not deal with the essential points. These violations give rise to repeated complaints, and in some cases citizens appeal many times to different levels on the very same questions.

The formalistic consideration of Mal'tseva's complaint led to adoption of unfounded solutions and numerous appeals by her to central agencies. The final resolution of the complaint was not reached for more than 18 months after the first petition, and this required the intervention of the USSR Procuracy. The review of this complaint was delayed so long that by the time a decision was made on it the statute of limitations had run out for bringing the guilty party to criminal accountability.

[Question] What are the department's plans for the future?

[Answer] The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee recently reviewed the question of letters from the working people, noting that they present the problems of strengthening legality and protecting law and order starkly. For this reason we propose to adopt additional steps toward careful consideration of letters and solution of the problems contained in them.

We have planned trips to a number of procuracies together with sectorial operational subdivisions to study and disseminate useful know-how. Methodological handbooks are being prepared on work with letters and organizing and conducting inspections.

We are aided by high-principled discussion of work with letters at the board of directors of the RSFSR Procuracy and sessions of the party committee, in the primary party organization of the letters department, and at operational meetings with deputy RSFSR procurator A. Titov.

We believe that our influence on subordinate procuracies will improve if at least the large procuracies of the ASSR's, krais, and oblasts have special assistant procurators in charge of organizing work with citizens' letters. The Moscow

procuracy has already formed a department of letters and receiving citizens, while the city of Leningrad has a similar group with two operational workers.

Of course, there are shortcomings in the work of the letters department too. These are difficulties of the formative stage, and we have every possibility of overcoming them.

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NATIONAL

FURTHER SYSTEMATIZATION OF LAWS ON STATUS OF FOREIGNERS URGED

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA ZAKONNOST' in Russian No 2, Feb 83 (signed to press 25 Jan 83) pp 53-54

[Article by M. Ryzhkova, graduate student at the Academy of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs: "The Legal Status of Foreign Citizens in the USSR"]

[Text] In elaboration of the principles of the USSR Constitution on 24 June 1981 the USSR Supreme Soviet passed the Law on the Legal Status of Foreign Citizens in the USSR. It went into effect on 1 January 1982.

This is the first nationwide legislative act that comprehensively regulates the fundamentals of the legal status of foreign citizens in the USSR. It not only brings together norms published earlier and tested in practice, but also contains a number of new points that have taken shape in international treaty and domestic practice with respect to legal regulation of the status of foreign citizens.

The law for the first time establishes the legislative concept of foreign citizenship. An important point of the law is its division of foreign citizens into two categories according to the nature of their stay in the USSR: permanent residents and temporary visitors. Different legal statuses are established for them based on the purposes of their stay in our country.

In addition to general principles that regulate the legal status of the individual in general, there are also norms that determine the legal status of persons who are not Soviet citizens. For example, according to article 3 of the law foreign citizens are given national status, which means that they have the same rights, freedoms, and obligations (with certain exceptions envisioned by law) as citizens of the USSR have. But this by no means precludes the possibility of using retaliation, that is, retaliatory limitations on the rights of citizens of those countries in which there are special limitations on the rights and liberties of USSR citizens.

The new law establishes a set of socioeconomic, political, and individual rights and freedoms of foreign citizens which make up the foundation of the legal status of all categories of persons who are not Soviet citizens. Among the socioeconomic rights are the right to labor, rest, protection of health, and social security (Articles 7-10 of the law). The same group of rights of foreign citizens and stateless persons includes the rights to housing, education, and access to

cultural achievements (Articles 11, 13, and 14). The law also guarantees foreign citizens such political rights as freedom of conscience, that is, the right in the USSR to profess any religion, and the granting of asylum. A new feature is that foreign citizens who are permanent residents of the USSR are given the right to join trade unions and cooperative organizations on the same basis as USSR citizens if this does not conflict with the charters of these organizations (Article 15). This norm has great practical importance and presupposes changes in certain subordinate acts, in particular the Model Charter of the Housing Construction Cooperatives, the Model Charter of the Dacha Construction Cooperative, and the Model Charter of the Cooperative for Construction and Operation of Collective Garages and Parking Places for individually owned automobiles.

No significant restrictions are established for persons who are not Soviet citizens with the exception of restrictions on their freedom of movement in USSR territory. These restrictions are necessary to insure state security, protect public order, maintain the health and morality of the population, and protect the rights and legal interests of USSR citizens and other persons (Article 19). Inviolability of the person and housing is guaranteed for non-Soviet citizens as well as Soviet citizens (Article 18). They have the right to appeal to the court (Article 21) and to conclude and dissolve marriages with USSR citizens and other persons in conformity with Soviet law (Article 17). However, the law also establishes certain exceptions from national status: foreign citizens cannot vote or be elected to Soviets of Peoples Deputies and are not obligated to serve in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces (Articles 22 and 23).

The legislation regulates the fundamental questions of entry into the USSR and departure from the USSR by foreign citizens and their responsibility for legal offenses committed in the USSR. A procedure for transit travel by foreign citizens through USSR territory is established for the first time (Article 26). This procedure has existed in practice for many years and was regulated by departmental acts.

Persons who are not Soviet citizens are legally accountable for violating the established norms of Soviet law. This accountability may be civil, criminal, or administrative. Specifically, they are obligated to comply with the rules of residence, registration, and travel established for them. Administrative measures such as a warning or a fine (up to 50 rubles) may be applied to them for violating these rules.

Malicious violation of the rules of residence in the USSR and transit passage through USSR territory by foreign citizens entails criminal accountability (Articles 29, Part 3). An example of a malicious violation of the rules is living in the country without a national passport or substituting documents; another example is a person who does have such documents, but stays beyond the established time without registration for unacceptable reasons and who has already received administrative punishment for a similar violation of the passport rules in the past.

For the first time in nationwide law the procedure for expelling foreign citizens and stateless persons is established. Article 31 of the law gives the conditions under which a foreign citizen can be expelled from the USSR. Among them are

actions in conflict with the interests of state security or the protection of public order; the need to protect the health and morality of the population or defend the rights and legal interests of USSR citizens and other persons; flagrant violation of the law on the legal status of foreign citizens in the USSR or of customs, currency, or other Soviet legislation.

Internal affairs agencies have the right to reduce the stay of persons in the USSR for violation of the law on the legal status of foreign citizens (Article 30).

Because the legal status of stateless persons in the USSR is generally similar to the position of foreign citizens, the norms of the 24 June 1981 law also apply to stateless persons, unless USSR legislation provides otherwise.

The law is a new contribution by the Soviet State to the development of the international cooperation and securing human rights. In addition, it is evidence of steady progress in carrying out the program defined by the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses for further refinement of Soviet law.

At the same time, in our view, further systematization of the law regulating the legal status of persons who are not Soviet citizens is needed. It would also be advisable to publish a collection of normative acts that regulate the legal status of foreign citizens in the USSR using international treaty practice. It would be useful for both practitioners and scientific workers.

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NATIONAL

NEW WORKS ON LUNACHARSKIY, SHAMYAN REVIEWED

Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYA in Russian No 4, Apr 83 (signed to press 24 Mar 83) pp 140-144

[Reviews by N. Piyashev of the book "Lunacharskiy, M." [M. Lunacharskiy] by O. A. Pavlovskiy, Mysl', 1980, 207 pages, and by A. Agayev, doctor of philosophical sciences, professor, of the book "Shaumyan, M." [M. Shaumyan] by S. T. Kaltakhchyan and A. S. Kaltakhchyan, Moscow, Mysl', 1981, 230 pages]

[Text] The Mysl' publishing house in conjunction with the Institute of Philosophy of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the scientific council of the USSR Academy of Sciences for History of Social Thought is producing a series of books entitled "Outstanding Marxist Thinkers."

Below are published reviews of two books from this series.

Lunacharskiy

To write a book about the life and work of Anatoliy Vasil'yevich Lunacharskiy is far from simple. For he was, in V. I. Lenin's words, an unusually gifted person with an encyclopedic knowledge who was an ardent propagandist and an excellent orator.

The author of the book under review is faced with the task of correctly evaluating what Lunacharskiy contributed to educating people about Marxist-Leninist theory and developing a Marxist-Leninist aesthetic. And it seems to us that he has basically succeeded in this. The book gives a description of the rich literary heritage of the first people's commissar of education, and shows, in particular, the process of the formation and evolution of Lunacharskiy's philosophical and aesthetic views. It elucidates his role as an eminent theoretician and organizer of the construction of socialist culture, it outlines his activity in the area of publicizing Marxism-Leninism, and reveals certain "secrets" of his oratorical mastery.

In the chapter about the main stages on the path of Lunacharskiy's life, the author traces the emergence of his Marxist world view. In our opinion, he correctly focuses the reader's attention on those aspects of the development of the young Lunacharskiy's spiritual life which are closely related to Lenin.

Even in his years at high school Lunacharskiy joined the revolutionary movement in Russia and proved himself among the student youth of Kiev as a capable propagandist. But the decisive influence on the formation of his Marxist world view was exerted by Lenin, when Lunacharskiy proceeded with him, in A. M. Gor'kiy's words, "shoulder to shoulder." While working on the newspapers VPERED AND PROLETARIY, the author writes, Lunacharskiy went through the remarkable Leninist school of revolutionary publicity which largely formed and directed his literary talent.

V. I. Lenin valued Lunacharskiy's talent, his erudition, and his ability to respond quickly to the complicated phenomena of modernity and to clothe his statements in clear literary form. But Vladimir Il'ich, as we know, criticized Lunacharskiy in a severe, but friendly way when he became involved with religion or tried to popularize in Russia the idealist theory of cognition of Mach and Avenarius. During the years of Soviet power Lenin helped Lunacharskiy, in a complicated and difficult situation, to find the true path and to assume party positions. Here Vladimir Il'ich proceeded from the conviction that Lunacharskiy "not only knows everything and is not only talented--but is a person who carries out any party instruction and carries it out excellently." And indeed, the author emphasizes, Lunacharskiy did everything which Lenin asked him to and which the party instructed him to do.

A. V. Lunacharskiy became one of the ardent supporters of Lenin's ideas of the cultural revolution and participated actively in carrying out many of the difficult tasks set by the party. Thus, based on Marxist-Leninist tenets, he developed a socialist concept of public education and prepared the "basic principles of a unified labor school." The people's commissar of education enlisted support for Soviet power on the part of teachers who had been deceived by bourgeois propaganda. He gave speeches, papers and lectures, consolidating the Russian intelligentsia around the immense program of spiritual re-education and education of the people.

A. V. Lunacharskiy correctly assumed that the matter of education and breeding was not limited to the school alone, that "the school gives only the key to . . . education."* This is why he was concerned about the development of all kinds of art, assuming that art and beauty are capable of transforming man, forming an individual who is intelligent, courageous, spiritually rich, noble and morally and physically excellent. "A simple statement of the facts," he said at one of his lectures, "cannot form the will, cannot cause a person to act in one way and not another. For this we must be armed with art. For art is also a means of influence which not only appeals to the intellect, but above all moves and embraces the feelings."

It says in the book that A. V. Lunacharskiy did not disdain any kind of work. He was especially selflessly devoted to propaganda work. He liked it and he found his calling there. He even said to V. I. Lenin that for this he was prepared to give up the People's Commissariat of Education, that he wanted to

*"A. V. Lunacharskiy o narodnom obrazovanii" [A. V. Lunacharskiy on Public Education], Moscow, 1958, p 67.

devote himself fully to propaganda: "I will be useful as a propagandist. And here, it seems unquestionable that I will be a significant force in the hands of the party . . . as a propagandist and defender of our policy which, it seems to me, I understand well and defend skillfully, I would be of great use to the party."* An excellent orator and polemicist, it was as though he were especially born for communication with the masses. He could find the necessary language with any audience. His broad education, his mastery of many European languages, his profound understanding in the area of all kinds of art and his ability to mobilize them at the necessary moment--all this produced an indelible impression on his listeners.

During the civil war, on instructions from V. I. Lenin and the party, Lunacharskiy traveled around to many fronts, mobilizing with his inflammatory speech former peasants--the basic mass of the Red Army--to victories in the name of their homeland. As Ye. Drabkina recalled, Anatoliy Vasil'yevich spoke at meetings, gatherings and rural assemblies. His rostrum was a barrel, a railroad platform, a railroad car or the deck of a barge. There were times when he spoke eight or ten times a day. Sometimes he was heard by an audience of many thousands, and sometimes by several dozen residents of some impoverished village. But regardless of how tired he was and regardless of what kind of audience he had, he always spoke with the full force of his brilliant oratorical talent.**

As a Leninist propagandist Lunacharskiy zealously and skillfully defended the Leninist platform in the debate about trade unions to which Trotsky challenged the Communist Party, and later unmasked and branded the Trotskyite opposition to the party, religiously protecting the monolithic nature of the party ranks. "If a serious schism were to pass through the body of the party," he said in 1924, "this would be a terrible misfortune for it, for the working class of Russia, for the working class of the world, for the Russian peasantry and for all workers of the world. The person who dares to cause such a crack, to break this valuable vessel, is a criminal, the likes of which it is difficult to imagine."***

The book shows the publicity and defense of Marxism-Leninism by Lunacharskiy's philosophy, particularly his struggle to introduce Marxist-Leninist ideology into the awareness of people and to develop in them principles of communist morality, and the formation of a harmoniously developed individual in the socialist society.

* "Literaturnoye nasledstvo" [Literary Heritage], Vol 80, "V. I. Lenin and A. V. Lunacharskiy," Moscow, 1971, p 320.

** See Drabkina, Ye., "Chernyye sukhari" [Black Rusks], Moscow, 1961, p 199.

***Speech of Comrade Lunacharskiy about the internal position and tasks of the party, in the book: "Rezolyutsii 6-go Vsesoyuznogo s'yezda sakharnikov" [Resolutions of the 6th All-Union Congress of Sugar Industry Workers], Moscow, 1924, p 76.

"... it is necessary to create a harmonious individual," he wrote, "that is, on the one hand, to develop (and satisfy) his needs, and on the other, to develop all of his capabilities and to strive to make sure that his needs and capabilities are organized in such a way so that they do not impede one another, so that a total organism is obtained A person should receive general education and he should become a person to whom nothing human is alien, but to this one must add some special feature or several special features, depending on his capabilities"*

It says in the book that Lunacharskiy considered the most important characteristics of the new type of individual to be an internal striving for growth, awareness of life, self-education and self-improvement. The man-fighter, the creator, is an individual to whom stagnation and routine are alien, one who is capable of perceiving the new and acting according to scales and standards that have not been previously established. The need to form a new type of individual is dictated by the complexity of socialism, whose construction is unthinkable without the broad participation of the masses. "We want to develop an individual," Lunacharskiy pointed out, "who will be the collectivist of our time, who will live for social life much more than for his personal interests."**

In our opinion, the sixth chapter of the book, "A. V. Lunacharskiy--the Militant Propagandist and Theoretician of Scientific Atheism," is filled with content. It elucidates the most important aspects of this part of Lunacharskiy's literary legacy. During the years of Soviet power Anatoliy Vasil'yevich was one of the most fervent fighters against the opiate of religion. He was distinguished by a profound awareness of religious questions, and in his debates with proponents of the church he was fully armed with knowledge, relying on Marxist-Leninist methodology. Lunacharskiy warned against ill-considered attacks of believers, emphasizing that excessive zeal in this matter can do more harm than good. In his articles and papers he called upon propagandists to concentrate their attention on unmasking Christian morality. "The dilapidated and hypocritical religious morality," thought Lunacharskiy, "must be juxtaposed to our morality, our rules--not only in order to liberate man from these external ceremonies, but, mainly to juxtapose religious rules of life to our proletarian, communist rules, which are much higher, and grounded in our love for mankind, our love for the great and the real, which includes the real revolutionary struggle against the greedy ruling class "***

As we can see, this activity of Lunacharskiy's was also directed toward forming a new man, toward producing a harmoniously developed personality.

One can hope that when propagandists of the party training system become familiar with the book under review they will wish to turn to Lunacharskiy's works, which can help them in improving their mastery as propagandists.

* "A. V. Lunacharskiy o narodnom obrazovanii," p 444.

** Ibid., p 445.

***Lunacharskiy, A. V., "Pochemu nel'zya verit' v boga? [Why Is It Impossible to Believe in God?], Moscow, 1965, p 319.

Shaumyan

The Soviet people hold sacred of Stepan Georgiyevich Shaumyan--an ardent revolutionary, an outstanding Marxist thinker, and a true student and comrade-in-arms of Lenin. A number of scholarly works have been devoted to Shaumyan's life and revolutionary work. Among these publications, the book under review is remarkable primarily in that it examines comprehensively the ideological heritage of one of the talented theoreticians of our party whom G. K. Ordzhonikidze figuratively called the "heavy artillery of theoretical Marxism."

In his work, "What To Do?" V. I. Lenin wrote: "We must go to all classes of the population as theoreticians, as propagandists, as agitators and as organizers" ("Poln. sobr. soch." [Collected Works], Vol 6, p 82). The chapters of the book under review convincingly show that S. G. Shaumyan was one of those professional revolutionaries in whom all of these qualities were excellently combined.

It is known that it is much easier to reproduce the facts and events in the biography of a thinker-revolutionary than to resurrect the progress of his thought and the establishment of his views and convictions, to reveal the motivating forces of his speeches on theoretical question or another. On the whole the authors have dealt successfully with this difficult task. They have used multifaceted material taken from publications in Russian and Armenian, from archives, from the letters of Shaumyan and his contemporaries, and so forth.

"All the conscious life of Shaumyan, one of the leading participants in Russia's three revolutions," it says in the book, "was closely related to the history of the Leninist party, each step of which raised new problems. His theoretical work answered the demands of the revolutionary movement" (p 8). The reader has a chance to become familiar with Shaumyan's profound thoughts about the laws of the bourgeois-democratic and the socialist revolution, problems of the relationship between revolution and reforms, the role of objective conditions and the subjective factor in revolution, the hegemony of the proletariat, the alliance of the working class and the peasantry, forms of revolutionary struggle, the leading role and principles of activity of the Marxist party, and so forth.

One of the chapters gives an extensive presentation of the problematics of Shaumyan's philosophical work, whose main content, as the authors of the book emphasize, is propaganda of Marxism-Leninism, justification and defense of dialectical and historical materialism (see p 57). Moreover, Shaumyan wrote about the most difficult problems of theory in a clear language that was accessible to the masses. Additionally, his propagandistic works, like his specialized theoretical works, are distinguished by a high scientific level.

"We are firmly convinced of the correctness of the position of Il'ich . . .," "We are completely on the side of Il'ich." These words of Shaumyan which are presented in the book (pp 57-64) describe his boundless support for Lenin's struggle against international philosophical revisionism, particularly against

Russian Machists. Shaumyan also fought irreconcilably against Armenian Machists who tried, under the banner of surmounting the "one-sidedness" of idealism and imperialism, to publicize the ideas of various reactionary philosophical schools. In his fight against his ideological opponents, as in all of his activity, Shaumyan strictly adhered to the classical approach, the Leninist principle of party work. "The experience of Shaumyan's struggle against Jordanism," "specificism" and other varieties of pseudo-Marxism," it says in the book, "teaches us vigilance with respect to modern "interpreters" of Marxism-Leninism who willingly or unwillingly act as accomplices of anti-communism" (p 217).

One of the book's merits is that it considers Stepan Shaumyan's ideological legacy in close connection with modernity. Whether the discussion is about the student movement (p 14) or about peaceful and nonpeaceful forms of revolutionary struggle (p 31), about individual terror (pp 52-53) or about the inadmissibility of compromises with bourgeois ideology (p 67), about hegemony of the proletariat (p 84) or about the struggle against rightist and "leftist" revisionism (pp 88-89) and so forth--the authors show that many of the theoretical tenets expressed by S. Shaumyan have not lost their significance even in our day. This pertains in particular to his ideas regarding the tasks of constructing a new society. Thus Shaumyan raised in a Leninist way the issue of active participation of the masses in the administration of the state. "The creative work of the masses, who have been called to power and self-control," he wrote, "is the only guarantee of success and triumph of the Soviet policy" (p 195). Shaumyan devoted a great deal of attention to instilling in the workers a conscientious attitude toward labor (see p 198). "The new socialist system," he said, "must find its counterpart in a socialist way of life, thoughts, feelings and psychology. The attitude of small property owners to their surroundings must give way to the social and state principle" (p 198).

Shaumyan's activity involved mainly the Transcaucasian area, where the extremely complicated interweaving of class and national contradictions was manifested especially sharply. He became interested in the national question early, grew into one of the recognized party theoreticians in this area, and did a great deal to realize Marxist-Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism. In the book as a whole and particularly in the special chapter, "Under the Banner of Proletarian Internationalism. Contribution to the Development of the Theory and Program of Leninism Regarding the National Issue," the authors reveal in detail this aspect of Shaumyan's ideological legacy and political practice.

"Being one of the eminent Marxist theoreticians regarding the national issue," it says in the book, "the ardent proletarian internationalist Shaumyan consistently struggled for international solidarity of the workers and conducted a large amount of work to create and strengthen international party and professional organizations in the Caucasus" (p 216).

The reader's attention will be drawn to the correspondence between V. I. Lenin and Shaumyan regarding problems of national relations (see pp 106, 114, 117, 120-122). Lenin valued Shaumyan's opinion highly, including him among the comrades "who are thoughtful and are engaging in the given issue." Nor does the book remain silent about certain unclear formulations and tenets encountered in Shaumyan's works on the national issue which did not receive Lenin's support (see pp 93-96, 117, 120-121). It is emphasized that Shaumyan's views, particularly on the federation, were refined under Lenin's influence, on the basis of revolutionary practice.

In the chapter entitled "Problems of Spiritual Culture. The Struggle For Party Spirit in Literature and Art," the authors show that questions of culture in general and Marxist-Leninist aesthetics and literary scholarship in particular have occupied an important place in Shaumyan's works. His views in this area are fully in the vanguard of Leninist ideas and reflect the specific features of theoretical and practical problems of culture with respect to local areas with a multinational composition of population where it is more difficult to solve problems of bringing the workers into world culture, where the burden of local, limited predilections in cultural life is still strong.

S. G. Shaumyan developed in detail the problem of the relationship between the content of spiritual culture and its national forms, the class, international essence of culture and national peculiarities of the expression of this essence. In all areas of spiritual life, and this is shown in the book, Shaumyan consistently defended the Leninist principle of serving the people. He unwaveringly strived to undermine attempts on the part of nationalists, under the banner of the national form of culture, to make it limited, closed and nationalistically arrogant.

The concluding chapter clearly describes Shaumyan's struggle for the triumph of Leninism after Great October and his feverish activity as the special commissar for affairs of the Caucasus and leader of the Baku soviet of people's commissars. His activity was rated highly in Lenin's telegrams which are quoted in the book: "Dear Comrade Shaumyan! . . . We are enraptured by your firm and decisive policy" (p 187); "You know that I trust Shaumyan completely" (p 213).

All the content of the book under review about S. G. Shaumyan reinforces the conclusion of the authors to the effect that from the time of his personal acquaintance with Lenin (1903) until the day of his tragic death he consistently protected and defended the theory, strategy and tactics of Leninism (see p 215).

One could also note certain shortcomings in the book. There are contradictions in it. Additionally, certain issues are presented in passing, summarily. Thus they do not show specifically which precise ideas Shaumyan expressed regarding issues of the organization of competition, the creation of labor discipline, for increasing labor productivity (see p 194).

But on the whole it seems that this work elucidates on a high theoretical level the activity and the multifaceted ideological legacy of S. G. Shaumyan and will evoke the interests of a broad group of readers, particularly the ideological aktiv.

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11772

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NATIONAL

PLANNING NEEDED FOR RUSSIAN LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by Doctor of Philological Sciences K. Gorbachevich: "Is It Given to Us To Foresee...."]

[Text] Every year man's power over nature increases. There are ever fewer fields of human activity which are not subject to understanding. The gaze of modern science is fixed on the future and its possibilities are practically unlimited. As the outstanding Russian scientist K.A. Timiryazev wisely told skeptics and pessimists, "No one has been so wrong in their predictions as the prophets of the limitation of human knowledge."

Our time is a time of mass forecasting. The extraction and consumption of coal, oil, gas, electric power, and water is predicted. Workers in the clothing and footwear industry rack their brains over the trends of fashion, claiming that a fairly unwavering repetition and cyclicity can be observed in its behavior. Social forecasting, based on Marxist-Leninist methodology, is becoming an acknowledged, constant necessity. It is estimated that the benefits of prognostication on industry exceed its costs by a factor of 50. The science of language has also set out on the path of prognostication, the scientifically well-founded forecasting of the future. And this is by no means provoked by mere idle curiosity.

The Soviet Union's comprehensive program of language construction (compiling standard dictionaries and grammars) and the struggle to raise the culture of the Russian language--all this urgently requires the assessment of linguistic facts with regard to the future. It is no secret that today's standard literary language often exists in two or even more variants. Some, for example, say tvorog [curds], industriya [industry], instruktory [instructors]. Others say tvorog, industriya, instruktora. Which of these forms will prevail in the future? The linguist must evaluate such facts not only and not so much from the position of today but also historically, in calculating the linguistic "tomorrow."

Thus, forecasting the development of language, establishing productive tendencies and the most progressive forms of expression in the future, is not just mental gymnastics or abstract scholasticism, but a vital, necessary endeavor, prompted by utter practicality. At the same time, forecasts in the field of language are an extraordinarily difficult affair. The science of language is not yet able to make long-term predictions about linguistic changes. Many scientists believe that on the whole, keeping a firm footing in reality, it is possible to form scientific conjectures only for a period of 30-70 years, and certainly no more than 100 years in advance.

It is well known that language is an extraordinarily complex and multi-faceted social phenomenon. It organically combines and intermingles various properties and aspects of human existence: social-historical, psychological, literary-esthetic. But the central feature among them is the social function of language, its connection with the life of a people; it is the product of a nation's historical development.

The study of the past, present, and future of our language cannot be conceived of separately from the past, present, and future of the Russian people. For example, sociologists' data concerning the steady and progressive development of national education in the USSR, and the increase of the general level of culture in Soviet society, cannot be disregarded in determining the character of the Russian language in the future. One of the consequences of this process will surely be the further fading away of territorial dialects and the universal spread of literary language standards.

In the epoch of the scientific-technical revolution, the terminology and specialized lexicon became the main source for replenishing the vocabulary of the language. In the wake of new goods and scientific concepts, a powerful, inexhaustible stream of scientific words flows into our language: acceleration, biocurrents, gerontology, sensor [datchik], laser, synthetics, and thousands of others. In the Dictionary of New Words, about 50 percent of the neologisms come from the terminological vocabulary. The reinterpretation and metaphoric use of scientific terms serves as evidence that they are now organically "growing" into the general literary language. For example: spiritual trauma, social resonance, moral vacuum, the virus of greed, and so forth.

Life's fast pace requires an increasing quantity of new expressions, and not simply the first which come to hand, but apt ones, precise, expressive ones. Generally speaking, in many languages, an era not of random natural selection but reasoned choice of words is now beginning. Thus, for example, when scientists obtained a new synthetic fiber for which there was no appellation, a British firm announced a competition for the best name. Some 350 contenders took part in the contest. The victory went to the short and euphonious "nylon."

The tendency to economize is characteristic for every progression of the Russian literary language. Thus, at first it was kinematograf, then kinemo, and now kino [cinema]. From combinations of two words, economical words of the following type are frequently formed: otkrytka [postcard] from otkrytoye pis'mo [open letter], uzkokoleyka [narrow-gage railroad] from uzkokoleynaya doroga [narrow-gage track], elektrichka from elektricheskoy poyezd

[electric train], and so forth. In an age of high speeds, intense rhythm of life, and a ceaseless flow of information, material economizing in forming words turns out to be very important. A hundred years ago, abbreviation (that is, the creation of words compounded from other truncated words) was still in the embryonic stage and was frequently declared to be a corruption of language.

But many abbreviations which appeared in the first years of Soviet rule (VTsSPS [All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions], GUM, MKhAT, vuz, sovkhoz, and so forth) turned out to be quite tenacious, and passed the test of time. Today hundreds of new abbreviations have come into ordinary speech: BAM [Baykal-Amur Mainline], SEV [CEMA], OON [United Nations], UNESCO, EBM [computer], NPO [Scientific-Production Association], ASU [automatic control system], and others. In the second edition of the Dictionary of Abbreviations there were already 15,000 entries! There is every reason to suppose that this economical and rational method of forming words will come into even wider use in the future.

Today's predictions about the language of the future do not have a subjective-empirical nature. Linguists are developing a scientific methodology of prognostication. They use, for example, the principle of extrapolation--that is, carrying into the future the steady trends of the past. They must be steady since, in accordance with the theory of prognostication, to obtain relatively reliable results it is necessary to have a sufficient reference period (the length of time the trends have been observed) which is three times as long as the period of prediction. For example, for a forecast of 50 years into the future, it is necessary to have a reference period of 150 years.

The following example is interesting from this point of view. In the modern Russian language there are many words of the masculine gender which take variable stress: tvorog [curds] and tvorog, dogovor [agreement] and dogovor, katalog [catalog] and katalog, and so forth. What can be said about such accent variations with regard to the future? It is necessary to keep in mind that for a long time, every case in the last two centuries, the observed tendency in the Russian language has been to shift the stress in such nouns closer to the beginning of the word. Earlier the following words were pronounced thus: vozdukh [air], vozglas [exclamation], priznak [sign], zagovor [plot], klimat [climate], profil' [profile], and so forth. Now this pronunciation is clearly obsolete. In the Ushakov Dictionary (1935-1940), the recommended pronunciation was: debarkader [landing-stage], planer [glider], rakurs [foreshortening]. Today a different stress is preferred: debarkader, planer, rakurs. Considering such a long-standing, steady trend, we can anticipate that the following stress will be established in the future: tvorog, dogovor, katalog, although these variants are now considered stylistically inferior. We must not forget, however, that stylistic evaluations, as a rule, are not long-lasting, and change along with the objective development of the language itself.

We can be fully confident that the Russian language in the 21st century will not only have at its disposal a very rich lexical stock, but will also surely become more rational and have greater internal organization, not, of course, losing its originality and distinctiveness in the process. Various superfluous

lexical and grammatical forms (those which do not carry a useful functional load) will fade away. The process of eliminating unnecessary duplications was characteristic of the past also. For example, the word "kofe" [coffee], which is familiar to everyone, was used in several forms in the 18th century: kofiy, kofa, kof', kikhvey, kokhey, and so forth. Freed from the unnecessary, the language becomes more economical and useful.

Predicting the future of the Russian language is extremely important for many aspects of cultural-educational endeavors, especially standardization. It requires, I repeat, the creation of various Russian language dictionaries, on which many Leningrad specialists are in fact working. It is our city which contains the center of Russian lexicography--the dictionary sector of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the Russian Language. To know the trends of development of the native tongue, and as intuitively as possible to peer into its future--this is the difficult and responsible task of scientists. Like foresters who plant trees for future generations, linguists also frequently labor for their descendants. And this is not only a necessary task, but also one of the noblest.

12255

CSO: 1800/1222

NATIONAL

RUSSIAN ORTHODOX OFFICIAL ON CHURCH'S INVOLVEMENT IN PEACE MOVEMENT

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 22 Mar 83 pp 3-4

[Article under the rubric "APN Informs and Comments"]

[Text] Answering an APN correspondent's question on the place and forms of the Russian Orthodox Church cooperation in the peace-making activities of religious leaders and believers in many countries of the world Metropolitan Yuvenaly of Krutitsy and Kolomna, Member of the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church said:

"The year 1952 should be considered the beginning of the accumulation of new experience in our peacemaking efforts. It was then that, for the first time in the history of the Soviet Union, a conference of all churches and religious associations of the USSR was held at the Troitse-Sergiyeva Lavra in Zagorsk (a town near Moscow), which was devoted to peace. It was a happy experience of inter-religious cooperation in questions of peace-making. In 1969 a second similar conference was held, and in 1973 our Church held a meeting of the followers of different religions of the world who took part in the World Congress of Peace Forces in Moscow. This successfully developing inter-religious cooperation inspired the heads and representatives of Churches and religions associations of the USSR to approve, at their regular conference in Zagorsk in 1975, the initiative advanced by the Russian Church to convene a world inter-religious conference in Moscow. Such a conference was held in Moscow on July 6-10, 1977 under the motto 'Religious Leaders for Lasting Peace, Disarmament and Just

Relations Among Nations.' It was a forum of religious leaders unprecedented in nature, Some of the delegates called it the greatest religious event of the 20th century. In those days about 660 of the most influential leaders of international and national, religious and socio-political circles from 107 countries representing almost all the religions of the world assembled in Moscow."

And quite recently, on March 7-9, a round-table conference was held in Moscow for religious figures and experts on the economic, sociological and moral consequences of the nuclear weapon freeze. It was attended by 42 religious leaders from 19 countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin and North America, representing Buddhism, Islam, Judaism and Christianity.

The statement adopted at the round-table discussion says, in part:

"We sincerely appeal to the governments of the USA and the USSR that they fulfil their moral duty before it is too late and reach agreement on implementing the freeze on nuclear armaments. We also urge the other nuclear powers to join in a nuclear freeze agreement. We appeal to all governments to start drawing up and implementing plans of demilitarization, disarmament and converting the economy from military-oriented production to the production of civilian commodities..."

(APN, March 21.)

CSO: 1812/164

NATIONAL

'PRAVDA' REGIONAL CORRESPONDENTS MEET IN MOSCOW

[Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 March 1983 page 3 carries a 100-word article titled "Correspondents' Conference." The article reads as follows: "A conference of PRAVDA correspondents working in union and autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts has taken place in Moscow. The journalists discussed ways of resolving the tasks arising from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November plenums. The conference was addressed by responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Gosplan, and law enforcement organs."

COUNTERPROPAGANDA CONFERENCE HELD IN KISHINEV

[Editorial Report] Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 30 April 1983 page 3 carries a 250-word ATEM report titled "A Scientific-Practical Conference in Kishinev." The item said in part: "'The 26th Congress of the CPSU on the Tasks of Strengthening the Counterpropaganda Activity of the Press, Television, and Radio Broadcasting' was the theme of a scientific-practical conference which took place on 28 April in Kishinev. It was organized by the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia, the Union of Journalists of the Moldavian SSR, and by the journalism faculties of Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov and of Kishinev State University imeni V. I. Lenin."

NEW PLAY DEVOTED TO EARLY SOVIET MUSLIM AMBASSADOR

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 May 1983 page 2 carries a 150-word article titled "Both Fellow-Countrymen and Viewers" by M. Merzabekov. The article reports on the opening of a new play, "The Red Pasha," in Bashkiria concerning the life of Karim Khakimov, the organizer of the Tatar-Bashkir brigade during the Civil War and subsequently a Soviet diplomat in the Arab world. The play's author, director, and lead actor have all received awards, the article notes.

PERM' OBKOM SECRETARY ON PARTY EDUCATION WORK

[Editorial Report] Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No. 5, May 1983 (signed to press 21 April 1983) on pages 30-37 carries a 2850-word article titled "The Obkom Parties and Marxist-Leninist Training of Communists" by I. Bykova, Perm' Obkom Secretary. The article stresses the importance of party training in the formation of loyal and dedicated communists.

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SUGGESTED TOPICS FOR PARTY EDUCATION WORK ANNOUNCED

[Editorial Report] Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No. 5, May 1983 (signed to press 21 April 1983) carries on pages 75-77 a 1200-word article titled "The Formation of the New Man. Ideological Work--An Important Front of the Struggle for Communism" and on pages 78-81 a 1700-word article titled "The International Politics of the CPSU." Both articles announce suggested topics for party education work and provide suggested methods and questions for each topic.

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NATIONAL

'PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMES A DUTY', PROCURACY OFFICIAL STATES

[Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 May 1983 on page 12 carries a 900-word article titled "Who Forgot Their Duty and Why," a response to reader's letters by Nikolay Bazhenov, first deputy of the General Procurator of the Soviet Union. Readers have written to the paper inquiring about reports that Western governments wish to place a statute of limitations on the punishment of war crimes. Bazhenov characterizes the punishment of war criminals as "our debt before humanity." According to Bazhenov, Western governments are reluctant to punish war criminals because many of them are working for their intelligence services.

FILARET CHIDES REAGAN FOR 'DISTORTIONS' ON DISARMAMENT ISSUES

[Editorial Report] PM182239--Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 May 1983 publishes on page 10 under the heading "The World Needs Hope" a 1,500-word "conversation" between Igor Belyayev, chief of the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA editorial board's foreign policy section, and Metropolitan Filaret of Minsk. Filaret describes how "the world conference of religious figures to save the holy gift of life from nuclear catastrophe has become a good spiritual impetus to many peace-making actions by the world's churches and religions." He notes that the conference received no reply to the documents it sent to President Reagan, emphasizes the importance of the Geneva talks as a first step toward resolving the disarmament problem, and asserts that while "honest U.S. religious figures have reacted positively to our recent statements" Reagan has given "a distorted, distorting picture of the religious situation in our country." Discussing religious figures' involvement in the peace movement, Filaret states that "we can only call the senseless arms race unleashed by the Western powers a sin." He concludes by mentioning the forthcoming Sixth Assembly of the World Council of Churches in Vancouver and the "World Assembly for Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War" in Prague as landmarks in his forthcoming "peace-making activity."

CSO: 1800/1288

REGIONAL

AZSSR MINISTER OF EDUCATION ON RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 15 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by E. Kafarova, minister of education of Azerbaijan SSR: "Language of Friendship--Language of October: With Love and Interest: Unified Russian Language Day Held in Republic Schools on 22 April"]

[Text] Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's report "USSR's 60th Anniversary" emphasized that "the Russian language serves as a factor of exceptional importance in the country's economic, political and cultural life, in bringing all its nations and nationalities closer together, and in their access to the wealth of world civilization," that in our country it has become a language of international cooperation and a language of friendship and brotherhood, and naturally has entered the lives of millions of people. Tens of peoples speak the Russian language and many millions of non-Russian citizens consider the Russian language as their second native language.

The Russian language entered the culture and everyday life of the Azerbaijan people and now even in remote parts of the republic you will not find a person who would not understand Russian speech and would not try to master the Russian language.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee gives much attention to the study and instruction of Russian language in republic schools. A resolution of the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress pointed out that arrangements for study of the Russian language--a most important means of intercourse among nations and for further strengthening of the friendship of our country's peoples--must be a subject of constant concern by party, soviet and Komsomol organizations and by public education entities.

Pupils in Azerbaijan schools show enormous interest toward the Russian language and try to master it to perfection, since this opens up access for them to the treasures of Russian and world culture and science and makes it possible to have broad contact with representatives of all our Motherland's nations and nationalities.

The Russian language as an academic subject holds one of the central places in republic schools today. In particular, the curricula of schools of general education with the Azerbaijan language used in instruction, where the Russian language is studied from the first through the tenth grade, set aside over

14 percent of all academic time for it. The division of classes which have more than 25 persons into subgroups contributes to a rational, effective conduct of studies and improved quality of the pupils' knowledge.

Pupils in the republic's kindergartens and in preparatory groups of national schools also study Russian. Classes with a deeper study of Russian have been set up in 300 schools of Azerbaijan, primarily rural schools. Boarding School No 12 imeni A. S. Makarenko was opened in Baku in 1981 with a detailed study of Russian. Children from remote villages live and study here. This boarding school is the base school of the API [Azerbaijan Pedagogic Institute] of Russian Language and Literature imeni M. F. Akhundov. At the present time extensive work is under way to form another three such zonal boarding schools, which will open in the next academic year.

The schools' physical facility is strengthening. This year Russian language lessons are being given in 4,000 training rooms, 1,015 of which have language units, including 800 in villages. Some 8,000 Russian language pupils work in the training-room system. The supply of textbooks, study literature, visual aids and didactic materials to the schools is improving. Work continues on further improvement of academic programs and textbooks on Russian language and literature.

Primary credit goes to the teacher for developing an interest and love for the language of V. I. Lenin, the language of October, in Azerbaijan children and in their mastery of the language. Almost 11,000 Russian language teachers, 80 percent of whom have a higher education, work in the republic. The overwhelming majority are graduates of a specialized higher educational institution, the API of Russian Language and Literature imeni M. F. Akhundov. This year alone some 400 of its alumni are heading for work in the republic's rayons.

There are many experienced teachers, genuine masters of their work, among the detachment of many thousands of Russian language teachers. It is with great satisfaction that we speak of the selfless pedagogic work of Russian language teachers of Baku's national schools: Z. Safarova, Sh. Gashimova, E. Aslanova, G. Martirosova, I. Rachinskaya, L. Ronina and L. Makarova from Sumgait; M. Soboleva from Nevtechala; V. Dzhokharidze from Zakataly; and T. Faradzheva from Sabirabadskiy Rayon. All of them earned the love and gratitude of their pupils.

Planned help for Russian language teachers has been arranged in the republic. The journal RUSSKIY YAZYK I LITERATURA V AZERBAYDZHANSKOY SHKOLE [Russian Language and Literature in the Azerbaijan School] has been working for them for 35 years, and the "Russian Language" radio and television broadcasts and the monthly program entitled "The Screen for the Russian Language Teachers" occur regularly. The newspaper AZERBAYDZHAN PIONERI has a special Russian language section.

Work performed outside the classroom and outside the school places great emphasis on the Russian language. Another 60,000 pupils study the Russian language in 4,000 circles. Children correspond with their contemporaries from all union republics in 2,000 international friendship clubs. Meetings with prominent people and friendship festivals take place here in the Russian language.

Russian language days and weeks, festivals and olympiads are especially popular among the numerous kinds of work outside the classroom and school. The republic Russian language olympiad was held for the fourth time in this academic year. It is gratifying that there was an increase in the number of children who arrived to take part from remote rayons: Kel'badzharskiy, Kubatliński, Yardymliński and Lerikski. Subsequently many olympiad participants choose the specialty of Russian language teacher for themselves. For example, 35 olympiad participants entered the Pedagogic Institute imeni M. F. Akhundov in 1981 and next year there will be 86 out of the 104 students working on graduation theses who were olympiad participants.

Requirements for soldiers of non-Russian nationality to know the Russian language have increased in connection with the reduced periods of service in the USSR Armed Forces and the outfitting of the Army and Navy with the latest equipment and weapons. Public education entities are showing more attention to how well predraft-age persons master the Russian language. Tens of thousands of boys took part in the Russian language olympiad for predraft-age persons. They study Russian in special courses.

The Russian language teacher who works daily to develop pupils' skills in conversational Russian always has to implement one of the important principles of Marxist-Leninist pedagogics--the unity of training and indoctrination. For the purpose of reinforcing patriotic and international indoctrination of schoolchildren and improving the propaganda, instruction and study of Russian, the republic ministry of education established the Unified Russian Language Day--22 April, the birthday of V. I. Lenin--in all schools as the day when results of the work of studying Russian language are summarized.

The first Unified Russian Language Day, held last spring, demonstrated a great activeness and initiative on the part of pupils, the schools' Komsomol and Young Pioneer organizations and all pedagogic collectives. That day Russian speech was heard in almost all lessons, during recesses and in all activities outside the class and school. More than a million of the republic's schoolchildren took part. In some rayons and cities--Ali-Bayramly, Shemakha and others--the Unified Russian Language Day developed into citywide international Russian language holiday-festivals. Many cities and rayons held ceremonial parades dedicated to Lenin's birth and the Unified Russian Language Day. War veterans, labor heroes, representatives of party and Komsomol organizations and parents were invited. That day lessons in all the republic's schools began with a reading of a poem about Lenin, the party and the Motherland. Schoolchildren took part in contests and prepared literary and musical compositions for morning gatherings and friendship nights. Upperclassmen wrote creative compositions in Russian. Lenin lessons and pupils' conferences were held, special bulletins and wall newspapers were put out and displays and exhibits were prepared, devoted to Russian and Soviet poets and writers, cooperation of Azerbaijan and Russian literatures, and Soviet multinational literature.

The already traditional Unified Russian Language Day will be held in the republic on 22 April. Having generalized and analyzed last year's results, the ministry of education considered it advisable to broaden the range of its participants and include students of vocational-technical schools, secondary

specialized educational institutions and pedagogic higher educational institutions, and diversify the activities.

Today the republic's schools are preparing for a major international holiday, Russian Language Day. Russian language teachers and methods specialists and workers of city and rayon public education departments now have much work to do, as do the main participants in the holiday--the schoolchildren. Everything has to be done so that this is a general holiday for all children in every school, so that every pupil can demonstrate his knowledge, every teacher can share his experience and each person can adopt it. I wish to emphasize that the school must not be alone in preparing for it to assure that this day becomes a joyous holiday and is long remembered by all its participants. Young Pioneer and Komsomol organizations, Komsomol raykoms, sponsors, and veterans of the party, war and labor must become the Russian language teachers' active assistants.

Unified Russian Language Day is a holiday and an important activity requiring lengthy preparation, initiative and imagination, but most important, knowledge. One of the purposes for holding it is to improve the daily work of teaching schoolchildren and preparing them for independent life and work for the good of the Motherland.

6904

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REGIONAL

NUMEROUS DISMISSALS REPORTED IN GEORGIAN MINISTRY OF CULTURE

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 16 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by N. Dzhanberidze, director of the cultural department of the Central Committee of the Georgian CP: "Creative Discipline"]

[Excerpts] Let us look at the problem of work with letters in cultural departments and arts unions. Many letters, even those placed under the control of the Georgian CP Central Committee, are examined intolerably slowly and frequently remain unanswered in the ministry of culture or arts unions. The education of cadres with regard to ideological convictions is being conducted with insufficient seriousness and consideration. Suffice it to say that last year alone the directors of cultural departments in Akhaltsikhe, Zugdidi, Mestia, Chkhorotsku and Terzhola and the director and deputy director of the Rustav Doll Theater were dismissed from their positions.

A long drawn-out conflict between the management and the arts leadership of the Tbilisi Tyuz [Theater for the young] imeni Leninskiy Komsomol resulted in the fact that production and labor discipline dropped sharply, that an unhealthy atmosphere of intrigues and squabbles was confirmed. There are many organizational shortcomings in the activities of club, museum and library facilities, in the concert practices of the philharmonic society.

Last year the Central Committee of the Georgian CP passed a resolution entitled, "On Measures to Improve the Work of City and Rayon Theaters in the Republic," which analyzed questions of creative discipline, work programme of actors and directors and the system of interrelations between arts facilities and the public, and party and soviet organs. This document generalizes the creative and production problems of collectives. Specific means are indicated for eliminating difficulties and for transforming each theater into an effective center for the ideological education of workers. At the Telavi, Chiatura and Gori theaters the management was completely replaced and the troupe was completely filled with young people. The material-technical base of collectives has been strengthened; social and everyday living conditions for theater workers have been improved. Nevertheless, problems of strengthening labor discipline, as well as other peripheral theatrical problems, still remain on the agenda.

For us criticism is not only an effective means of moving forward, but also a powerful factor in the struggle for discipline, for confirming high moral principles in society and new work methods. An interesting form of educating cadres is the system of attestations of administrative workers being used in the Central Committee of the Georgian CP. Such attestations, being practiced here, help in the struggle against the shortcomings of individual workers as well as entire ministries and departments and serve in the formation of a codex of honor in work, of civil maturity.

The attestation greatly facilitated the singling out of energetic, thoughtful administrators of the new type, people of extensive erudition and culture.

8228

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REGIONAL

UZBEK ASSISTANCE IN NONCHERNOZEM REGION DETAILED

Tashkent KOMMUNIST UZBEKISTANA in Russian No 2, Feb 83 pp 28-34

[Article by V. Suskin, chief of the Water Resources Section of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan: "Uzbekistan Gives to the Non-chernozem"]

[Text] Among the large special-purpose programs which have been defined by the Communist Party and the Soviet government as top priority ones the program for the overall restructuring of the Nonchernozem Zone occupies a special place with respect to its social and economic importance. Its realization began after the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted in March 1974 the decree "On Measures to Further Develop the Agriculture of the Non-chernozem Zone of the RSFSR." It was pointed out in it that this region which has around 60 million inhabitants plays an essential role in the economy of the Russian Federation. Agricultural lands here occupy 52 million hectares; however a substantial amount of them are in need of drainage, liming, and the removal of bushes and small forest growths. The material and technical base of the Zone's agriculture also requires serious strengthening. Especially acute are the problems of supplying kolkhoz-sovkhoz production with qualified cadres, the replacement of manual labor with mechanized labor, an improvement of housing conditions and cultural and domestic services for the rural population, and an expansion of road construction.

The friendship, fraternity, and mutual help of its peoples are inalienable aspects of the life of Soviet society. They manifest themselves every day, but are demonstrated especially vividly when the party calls for efforts to be made in order to accomplish general state tasks. This is the way it was when the Soviet people built the Dneproges and the Magnitka, opened up Kazakhstan's virgin lands, and built the KamAZ. And this is what is occurring now when BAM is being built in Siberia, and work is continuing in Uzbekistan to irrigate and open up the virgin lands of the Karshin and Dzhizak steppes.

The chronicle of our country's history is rich with other examples of the fraternity and friendship of its peoples. For example, after the earthquake in Tashkent workers from all of the republics of the Soviet Union arrived in the capital of Uzbekistan to restore the city. This fact will forever remain in the memories of its grateful inhabitants. The fraternal help of the workers

of our republic in advancing the agriculture of the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR belongs among such patriotic deeds.

The decision of the party and government to transform the economy of a vast region of central Russia was perceived by the communists and all of the workers of Uzbekistan as their own vital affair. On the initiative of the candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan comrade Sh. R. Rashidov, and with the unanimous support for it by the collectives of the republic's water resources organizations, it was decided to provide patronage assistance in the overall development of the lands of the Nonchernozem Zone.

In November 1974 the ministries, departments, and planning and public organizations of the Uzbek SSR together with the Main Administration for Water Construction in the Nonchernozem Zone and the party and government agencies of Novgorod and Ivanov Oblasts mapped out an extensive program of work for the 10th Five-Year Plan connected with the opening up and drainage of lands, cultural and technical measures, and production and cultural and domestic construction in the village. At the end of 1974 and beginning of 1975 the first detachments of volunteers from Uzbekistan were sent there with earth-digging equipment and motor vehicle transport and with mobile units and tents for housing.

In Novgorod Oblast reclamation work had to be done, production bases and apartment houses built, and the "Tashkentskiy" vegetable and dairy sovkhos had to undergo overall construction. In July 1975 a construction trust of the Ministry of Land Improvement and Water Resources Uzbek SSR was created in Novgorod--the "Uznovgorodvodstroy." It now contains six specialized mobile mechanized columns (SMMC). During past years the production base of the construction subdivisions has grown stronger, and a housing fund has been built. In 1981 alone in the settlements of Shimsk and Sol'tsy support bases for the SMMC "Tashkent-1" were put into operation, and two 27-apartment houses and a dormitory for 100 people were commissioned, while in the settlement of Volot a 16-apartment house and a kindergarten for 50 children were commissioned. The trust's subdivisions had built for them more than 30,000 square meters of housing space for the construction workers, kindergartens for 250 children, eight stores, five public catering enterprises, three general commodity warehouses, a vegetable storage unit, a club with a capacity for 100 people, and other buildings and structures. The emissaries from Uzbekistan now possess a substantial pool of earth-digging machines and mechanisms and motor vehicle transport. In a word, everything necessary has been done for fruitful work.

The overall preparation of the lands and the construction of the central farmstead of the "Tashkentskiy" sovkhos in Novgorodskiy Rayon is one of the important projects. Construction work began in 1977. The sovkhos will have an annual production of no less than 26,000 tons of vegetables, 5,500 tons of milk, 185 tons of meat, and much other agricultural output. Of a total estimated cost of 28 million rubles for the overall construction of the sovkhos, 14 million rubles worth of construction work has been performed, and more than 1,500 hectares of land have been prepared. The sovkhos is already in operation and is obtaining agricultural output.

Thanks to the land management work which has been conducted by Uzbekistani land improvement workers on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Shimskiy, Soletskiy, and Volotovskiy Rayons, there has been an appreciable increase there in the yield of grain crops, potatoes, vegetables, corn, and other crops. For example, on the sovkhoz "Volna Revolyutsii" where 1,972 hectares were drained the grain yields increased from 18.8 to 22.6 quintals per hectare, and perennial grass from 38 to 49.1 quintals per hectare. On the sovkhoz Volotovskiy the grain yield increased by 1.5 times.

In order to accelerate the construction of objects in Novgorod Oblast, in 1978 a construction organization of the UzSSR State Committee for Water Resources Construction was created in Parfinskiy Rayon--the "Uzparfinovodstroy." It contains three mobile mechanized columns (MMC), production bases, machinery repair workshops, warehouses, concrete and mortar centers, a rigging and carpenter's shop, motor vehicle bases, and so forth.

The "Uzparfinovodstroy" administration is conducting reclamation and civil production construction in adjoining rayons, and is also performing overall construction for the sovkhoz "Druzhba" in Parfinskiy Rayon. Recently an irrigation system for 770 hectares was put into operation there ahead of schedule. Construction and installation work worth 15.7 million rubles has already been performed, 3,700 hectares of drained and irrigated lands have been put into operation, and 13,800 square meters of housing and many other objects have been constructed.

A large amount of work on land improvement and the construction of civil industrial installations is being carried out in Ivanov Oblast by the Glavsredazir-sovkhozstroy. In 1975 the "Ivanovoirsovkhozstroy" trust was organized, and it now contains seven mobile mechanized columns, one motor vehicle base, and other enterprises. During the past period 800 units of equipment, including excavators, bulldozers, scrapers, and trucks, have been sent from Uzbekistan to Ivanov Oblast. The industrial enterprises of Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy have produced more than 90,000 cubic meters of ferro-concrete products for Ivanov Oblast and 4,200 tons of metal structures and non-standardized equipment. The planning institutes "Sredazgiprovodkhlpok" and "Sredazgiprotselinstroy" have performed almost three million rubles worth of planning and surveying work.

During the time which has passed since the organization of the "Ivanovoirsovkhozstroy" trust in Ivanov Oblast 66.4 million rubles in capital investments have been utilized, and 70.4 million rubles worth of contracting work has been performed. As a result of this, the following objects have been put into operation: 3,000 hectares of irrigated and 6,000 hectares of drained land, 47,000 square meters of housing space, kindergartens for 140 children, a demonstration chaykhana, a water reservoir with a capacity of 900,000 cubic meters, a prefabricated ferro-concrete plant in the city of Shuya with a capacity of 20,000 cubic meters of ferro-concrete a year, 35 kilometers of hard-top motor vehicle roads, and more than 150 kilometers of engineering facilities. A complex of amelioration work has been performed on 8,500 hectares. In order

to increase fertility every year more than 350,000 tons of peat are brought out onto the fields.

At the present time the "Ivanovirsovkhozstroy" trust has developed construction on the "Uzbekistan" and "Druzhba" sovkhozes on a wide scale. New settlements are being created on them which will be fully supplied with gas, water and sewage systems, and also a heating system. Recently a standard school for 350 pupils was put into operation on the "Uzbekistan" sovkhoz and given the name of the great Uzbek poet and thinker Alisher Navoi. It is planned to complete the construction on the "Uzbekistan" and "Druzhba" sovkhozes by the end of the present Five-Year Plan. The "Ivanovirsovkhozstroy" trust is building a large construction industry base for the Glavnechernozemvodstroy with a ferro-concrete structures plant with a capacity of 80,000 cubic meters of prefabricated ferro-concrete a year.

The help from the Uzbekistan land improvement workers in renewing the land is already yielding its fruit: today 150 quintals of sunflowers for green mass are being obtained from a single hectare of newly developed land in Ivanov Oblast, as are 35 quintals of perennial grass and 160 quintals of lucerne, which is four times more than this land produced in the past.

It was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress that the progress of agriculture in the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR is a very important and urgent matter and that it has to be accomplished through the joint efforts of all of the republics and as rapidly as possible. Striving to increase Uzbekistan's contribution to the development of the Nonchernozem Zone, the collectives of the organizations of the UzSSR State Committee for Water Resources Construction and land improvement workers from Samarkand Oblast came forward with the initiative to provide patronage assistance to the farmers of Vladimir Oblast. This initiative was approved by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and by the republic's government.

In 1981 the "Uzvladimirvodstroy" trust of the UzSSR State Committee for Water Resources Construction was organized by Vladimir Oblast. By 1982 its collective had already performed 7.6 rubles worth of contracting work. In addition to the preparation of land, a large amount of construction has been started on production bases and housing for workers and specialists arriving from Uzbekistan. A support base consisting of a ferro-concrete products shop with a capacity of 5,000 cubic meters of prefabricated ferro-concrete a year and production and administrative and service buildings are being created in the settlement of Yu'yevets near the city of Vladimir. Similar bases are being built in the city of Gus'-Khrustal'nyy and in the villages of Vorsha and Koloksha. Workers' housing is being erected at the bases. Thus, in the settlement of Yu'yevets a 27-apartment house has been commissioned, another house of the same size, a dormitory for 50 people, and a kindergarten for 250 children are in the construction stage, and a 100-apartment house in Vladimir and dormitories in the subdivisions of the mobile mechanized columns are being designed. All of this will make it possible to improve the everyday conditions of the workers and specialists who have come from Uzbekistan.

Among the chief projects of the "Uzvladimirvodstroy" trust is the improvement of the lands and construction of the central farmstead of the "Aserkhovskiy" sovkhoz in Sobinskiy Rayon. Toward this end, it is planned to perform 12 million rubles worth of construction and installation work during the 11th Five-Year Plan. In all, during the current five-year period Uzbekistan workers will have to build in Vladimir Oblast objects worth 45.6 million rubles, put 18,500 hectares of new land into agricultural turnover, and build 28,000 square meters of housing space.

It would be inconceivable for Uzbekistan's emissaries to cope with such a substantial amount of work in the Nonchernozem Zone without the enormous support for this patriotic venture by all of the workers of our republic, and without the daily mobilizing and organizational work of the party and government agencies of all of Uzbekistan's oblasts, of the republic's ministries and departments, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the UzSSR Council of Ministers, and personally comrade Sh. R. Rashidov. Our republic's Komsomol organization has actively joined in the patronage assistance to Novgorod and Ivanov Oblasts. At the beginning of 1975 more than 13,000 young volunteers expressed a desire to go to the construction projects of the Nonchernozem Zone. Since that time emissaries of Uzbekistan's Komsomol have been traveling to that area every year. Student construction detachments are also giving important help to the land improvement workers.

The Nonchernozem Zone is being sent the best mechanization specialists, installation workers, and construction workers from the subdivisions of the UzSSR Ministry of Land Improvement and Water Resources, the UzSSR State Committee for Water Resources Construction, and the Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy. Among them are the Hero of Socialist Labor Mashrab Rakhimkulov, the delegate to the 19th Congress of the Komsomol and Leninist Komsomol prize winner Rasul Sultanov, the deputy to the UzSSR Supreme Soviet Nikolay Smirnov, the Leninist Komsomol prize winners Dzhura Niyazov and Ibragim Dzhurayev and many other advance production workers. They are demonstrating models of selfless labor on Russian land.

Thorough concern is shown for the Uzbekistan emissaries. All year our republic's cooperative workers supply the construction projects of the Nonchernozem Zone with fresh vegetables and fruit. The Uzbek Council of Trade Unions together with the UzSSR Ministry of Culture and the CC of the republic's Komsomol are dealing with the organization of the leisure of the construction workers from Uzbekistan. Our republic's best vocal-instrumental and choreographic ensembles and amateur art collectives give concerts for the land improvement workers.

The party and government agencies of Novgorod, Ivanov, and Vladimir Oblasts showed a deep responsibility in receiving the Uzbekistan emissaries. Despite the enormous difficulties of the organizational period, a substantial number of the arrivals from our republic were found work assignments and quarters efficiently and quickly. This helped the Uzbekistan land improvement and installation workers to establish themselves more quickly in the new place and to immediately begin construction work.

The correct selection of executive cadres and of engineering and technical personnel was of great importance in the establishment of labor collectives and the organization of the entire production process, and in the creation of the necessary cultural and domestic conditions for the arrivals. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan is devoting constant attention to this question. The selection and placement of executive workers is carried out with regard to their education, practical qualities, and ideological and political levels. At the present time executive posts in the construction trusts and mobile mechanized columns are occupied by more than 80 land improvement specialists. The total number of workers and employees who have come from Uzbekistan to the Nonchernozem Zone exceeds 8,500 people, and of them 3,100 are working in the subdivisions of the "Uznovgorodvodstroy" trust, 2,830 in those of the "Ivanovoirsovkhozstroy" trust, 1,430 in those of the "Vladimirvodstroy" trust, and 950 in those of the "Uzparfinovodstroy" administration.

The annual influx of new detachments of workers in the mass occupations and of youth has made it necessary to create the conditions for them to study, retrain, and receive advanced training. In this connection, instructional combines were organized in the localities. They first began to function in 1976 in the "Ivanovoirsovkhozstroy" trust. In 1981 alone 179 people acquired the specialties there of excavator operator, bulldozer operator, and others, and 239 people learned second occupations. In the same year the instructional combines of the "Uzparfinovodstroy" administration and the "Uznovgorodvodstroy" Trust each trained 180 skilled workers.

Attributing paramount importance to increasing the vanguard role of communists, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan in contact with the party agencies of Novgorod, Ivanov, and Vladimir Oblasts is strengthening the party stratum among the Uzbekistan emissaries. Primary party organizations have been created in the trust and administration apparatuses, and in the construction, motor vehicle transport, and other organizations and enterprises of our republic which are operating in the Nonchernozem Zone. The "Uznovgorodvodstroy" trust has nine of them, the "Ivanovoirsovkhozstroy" Trust--11, the "Vladimirvodstroy" trust--10, and the "Uzparfinovodstroy"--8. They unite more than 600 members and candidate members of the CPSU. The party organizations conduct organizational and political educational work in the collectives which is aimed at carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the party and government decrees on the social and economic transformation of the Nonchernozem Zone. At their meetings the communists discuss the issues of improving the organization of construction and increasing labor productivity, economizing labor and material resources, and improving cultural and domestic and production conditions for workers and specialists.

A great deal of attention is devoted to socialist competition. Its terms are developed by the party organizations together with the administration and the trade union and Komsomol organizations. Every month the competition results are summarized. In the subdivisions of the "Ivanovoirsovkhozstroy" Trust, for example, 1,560 people are competing for the title of Shockworker of Communist Labor, and 7 construction sections and 39 teams for the title

of Communist Labor Collective. These high titles have been awarded to 194 workers, and to 2 construction sections and 3 teams.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, the UzSSR Council of Ministers, the Uzbekistan Council of Trade Unions and the Central Committee of the republic's Komsomol have established a Red Challenge Banner which is awarded every quarter to the best collective--the victor in a socialist competition. On the basis of the results of the second quarter of 1982, the Red Challenge Banner, a certificate and a monetary prize of 500 rubles, and the "Zhiguli" passenger car were presented to the collective of the "Tashkent-4" mobile mechanized column of the "Uznovgorodvostroy" Trust of the UzSSR Ministry of Land Improvement and Water Resources. According to the results of the third quarter of 1982, the victor in the socialist competition was recognized as the collective of the mobile mechanized column No. 1 of the "Uzparfinovodstroy" administration of the republic's State Committee for Water Resources Construction.

Red Challenge Banners and monetary bonuses for the construction workers of the Nonchernozem Zone have also been instituted by the UzSSR Ministry of Land Improvement and Water Resources, the republic's State Committee for Water Resources Construction, and the Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy. According to the results of the first half of 1982, the victors in the socialist competition were named to be the collectives of the SMMC No. 1 of the "Uzvladimirvodstroy" trust, SMMC No. 1 of the "Uzparfinovodstroy" administration, and MMC No. 6 of the "Ivanovoirsovkhozstroy" Trust. SMMC "Tashkent-1" was awarded a certificate and a monetary prize for its results in an All Union Quality Review by a commission of Gosstroy USSR.

Among the organizations in Ivanov Oblast MMC No. 35 of the "Ivanovoirsovkhozstroy" Trust came out in first place in a socialist competition. Good work is being done by the installation workers team of SMMC No. 7 (team leader--V. Brusov), the tractor operated team of SMMC No. 7 (team leader--N. Shishkin), the pipe-layer team (team leader--P. Kisilev), and the overall team of Yu. Volkov from SMMC No. 6. In the "Uznovgorodvodstroy" Trust high indicators are being achieved by the mechanization specialist team of O. Pavlov from SMMC "Tashkent-1" and by the route excavator team of P. Gopkin from SMMC "Tashkent-9"; in the "Uzvladimirvodstroy" trust the same is true of the construction team of S. Belyakov, and in the "Uzparfinovodstroy" administration of the team of V. Batenin and T. Ivanova. For excellent achievements in work the excavator operator N. Lashchenkov from an SMMC of the "Uzvladimirvodstroy" trust has been awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor of Vladimir Oblast Prizewinner.

The work results for 1982 show that the Uzbekistan land improvement and construction workers have achieved definite successes at the objects of the Nonchernozem Zone. The plan for contracting work was fulfilled on the whole by 108 percent including 111 percent by the "Uznovgorodvodstroy" and "Uzvladimirvodstroy" Trusts, 106 percent by the "Uzparfinovodstroy," and 100 percent by the "Ivanovoirsovkhozstroy." The work of Uzbekistan's emissaries who, in addition to land improvement work, are providing the inhabitants of the Nonchernozem Zone with a large amount of help in the construction of animal husbandry complexes and

production and cultural and domestic facilities has more than once merited the approval of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Thus, the decree of the CPSU Central Committee--"On the Commitments of the Collectives of the Water Resources and Construction Organizations of the Uzbek SSR to Provide Assistance to Ivanov and Novgorod Oblasts in the Execution of the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the Further Development of the Agriculture of the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR" (May 1976)--approved the work of the party, government, water resources, and construction organizations of our republic.

During the 11th Five-Year Plan it is essential to perform 191 million rubles worth of construction and installation work in the Nonchernozem Zone, including 80.4 million rubles in Novgorod Oblast, 65 million in Ivanov Oblast, and 45.6 million in Vladimir Oblast. Before the end of the five-year plan 79,500 hectares of new land will have to be put into exploitation, more than 120,000 square meters of housing space and other production and cultural and domestic facilities will have to be built, and the overall construction of four new sovkhozes will have to be completed.

In July 1982 the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan heard reports from the leaders of the republic's water resources organizations about the work which had been done in Novgorod, Ivanov, and Vladimir Oblasts. During the discussion note was taken of the positive results of their work. At the same time, shortcomings were also pointed out, particularly in the sphere of labor organization and the use of mechanisms. Mention was made of the lagging in construction work and the commissioning of capacities by the subdivisions of Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy in Ivanov Oblast. The primary party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations of the trusts, administrations, and mobile mechanized columns had their attention called to the incomplete use of all forms of socialist competition in increasing labor productivity.

In a speech at a gala meeting marking the presentation to our republic of the Order of Lenin, comrade Sh. R. Rashidov noting, that the party had posed far-reaching tasks in the expansion of Uzbekistan's participation in the country's largest new construction projects, emphasized: "This is a very honorable commission. Uzbekistan will increase its international contribution to the restructuring of the agriculture of the Nonchernozem Zone. . . ." These words bind the republic's land improvement workers to greatly expand the field of their activity at the objects of the Nonchernozem Zone. And already, jointly with the party and government agencies of Novgorod, Ivanov, and Vladimir Oblasts, plans are being made for larger amounts of work in the improvement and overall development of lands and the construction of new sovkhozes, and in production and cultural and domestic construction for the 12th Five-Year Plan.

Filled with feelings of patriotism and of great responsibility for their work, Uzbekistan's emissaries are working inspiredly in the vast spaces of the Nonchernozem Zone, demonstrating remarkable examples of shock work.

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REGIONAL

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF POTI EXPERIMENT DESCRIBED

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by Amiran Gabisoniya, director of the Department for Improved Planning and Economic Stimulation of Georgian SSR Gosplan and meritorious economist of the republic: "To a New Level"]

[Text] Our country's executive committees of soviets of people's deputies are called upon to secure the maximum participation of broad masses of people in developing and passing management decisions at all stages and levels of administration of economic, social and cultural development in the given region.

However, in the practical realization of this function there have appeared locally ever-growing tendencies toward a lack of correspondence between the real possibilities of soviets and the broad rights extended to them.

In the existing structure of national economic management in which priority is usually placed on the branch principle there has gradually appeared an insufficient coordination between branch interests and the interests of local organs of rayons and cities. Because of this lack of correspondence in the "vertical" principles of economic management with the "horizontal," the country's national economy cannot always fully utilize local extensive reserves for improving the economic and social infrastructure of cities and rayons.

The aforementioned shortcomings are exacerbated by the absence within the executive committees of a worker's organ which could, by utilizing the functions and powers of the soviets, practically deal with problems related to coordinating the activities of all enterprises and organizations in the interest of an overall and balanced development of the given region.

In some cities and rayons these deficiencies in the practice of management are made up for through the efforts of party organizations. Nevertheless, the direction of their activities toward dealing with numerous and small management problems naturally results in a weakening of attention toward the main problems of party building. Even in this case a systemic approach toward the regulation of the management problem basically is not secured.

During the second half of 1981 the Poti party organization together with the executive committee of the city soviet proposed the idea of conducting an economic experiment, the objective of which was to solve the problem by coordinating branch and territorial principles in the interest of an accelerated development of the economic and social infrastructure of the city.

Specialists wrote frequently about the course of the experiment on the pages of the republic's newspapers and journals and for this reason we will not repeat what was said by them. We should simply note that during the short time of its existence the Poti Territorial-Interdepartmental Association has not fully utilized all its potential. Nevertheless the positive changes that have occurred in the economic and social life of the city during this time are worthy of attention.

First of all, the Poti party organization, which previously dealt primarily with the regulation of numerous small operational questions, now had the opportunity to give most of its attention to questions that entered directly into its realm of competency. Most of the functions of operational management of the city economy are being carried out by the territorial-inter-departmental association at the present time; it has become a competent and mobile organ of economic administration. The appearance in the city of a single organ successfully combining branch as well as territorial interests and having the rights of soviets in economic building has brought certain changes to the consciousness of the city's workers. The authority of the association has grown so much that organizations that are not yet members are expressing a desire to join. This result of the existence of the association is worthy of attention.

Of course there are also problems. At the present time not all problems of economic life have been regulated in accordance with the indicated plan. This refers to the non-fulfillment of last year's goals for assimilating state capital investments, for selling products with a consideration of delivery agreements and obligations, to the presence of non-certified products in considerable quantities, to complaints as a result of the delivery of low-quality goods to consumers, to the toleration of losses in work time and cadre turnover, to the increase in non-realized monetary income of the city population and to other things.

Evidently, the measures taken by the TMO [Territorial-interdepartmental association] to maximally attract material, financial and labor resources into economic turnover, to improve the quality of production, to find additional resources with the goal of sharply expanding the output of consumer products will facilitate the regulation of the questions enumerated above.

Based on what has been said we should draw the conclusion that with the formation of the TMO in the city executive committee there appeared a new organ of the administrative-self financing type occupying a place between branch superior organs and primary self-financing units (enterprises and organizations). However, as an organ of the soviet the association unifies this vertical tie with the territorial, thereby creating a new form of economic cooperation--interbranch.

The functions of the TMO are similar to a certain degree to those of a rayon agroindustrial association. However, the former has more extensive rights that are distributed to all enterprises and organizations regardless of departmental subordination. For this reason the Poti association can more easily and efficiently deal with almost all questions related to the comprehensive economic and social development of the city with the aid of the self-financing factor. But since agroindustrial associations operate in all agricultural regions and encompass many questions of economic building and the regulation of the social infrastructure, consequently it is expedient to introduce the experience of the Poti TMO in cities (preferably without rayon division) where all the necessary conditions exist for the successful functioning of this model.

It should be emphasized that the Poti TMO is still in a state of development; its organizational structure and the forms and methods of administration are being improved. This process will evidently continue for some time. For an economic experiment this is completely natural and necessary.

At the present time a decision has been made about establishing accounts for the association. These accounts on the economic-financial activities of all enterprises and organizations located in the city are presented by the association on special forms for periodic accounts worked out by Gosplan, the finance ministry and TsSU [Central Statistical Administration] to the Poti city executive committee, Gosplan, the finance ministry and the republic's TsSU at the time that is determined for the association.

All of the above-mentioned interbranch republic organs (Gosplan, ministry of finance, GKNT [State Committee on Science and Technology of the USSR Council of Ministers], State Labor Committee, State Price Committee, TsSU) already systematically send the Poti TMO instructional, methodological and other normative material that is required for its normal functioning.

The Poti TMO has enabled us to significantly increase the comprehensiveness of planning the economic and social development of the city and to secure a high level of efficient administration regardless of departmental subordination.

It is extremely important here to deal with the problem of the purposeful and practical use of significant financial reserves accumulated by the association. The financial resources centralized by the association must be secured in a planned manner with material-technical resources, possibly in the order established for the use resources in production development funds of enterprises and associations, with modern equipment. There must be improvements in the organization of production and labor, in the technical reequipping of production which is implemented with the use of resources from the production development fund and which is planned and confirmed independently by production associations and enterprises.

Expenditures for the aforementioned measures in accordance with the calculations and proposals of production associations and enterprises are included completely in the plan for capital building of ministries and

departments and are secured on a priority basis with the essential capital investments, material resources and volumes of contract work within the limits of capital investments, material resources and contract jobs as established by the corresponding ministries and departments in five-year plans (with a distribution according to year). The aforementioned order corresponds to the nature of the work and self-financing functions of the Poti TMO.

Appropriate decisions foresee the transfer to the subordination of city executive committees enterprises, the products of which are utilized primarily to satisfy the needs of the population of the corresponding city. This proposal did not receive the proper development subsequently and union organs did not develop a system of transferring such enterprises to the administration of local leadership organs. In this area there is a need for strengthened methodological management on the part of union interdepartmental organs (in the city of Poti transfer appears to be permitted, but we feel that this is not the best and completely thought-out way).

With the goal of expanding the economic functions of the association and of raising the degree of its influence on all enterprises and economic organizations we consider it expedient to give the association the right to redistribute material-technical resources among enterprises and organizations belonging to the association (with their approval) according to the order established by Point 30 of the Model Resolution on the Rayon Agroindustrial Association. This document states that the rayon agroindustrial association controls the organization of material-technical supplies to enterprises and organizations that are part of the association and the realization of allocated funds; that it can, if necessary, redistribute 10-15 percent of allocated material-technical resources among enterprises and organizations belonging to the association.

The Poti TMO is subordinate to the Poti city soviet of the executive committee and to Georgian SSR Gosplan. The republic's Gosplan participates directly in elaborating the organizational and economic bases of the association; together with it it prepares normative and management documents about the experiment; since 1982 on a separate line it has been planning the allocation of material-technical resources to the association based on confirmed plans of economic and social development of the city of Poti. During the first quarter of the current year all local directors of Gosplan departments studied the activities of the Poti association and conducted practical seminars, which will undoubtedly have a positive effect on the work of the association.

At the same time it would be expedient to have directors and leading specialists of the association's subdivisions spend 5-6 days obtaining practical experience in Gosplan, Gossnab, the finance ministry and several other interdepartmental organs in the republic with the goal of assimilating practical innovations with regard to elaborating branch and combined territorial plans of economic and social development.

The interrelations between the territorial-interbranch association on the one hand and the planning commission of the city soviet on the other requires regulation. In the given case the chairman of the planning commission did not become the deputy chairman of the city soviet's executive committee. The director of the territorial-interbranch association became the deputy chairman of the city soviet's executive committee and the chairman of the planning commission became his deputy. At the present time there is a special subdivision in the structure of the association's administration--a planning-economic department, while the planning commission is occupied with its ongoing problems as before. The chairman of the planning commission as well as the director of the city finance department are only nominal deputy directors of the association.

Based on the fact that the functions established by the Resolution on the New Planning Commission are almost fully included in the Resolution on the Territorial-Interbranch Association, which additionally has extensive administrative functions it seems that it would be expedient that the duties of the chairman of the planning commission and the association director be taken over by the first deputy chairman of the city soviet's executive committee; he is the director of the territorial-interbranch association. At the same time the planning-economic department of the association should be joined to the planning commission, thereby creating the most powerful planning-economic subdivision (preferably with the rights of administration) within the association.

Georgian SSR Gosplan is carefully studying and working out the aforementioned and other problems related to the operation of the Poti Territorial-Interbranch Association and to the possibilities for disseminating this experience. It is also involved in seeking out other efficient forms and methods of economic management in the republic's rayons and cities and in improving planning and management of the republic's national economy as a whole.

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CENTRAL ASIAN MUSLIM OFFICIAL VISITS MOSCOW

[Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 14 March 1983 carries a report that Shaykh Yusufkhan Shakirov, deputy head of the Muslim Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, left Tashkent for Moscow on March 14. In Moscow, he was to attend a meeting of representatives of various religious groups in the USSR devoted to the Sixth World Conference of Clergymen in Vancouver, Canada.

ORGAN FOR STRENGTHENING SOCIALIST DISCIPLINE CREATED IN TAJIKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 22 March 1983 carries the following report: "A republican organ for the strengthening of socialist discipline has been created by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan. At its first session measures on the fuller satisfaction of the requirements of the working people, enterprises and organizations in the field of services were examined. Results of work in this sphere were summed up. In the towns and kishlaks of the republic virtually all trade and consumer services enterprises and medical and other establishments have been transferred to the new work schedule. As a result, the loss of working time has already been significantly reduced and the efficiency of public production increased."

USSR MINISTER VISITS SEVERAL CITIES IN AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 17 Apr 83 carries on page 1 a 100-word article noting the visit of K. N. Belyak, USSR minister of machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production, to several cities in Azerbaijan. He visited several specialized enterprises in Mingechaur, Sheki and Baku and then met with First Secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, K. M. Bagirov. The two discussed the prospects of enterprise development in light of tasks set by the party and government.

The other officials who participated included G. N. Seydov, chairman of the AzSSR Council of Ministers; A. D. Lemberanskiy, deputy chairman of the AzSSR Council of Ministers and A. T. Rasi-zade, director of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Department of Machine Building.