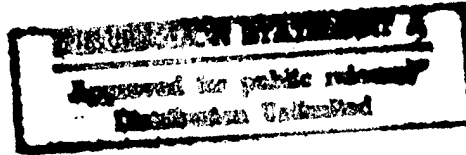


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JPRS 81323

21 July 1982



# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No.1280

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FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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INTERNATIONAL

MUBARAK CRACKS DOWN ON ABUSES TOLERATED BY SADAT

PM261455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 82 p 4

[Report by Special Correspondent A. Vasilyev and V. Peresada: "Egypt: Problems Awaiting Solution"]

[Excerpt] Cairo, May [no day]--The policy of "open doors," so-called "infatih," proclaimed by Egypt in the mid-seventies on the advice of the IMF and the World Bank, was to have served as an effective development model in conditions of free play of market forces, in other words, free entrepreneurial activity by foreign and local capital. But it only made Egypt's economic problems worse.

During this period Egypt constructed several hundred small enterprises, but their output is a drop in the ocean of imports. The "open doors" policy is symbolized by the Cairo branches of 43 foreign financial institutions, including Chase Manhattan, Lloyds Bank and Bank of America. It was hoped to ensure an influx of private capital through them, but they became the main channels for draining off into foreign hands Egyptian capital which is based on the people's labor. Their profits from their own invested capital run at 400-500 percent. This is essentially plunder.

The trouble is that the foreign entrepreneurs do not intend to invest in industrial development. Part of the money which came in through state channels during Anwar al-Sadat's presidency was simply embezzled by the ruling clique and the "fat cats" of liberalization. Corruption was [word indistinct] at society, fueling the resentment of those who ate meat only on major festivals. The country was weighed down by pressing socioeconomic problems.

Will the new Egyptian leadership cope with them? What foreign policy course will it eventually choose and what effect will it have on the domestic situation? These and other problems are currently being discussed in the press, on radio and television and at the meetings of opposition parties and religious-political groupings. Naturally, the representatives of the different political forces provide different answers to them as they closely observe the new president's steps.

After al-Sadat's death the prosecution of contraband and narcotics king Rashad 'Uthman and of close relatives of the former president began. Some of

the "fat cats" have their tails between their legs. The efforts to clamp down on bribery and thieving are popular, but people here know that the corruption in the state apparatus is hydra-headed.

Egyptian President Mubarak took advantage of the exposures to replace the whole of "al-Sadat's economic team"--the ministers of the economy, industry, finance, planning and tourism--this year. According to F. Muhyi al-Din, head of the new cabinet, a strategy is being elaborated aimed at increasing industrial and agricultural production, making maximum use of internal resources and reducing financial dependence on foreign countries.

People in Cairo are increasingly vocal about the fact that the \$20 billion received under al-Sadat from the generous hands of the West or (before Camp David) from the oil monarchies did not result in an economic upsurge. They were used to cover the balance of payments deficit, to pay for consumer goods imports and to create some kind of economic infrastructure. But most of it was frittered away. One automatically thinks of the results of Soviet-Egyptian economic cooperation. The Aswan high dam with Egypt's biggest power station, the Hulwan metallurgical combine, a pharmaceutical plant and other plants are operating successfully.

Have the billions invested in the al-Sadat regime made the Egyptians feel grateful to the Americans? The American Embassy in Cairo is one of the biggest in the world. The mission employs around 900 Americans and 500 locals. But both the embassy building itself in Garden City--a district on the right bank of the Nile--and the ambassador's residence on al-Jazirah Island look like fortresses under siege--dozens of black-uniformed Egyptian police armed with submachineguns are guarding the missions of "friends and allies." At the Israel Embassy the security measures are even tougher.

The country's dependence on Washington--military, political and economic--is great and multifaceted. We will mention merely the fact that in Cairo two out of every three loaves of flat bread are baked from wheat supplied by the United States. But this flat bread, unusually cheap because of state subsidies, is the authorities' means of stemming the masses' dissatisfaction. No one in Egypt has forgotten the terrible January of 1977, the demonstrations and burning barricades in response to al-Sadat's attempt to remove the subsidies and raise the price of bread. The government capitulated on that occasion and the flat bread remains accessible to the poor.

...Greater Cairo, so ancient its history goes back 5,000 years and so young (two-fifths of its population are under 15), presents visitors with a picture of contradictions and contrasts, of sleepy stagnation and rapid changes. We stroll around Cairo, through its streets and bazaars, sit in coffee houses and in newspaper editorial offices, talking with people. You can hear in their words hope of changes for the better. In politics, in the economy, in everyday life and in Egyptian-Soviet relations. Maybe because Egyptians are incurable optimists, and they are so keen to have these changes, having wearied of privations, repression and lies.

INTERNATIONAL

'PRAVDA' SURVEYS ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT SINCE SIX DAY WAR

PM091107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 82 p 4

[Article by PRAVDA Special Correspondent P. Demchenko: "The Near East: 15 Years On"]

[Text] Beirut-Damascus-Moscow--The first thing you notice almost immediately on touchdown at Damascus airport are the antiaircraft guns and machine guns mounted along the runway. There are also shelters for artillery crews dug into the ground there. I was later to see identical positions around Amman and Beirut airports, on the hills surrounding the Lebanese capital and on the roads leading east and south of it.

So, scarcely having set foot on Arab soil you are confronted by evidence of the tension in whose atmosphere people there have been living for years now. War follows war, says M. Iddih, Lebanese minister of information, but Israel has still not been able to achieve its aim....

The biggest act of aggression began on 5 June 1967, when Israeli bombs and missiles rained down on Egypt, Syria and Jordan and tank columns invaded the Sinai Peninsula, pressing on to the Syrian city of al-Aunaytirah and occupying Gaza and the West Bank of the Jordan. Now, many years after the "6-day war," it is quite clear that at the time the aggressor was counting on solving several problems at once--seizing what was left of Palestine after the creation of the state of Israel and, by driving out more Arabs, weakening neighboring countries as much as possible in order to expand its territory at their expense and to cut off their support to the Palestinians.

It looked as though the Israeli military might have triumphed. An area three times the size of Israel itself within the borders of 1967 was under its control. But the vanquished had no intention whatever of reconciling themselves to their fate. The return of the lost land became for them a supremely important national task. Since the June aggression the Near East has virtually become a permanent battleground. No sooner is there a lull on one front than a conflagration breaks out on another. The 1973 war was the logical result of Israel's policy of holding on to all the occupied land, a policy which proved itself at the time to be completely untenable, militarily and politically.

This was the climate in which the U.S. plan to isolate Egypt from the Arab world and the socialist community and to rope it into the Western camp began to be put into effect. Relying on the big bourgeoisie, the then president, A. al-Sadat, reoriented the country's policy and embarked on an alliance with Washington. This line culminated in the so-called Camp David Accords signed by the United States, Egypt and Israel in 1978 and the Egyptian-Israeli "Peace Treaty" concluded the following year. The southern front was now quiet; with U.S. help, the Israelis were now free to strike against other Arab states opposed to it and the Palestinian movement.

Thus in the protracted Arab-Israeli conflict there began a new stage, which journalists have now dubbed the fifth Near East war. The front in this war is directed against the Palestinian people, Syria and Lebanon. Israel's main aim, which its leaders have reiterated on numerous occasions, is to secure the eventual incorporation into its own state of the Palestinian land (5,932 sq.km) and Syria's Golan Heights (around 1,000 sq.km) seized 15 years ago.

But Tel Aviv has not been able to impose its conditions on the Arabs, despite having such powerful backers as the United States and international Zionism. Muslim and many other countries have not recognized the seizure of East Jerusalem, the Syrians are still seeking the return of the Golan Heights and the Palestinians are demanding the opportunity to create their own independent state.

"Whereabouts exactly?" I asked many Palestinians.

Various views were expressed, but as a rule I was referred to the Palestine National Council (a sort of parliament in exile) decision which says that the state may be created on any part of Palestinian land liberated from the occupationists. In the current situation that means the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip. According to the latest figures, more than 1.3 million Palestinians live there and many refugees could return there from Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and other countries. Putting the question like this accords with present-day realities.

This, incidentally, reflects one of the important changes which have recently taken place in the political situation in the Near East. Let me remind you that until June 1967 the West Bank and Gaza were under Arab control. The PLO has been in existence since 1964 but at that time the question of creating an independent Palestinian state had not been put on a practical footing, despite the existence of a UN resolution.

There are several reasons for this, including opposition from Israel and certain Western and Arab circles. A considerable part was also played by the fact that in those days the PLO was not a sufficiently close-knit and experienced organization to lead the Palestinians' liberation struggle. It confined itself to promulgating general appeals and vague slogans. It lacked both strength and international prestige. Things are different now: The PLO has become a real political factor in the Near East. Its voice is heard in the United Nations and it has missions in many world capitals.

Israel is now directing its efforts toward destroying the PLO and its centers and bases. This is the main reason for the recent air raids on Lebanon and the ground invasion now being prepared against the country. Eliminating the PLO as a factor in Near East politics and substantially weakening Syria would allow Israel not only to incorporate within its state borders the land occupied since 1967 but also to force several hundred thousand Palestinians off the West Bank into Jordan and also, perhaps, to install in Lebanon a regime willing to cooperate with Tel Aviv.

These, I was told during a tour of the Near East, are Israel's plans. Countering them militarily at the present time are Syria, the PLO and Lebanon's nationalist forces, which are backed by Libya, Algeria and Democratic Yemen--countries belonging to the so-called Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

There are also negative sides to the pan-Arab position.

"After Egypt quit the Arab ranks the traditional balance of forces in the Near East was upset," M. al-Sharif, editor of the Amman newspaper AL-DUSTUR, says. "The Iraq-Iran war complicated the situation still further," a Lebanese colleague of his on the newspaper AL-NAHAR feels. "It is regrettable but true that two countries which take an anti-imperialist and anti-Israeli line are wearing each other out with a fratricidal war."

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad takes a broader view of the strategic balance problem, seeing it as a combination of both internal and supremely important inter-Arab and international factors which are on the whole working to the liberation forces' advantage. "Israel," he says, "is exploiting its military superiority to occupy our land. But a balance is not just having a gun for every gun or a gun for every tank. It involves human, military and political factors. Of course, we have something already and we are building on that."

The lack of Arab unity is, needless to say, felt acutely. The fact of the matter is that at present even the so-called frontline countries, that is, those situated immediately around Israel, not only do not act in a united front against the aggressor and U.S. imperialism but do not cooperate among themselves. And by concluding a treaty with Israel, Egypt is for all intents and purposes helping it to consolidate its hold on other seized territories. By adopting such a position the country has isolated itself from virtually the entire Arab world. The abnormality of such a situation is now understood in various Cairo circles. Criticism of Israeli expansionism and calls for cooperation with Arab states are no longer forbidden subjects in the Egyptian press.

It is said that since the Israelis withdrew from Sinai, Egypt has had more room for political maneuver. Economic and political interests are impelling it toward a rapprochement with other Arab countries, and achieving it will now be easier. But from conversations with Egyptian journalists and an examination of

official documents and statements one draws the conclusion that the Egyptian leadership would like to establish cooperation with other Arab countries while at the same time retaining the commitments to the United States and Israel made under the Camp David Accords.

The recent Algiers conference of the foreign ministers of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front countries pronounced this policy to be unacceptable. In their view Cairo must make a clear-cut choice: either one thing or the other. Otherwise it could look like indirect approval for a separate deal with the aggressor, which would work in Washington's favor.

My travel diary contains many notes reminding me of meetings and conversations with Arab politicians and journalists and many old and new acquaintances. Looking through them you are left in no doubt that military themes are the most common. People are now speaking with concern of the future but are convinced that the struggle against the occupationists will not cease.

Indeed, even now, 15 years after the June aggression, Israel's bosses have still not managed to secure the goals set at that time. The seizure of foreign land has not brought peace to their own people, who are forced to live under constant tension. Israel's main ally--the United States--is more concerned with consolidating its hold on military springboards in the Near East than with bringing peace to this strife-torn part of the world. By continuing to arm and doing everything possible to protect Israel, which, as Jordan's King Husayn put it "has absolutely no desire to take people's interests into account," the United States is itself fueling anti-American feeling and in effect tightening the Near East knot still further.

The knot can be undone but only by respecting the interests of all peoples, including the Palestinians, and renouncing the seizure of other people's land. The Soviet proposals for a comprehensive Near East settlement and the convening of an international conference with the participation of all the parties involved accord with this aim. Within the framework of such a broad approach all occupied territories would be liberated and opportunities would be found for solving the Palestinian problem and guaranteeing the security of all the peoples, including the Israeli people. This cannot be achieved yet since, as an examination of life there at present shows, the Near East remains one of the world's biggest trouble spots.

CSO: 1807/112

## INTERNATIONAL

### TNC'S NEOCOLONIALISM: IMPEDE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER TO DEVELOPING STATES

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 21, May 82 p 22

[Article by candidates of economic sciences I. Matsitskiy and V. Shitov:  
"Technological Neocolonialism"]

[Text] In contemporary conditions the new states are attaching great significance to questions of their technological development and to democratization of conditions of international scientific and technical exchanges.

However, broad utilization of scientific and technical achievements for needs of independent economic development is not included in the plans of imperialist powers and their monopolies.

#### Secured Dependence

The material basis of the contemporary neocolonial exploitation system is to maintain not only the quantitative but also the qualitative differences in the level of development of productive forces between the imperialist and developing countries. Contemporary neocolonialism strives to create dependent capitalism in developing countries, which assumes a considerably lower stage of industrial development as regards production quality indicators compared with Western powers. The transnational corporations (TNC's) act as a driving force in this process. The analysis of their activities in this field indicates that they are aimed at further integrating developing countries as a dependent component into a world capitalist economy.

First of all, the TNC's strive not to let technology go beyond the bounds of their enterprises by transferring scientific and technical achievements not directly to liberated countries but to their affiliates in the developing world. Moreover, only a part of the manufacturing process, which covers an individual stage of production, is transferred.

Transferring a part of the technological cycle to developing countries pursues a well-defined goal--to raise TNC's profits by economizing on manpower. According to a recent report by the French newspaper FRANCE

NOUVELLE, the wages of a worker engaged in assembly and installation work in the electrical engineering industry is 30 to 40 francs per hour in France and the FRG but in Malaysia and South Korea it is 60 centimes, in Taiwan 1 franc and in Singapore 3.7 francs. The wages in South Korea's textile industry are 5 to 10 percent and in Singapore from 10 to 30 percent of wages in the FRG.

The TNC's technological policy turns over by creating a deformed technical order in the economy of the new states. Although production established in some countries is distinguished by a certain technical level, it generally does not cover the entire technological cycle. As a result, functioning of such production not only depends on the TNC's main office but also is incapable of fulfilling the role of a driving force in the technological renewal of national economies. The Indian newspaper BUSINESS STANDARD notes in this connection: "The gap between the capital-intensive technology imported by the TNC's and the poorly developed local technology hampers establishment of relations between various sectors of the economy, especially because imported technology often provides for an incomplete cycle of production. The resulting imbalance creates additional difficulties for industrial development."

Specialization, which is advantageous to the monopolies but does not promote establishment of a rational economic complex in the new states, is forcefully foisted upon the developing countries by the TNC's. A peculiar "industrial monoculture" is formed in this manner.

The TNC's technology has negative consequences for employment problems in the developing countries. The fact is that most of them have a considerable surplus of manpower. Therefore, here it is more rational to introduce not capital-intensive but labor-intensive technology which could alleviate the seriousness of unemployment. However, the TNC's have been introducing in the new states the very productions which promote aggravation of the employment problem here.

The technological policy of the West in developing countries leads to deformation of the existing production structure and destroys the traditional employment structure without preparing substitute practicable activities for the manpower being released. The increased competition from goods produced by local TNC affiliates has dealt a serious blow in the new states to blacksmith and potter trades and spinning and weaving, which could have functioned perfectly for decades. For example, (C. Ford), general secretary of the International Union of Textile Workers, notes that employment problems in Indonesia have been especially aggravated as a result of active penetration into this country by Japanese textile monopolies and the ruin of a great mass of handicraft workers.

#### Discrimination and Restrictions.

In concluding technology sale agreements with the developing countries, the TNC's force discriminatory restrictions on them which substantially reduce the economic effect of technology introduction in production. According to

estimates by experts in the developing countries, there are nearly 40 various discriminatory restrictions used by international monopolies in selling technology. According to a report by BUSINESS STANDARD, the examination on the whole of 1,058 technical cooperation agreements between the TNC's and Indian enterprises has shown that 45 percent of them contain restriction clauses and 57 percent of the agreements divide expenditures and profits connected with introduction of this technology in favor of the monopolies.

It is noteworthy that the average age of technology transferred by corporations to their subdivisions in the developing countries is considerably above the age of technology which is delivered to their affiliates in the developed countries. As indicated by research of 30 U.S. corporations conducted by American economists, in the first instance the average age was 10 years and 6 in the second instance. In transferring technology based on license agreements the age is increased to 13 years. Expenditures for purchasing technology absorb a considerable part of the new states' export earnings.

The policy of technological neocolonialism has encountered serious opposition from the new states. As a result of their insistence, the UNCTAD has undertaken the development of a so-called "Code of Conduct in the Field of Technology Transfer." But as a result of the destructive position of Western powers this matter has not advanced beyond its draft plan until now. This position of the imperialist countries was subjected to sharp criticism during the third session of the United Nations Intergovernmental Committee (on Science and Technology and for Development), which was held in the summer of 1981.

The socialist community countries support the just demands of the developing states to ensure them unhindered access to advanced technology and to democratize conditions for purchasing it. The socialist countries share scientific and technical knowledge without any discrimination and restrictions that infringe upon the interests of the new states.

Soviet technology has won broad recognition in the developing countries. It is not only firmly holding leading positions in a number of vitally important production sectors but it is also provided with consideration of specific conditions in the new states, including the existence of considerable unused labor resources in many of them. A score of new states have established a stable foundation for national economy with cooperation from the USSR by establishing power engineering and some sectors of the extractive and processing industries. Many projects, established on the basis of advanced Soviet technology, have ensured regular work to the broad masses of local population and actively contribute to increasing the skill of the local labor force. During the 1976-80 period alone, Soviet specialists have trained more than 300,000 skilled workers and technicians at construction sites and operating enterprises in Asian, African and Latin American countries.

Scientific and technical cooperation between the socialist and developing countries creates material prerequisites in the struggle for liquidation of neocolonialism.

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CSO: 1807/104

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

INDIAN JOURNALIST ON TASHKENT--V.K. Mishra, the chief editor of the Indian newspaper HINDUSTAN, is a guest of Uzbekistan. He visited the Exhibition of the Achievements of the People's Economy of the Uzbek SSR, saw the sights of Tashkent and met with journalists of the republic's capital in the editorial office of the newspaper SOVET OZBEKISTONI. On 29 June V.K. Mishra was received in the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [Text] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Jun 82 p 2]

CSO: 1807/120-P

NATIONAL

LENIN, STATE PRIZES IN LITERATURE, ART, ARCHITECTURE

Announcement of 1982 Lenin Prizes

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 82 p 1

[Decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on the Awarding of the 1982 Lenin Prizes in the Area of Literature, Art and Architecture]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, having reviewed the proposal of the Committee on the USSR Lenin and State Prizes in the Area of Literature, Art and Architecture under the USSR Council of Ministers, decree the awarding of the 1982 Lenin Prizes to:

1. Leonas Semenovich Aranauskas, architect, Boris Ivanovich Tkhor, RSFSR Honored Architect, Grigoriy Naumovich Kaminskiy, RSFSR Honored Construction Worker and Yuriy Petrovich L'vovskiy, engineer, for the architecture of the Olympics Sports Complex in Moscow.
2. Mikola (Nikolay) Platonovich Bazhan, poet, for the book of poetry "Znaki" [Signs].
3. Mariya Luk'yanovich Biyesh, USSR People's Artist, for concert programs in 1978-1980.
4. Lev Aleksandrovich Kulidzhanov, USSR People's Artist, scenario author and director, Anatoliy Borisovich Grebnev, RSFSR honored artist, Boris Tikhonovich Dobrodeyev, scenario authors, Vadim Ivanovich Yusov, RSFSR People's Artist and cameraman, Ventseslav Kisev (Bulgaria), Bulgarian Honored Artist and performer of the role of Karl Marx, Renata Blume (GDR), actress and performer of the role of Jenny Marx, for the TV film "Karl Marx. The Young Years."
5. Kirill Yur'yevich Lavrov, USSR People's Artist, for performing the role of V. I. Lenin in the play "Recalculating Anew..." in the Leningrad Academy Great Dramatic Theater imeni M. Gor'kiy.
6. Dmitriy Arkad'yevich Nalbandyan, USSR People's Artist, for the series of pictures devoted to V. I. Lenin.

7. Yevgeniy Yeveng'yevich Nesterenko, USSR People's Artist, for performing the roles of Ivan Susanin in the opera "Ivan Susanin" by M. Glinka at the State Academy Bol'shoy Theater of the USSR, Boris Godunov in the opera "Boris Godunov" by M. Musorgskiy at the Estonia State Academy Theater of Opera and Ballet and concert programs in 1977-1980.

8. Nataliya Il'inichna Sats, USSR People's Artist, for producing performances and concert programs in recent years at the Moscow State Children's Music Theater. (The Prize for Works of Literature and Art for Children)

9. Otar Vasil'yevich Taktakishvili, USSR People's Artist, for the music for the opera "The Kidnapping of the Moon" and a concerto for violin and orchestra.

Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee      Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers  
L. Brezhnev      N. Tikhonov

State Prize Candidates for 1982

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 May 82 p 6

[Unattributed announcement from the Committee on the USSR Lenin and State Prizes in the Area of Literature, Art and Architecture under the USSR Council of Ministers]

[Text] The Committee on the USSR Lenin and State Prizes in the Area of Literature, Art and Architecture under the USSR Council of Ministers announces that it has accepted the following candidates in the competition for the 1982 USSR State Prizes:

1. M. A. Abramov. Political caricatures and satirical drawings in the album "V Svobodnom Mire" [In the Free World].

Submitted by the Plakat Izdatel'stvo.

2. A. A. Alov, V. N. Naumov, scenario authors and directors, M. F. Shatrov, scenario author, V. N. Zheleznyakov, cameraman, Ye. A. Chernyayev, artist, N. N. Belokhvoshtikova, I. M. Kostolevskiy, A. B. Dzhigarkhanyan, actors. The feature film "Tehran-43" produced by the Mosfil'm Film Studio.

Submitted by the USSR Union of Cinematographers, the Mosfil'm Film Studio and the Central Committee of the Trade Union for Cultural Workers.

3. E. D. Amshukeli, sculptor, V. V. Davitaya, architect. The Victory Monument in the town of Gori. The Memorial for Glory to the Hero Sailors in the town of Poti.

Submitted by the USSR Union of Artists, the Georgian Ministry of Culture and the Georgian Union of Artists.

4. G. Ya. Baklanov. The tales "Naveki--Devyatnadtsatiletnye" [The 19th Anniversary Forever] and "Men'shiy sredi brat'yev" [The Younger Among the Brothers].

Submitted by the editorial staff of the journal DRUZHBA NARODOV [The Friendship of Peoples] and the editorial board of the journal OKTYABR' [October].

5. M. P. Bubnov, I. V. Semeykin, E. B. Ter-Stepanov, architects, V. G. Nemirovskiy, designing engineer, D. M. Shakhovskoy and V. B. El'konin, monument designers, P. I. Cherbakov and N. B. Dongak, construction workers. The architecture of the Tuva Republic Music and Drama Theater in the town of Kyzyl (the monument designer, A. V. Vasnetsov, one of the basic authors of the work, is absent in the list of candidates as 5 years have not passed since he received the USSR State Prize as required by the provision for recandidacy).

Submitted by the Tuva Council of Ministers.

6. D. I. Burdin, V. A. Klimov, Yu. R. Rabayev, Ye. V. Putyatin, A. S. Soldatov, architects, M. N. Shvekhman, designing engineer, N. V. Sverdlin, V. P. Shchelkunov, construction engineers. Architecture for the Izmaylovo Hotel Complex in Moscow.

Submitted by the AUCCTU and the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet.

7. O. O Vatsiyetis. The verse cycles "Forgive Me, Motherland," "I Want To Be Correctly Understood," and "Belief in Tomorrow" and the poems "An Excursion Through the Von Wolfe Forest" and "The Piano Concerto."

Submitted by the Latvian Writers Union.

8. A. T. Gonchar. The novel "Tvoya zarya" [Your Dawn].

Submitted by the Ukrainian Writers Union.

9. D. I. Yeremin. The dilogy "Zolotoy poyas" [The Golden Belt] and "Pered pryzhkom" [Before the Jump].

Submitted by the Moscow Writers Organization of the USSR Writers Union and the Sovetskiy Pisatel' Izdatel'stvo.

10. V. A. Zakrutkin. The novel "Sotvoreniye mira" [The Creation of the World] (in three books).

Submitted by the Rostov Writers Organization of the RSFSR Writers Union.

11. G. I. Zubkov, scenario author and TV producer. The documentary TV film "Paris. Why Mayakovskiy?..," the TV broadcasts "Paris Evenings" and "USSR--France: By the Routes of Friendship and Cooperation" produced by the Ekran TV Company of the USSR Gosteleradio [State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting].

Submitted by the USSR Gosteleradio.

12. A. Z. Ivashchenko, scenario author, K. A. Lavrent'yev, director, Yu. I. Musatov, cameraman. The documentary film "The Creation of Bread" produced by the Rostov News Film Studio.

Submitted by the Rostov Division of the USSR Union of Cinematographers, the Tuchkovskiy Sovkhoz of Moscow Oblast and the Kolkhoz imeni Karl Marx in Poltavskaya Oblast.

13. M. B. Ignat'yev, L. P. Klauz, scenario authors, L. M. Volkov, director, Ye. M. Golubev, cameraman. The popular scientific film "Man and Robot" produced by the Lennauchfil'm [Leningrad Scientific Film] Film Studio.

Submitted by the Leningrad Division of the USSR Union of Cinematographers, the Lennauchfil'm Studio, by the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by the Scientific Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences for the Problem "Robots and Robot Engineering Systems" and by the Leningrad House of Scientists.

14. A. K. Kapanov, K. Zh. Montakhayev, M. P. Pavlov, R. A. Seydalin and Yu. B. Tumanyan, architects, K. K. Nurmakov, design engineer, A. G. Statenin, construction engineer, N. Koyshebayev, builder. The ensemble of the new square in the city of Alma-Ata.

Submitted by the Kazakh Gosstroy and the Executive Committee of the Alma-Ata City Soviet.

15. B. R. Kariyeva. The performing of roles in the ballets of recent years: "Anna Karenina," "The Stranger," "A Poisoned Life" and "Elegy" in the Uzbek State Academy Bol'shoy Theater imeni A. Navoi.

Submitted by the Uzbek Ministry of Culture and the Uzbek Theater Society.

16. A. P. Keshokov. The novel "Grushevyy tsvet" [The Pear Blossom].

Submitted by the RSFSR Writers Union.

17. K. S. Kuzakov, author of the series scenario, B. B. Piotrovskiy, producer and author of the introductory texts, V. Yu. Venediktov, B. M. Konukhov, directors, G. A. Gutorenko, V. F. Yefimov, cameramen, M. I. Tsarev, announcer. The series of popular scientific TV films on the "Hermitage" produced by the Main Editorial Office for Literary and Dramatic Broadcasts of Central Television.

Submitted by the USSR Gosteleradio and the Central Committee of the Trade Union for Cultural Workers.

18. T. M. Lioznova, director, A. I. Gel'man, scenario author, P. Ye. Katayev, cameraman, L. V. Kuravlev, O. I. Yankovskiy, K. S. Luchko, actors. The feature TV film "We, the Below-Signed" produced by the Ekan Television Company of the USSR Gosteleradio.

Submitted by the USSR Gosteleradio and the Central Committee of the Trade Union for Cultural Workers.

19. V. A. Maloletkov. The decorative compositions "Cuba," "Olympics" and "Kamchatka."

Submitted by the USSR Artists Union and the Moscow Organization of the RSFSR Artists Union.

20. V. N. Minin. Concert programs in 1978-1981.

Submitted by the RSFSR Ministry of Culture, the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Art Studies and the State Concert and Touring Association Roskontsert.

21. Yu. N. Ozerov, scenario author and director, B. N. Rychkov, scenario author and director of documentary films, N. V. Olonovskiy, chief cameraman, L. A. Maksimov, cameraman of documentary films, F. S. Khitruk, director of animation, A. N. Pakhmutova, composer, N. N. Dobronravov, author of film text and song text, N. N. Ozerov, author of film text and commentator. The feature current affairs film "Oh Sports, You Are Peace" produced by the Mosfil'm Film Studio.

Submitted by the USSR Union of Cinematographers, the Mosfil'm Film Studio, the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports under the USSR Council of Ministers and the All-Union Spartak Volunteer Sports Society.

22. Yu. G. Orekhov, Yu. Yu. Orekhov, sculptors, V. A. Peterburzhtsev, A. V. Stepanov, architects. The monument to N. S. Leskov in the city of Orel.

Submitted by the USSR Artists Union, the Moscow Organization of the RSFSR Artists Union, the RSFSR Goskomizdat [State Committee for Questions of Publishing Houses, Printing and Book Trade] and the Executive Committee of the Orlovskaya Oblast Soviet.

23. V. A. Petrosyan. The novel "Odinokaya oreshina" [The Solitary Hazel Tree].

Submitted by the editorial board of the journal DRUZHBA NARODOV.

24. M. G. Pskov, architect, V. N. Ivanov, O. M. Smirnov, production engineers, M. L. Gryunberg, designer, A. I. Fedorovich, construction engineer. The architecture of the airport in the city of Tallin.

Submitted by the USSR Ministry of Civil Aviation.

25. R. Ya. Plyatt. The performing of roles in presentations by the State Academy Theater imeni the Mossovet "Brothers Karamazov," "Theme with Variations" and "The Black Naval Cadet."

Submitted by the Main Administration for Culture under the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet and by the First State Ballbearing Plant.

26. V. I. Rubin, composer, B. Ye. Gruzin, conductor, N. Yu. Nikiforov, M. N. Sulimova, directors, V. N. Urbanovich, G. G. Yakovleva, A. P. Bubnova, L. I. Kovalevskaya, performers. The opera "Winged Horseman" in the Novosibirsk State Academy Theater for Opera and Ballet.

Submitted by the Administration for Culture under the Executive Committee of the Novosibirskaya Oblast Soviet, by the Siberian Division of the USSR Academy of Sciences and by the Novosibirsk Aviation Plant imeni Chkalov.

27. L. M. Sar'yan. A symphony.

Submitted by the Armenian Composers Union.

28. V. N. Sokolov. The book of verses "Syuzhet" [Subject].

Submitted by the RSFSR Writers Union.

29. Ya. A. Frenkel'. Songs of recent years: "The Nation of October," "Mothers," "My Dear," "I Will Teach You to Play the Guitar" and "Reconstruction."

Submitted by the RSFSR Composers Union.

30. E. A. Khagagortyan. Sumphony No 4.

Submitted by the RSFSR Composers Union and the Moscow Organization of the RSFSR Composers Union.

31. V. A. Chivilikhin. The novel-essay "Pamyat'" [Memory].

Submitted by the RSFSR Writers Union, the RSFSR Goskomizdat and the editorial board of the journal NASH SOVREMENNİK [Our Contemporary].

Works on the History and Theory of Artistic Creativity

1. V. V. Novikov. The book "Dvizheniye istorii--dvizheniye literatury" [The Movement of History--The Movement of Literature].

Submitted by the Sovetskiy Pisatel' Izdatel'stvo.

2. B. D. Pankin. The book "Strogaya literatura" [Strict Literature].

Submitted by the RSFSR Writers Union, the Moscow Writers Organization of the RSFSR Writers Union, the editorial board of the journal NOVYY MIR [New World] and the editorial board of the journal DRUZHBA NARODOV.

For the Prize for Works of Literature and Art for Children

1. A. A. Velikanov, V. D. Krasil'nikov, architects, A. N. Burganov, V. M. Klykov, sculptors. Architecture of the Moscow State Children's Music Theater.

Submitted by the RSFSR Ministry of Culture.

2. Ye. S. Veltistov, scenario author, K. L. Bromberg, director, V. M. Lykov, artist, K. V. Apryatin, A. N. Polynnikov, cameramen, Ye. P. Krylatov, composer. The feature TV film "The Adventures of an Electronics Worker" produced by the Odessa Films Studio upon assignment of the USSR Gosteleradio.

Submitted by the USSR Gosteleradio.

3. R. N. Viktorov, scenario author and director. K. Bulychev, scenario author, A. G. Rybin, cameraman, K. I. Zagorskiy, artist, B. A. Koreshkov, soundman. The feature film "Through the Thorns to the Stars" produced by the Central Film Studio for Children's and Youth Films imeni M. Gor'kiy.

Submitted by the USSR Union of Cinematographers and the Central Film Studio for Children's and Youth Films imeni M. Gor'kiy.

4. V. S. Gres', director, A. G. Vladimirov, P. B. Stepanov, cameramen, A. A. Levchenko, artist. The feature film "The Black Hen, or Underground Inhabitants" produced by the Kiev Film Studio for Feature Films imeni A. P. Dovzhenko.

Submitted by the USSR Union of Cinematographers, the Ukrainian Goskino, the Ukrainian Union of Cinematographers and the Kiev Film Studio for Feature Films imeni A. P. Dovzhenko.

5. R. A. Kachanov, director. The animated film "The Secret of the Third Planet" produced by the Soyuzmul'tfil'm [Soviet Animated Film] Film Studio.

Submitted by the USSR Union of Cinematographers and Soyuzmul'tfil'm Studio.

6. I. A. Frez, director, G. N. Shcherbakova, scenario author, G. M. Tutunov, cameraman, A. S. Dikhtyar, artist, A. L. Rybnikov, composer, T. V. Aksyuta, performer. The feature film "You Did Not Dream It..." produced by the Central Film Studio for Children's and Youth Films imeni M. Gor'kiy.

Submitted by the USSR Union of Cinematographers and the Central Film Studio for Children's and Youth Films imeni M. Gor'kiy.

7. Yu. M. Chichkov. Songs of recent years: "The Motherland of Lenin," "Pioneer Holiday," "A Land Famous for Grain," "Our Own Song," "We Are Your Faithful Replacement, Komsomol," "This is Called Nature," "A Song About a Magical Flower" and "Childhood is You and I."

Submitted by the Komsomol Central Committee.

In selecting the works for participation in the competition, in a number of instances the committee has made changes in the composition of candidacies proposed by the sponsoring organizations. Certain candidacies the review of which had been deferred have been moved forward from last year's list.

For extensive familiarization with the works proposed for the USSR State Prizes the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting is organizing a series of broadcasts over radio and TV and the USSR State Committee for Cinematography is showing the films in the nation's movie theaters.

The Committee on USSR Lenin and State Prizes is turning to the creative and social organizations, to the cultural and scientific organizations as well as to the editorial staffs of the newspapers and magazines with a request to organize a discussion of the works left for participation in the competition prior to 10 September 1982.

The responses, comments and materials of the public discussions should be sent to the committee at the following address: 101414 Moscow GSP-4, No 15 Neglinnaya Street.

10272  
CSO: 1800/585

NATIONAL

SUBJECTIVISM, VOLUNTARISM IN BOTH CENTRAL, LOCAL POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

Moscow NAUCHNYY KOMMUNIZM in Russian No 3, May-Jun 82 pp 150-152

[Excerpts from review by V.V. Denisov of book "Politika KPSS: Metodologicheskiye problemy i praktika" [CPSU Policy: Methodological Problems and Practice] by A.S. Vishnyakov, Mysl', Moscow, 1980, 455 pages]

[Excerpts] The policy is many-sided, since socialist reality itself is many-sided. "Party policy," it is noted in the book, "is developed on the basis of the theory of scientific communism and serves as an effective means of resolving specific contradictions inherent in the society of developed socialism with the active and conscious participation of workers and in their interests in the name of high moral aims" (p 360).

Developed policy is operative for many years under conditions of acceleration of social development and of technical progress, although rather significant changes occur in society, production, ways of thinking and activity of people. But stability of the principle of the policy presupposes a "strongly developed feeling of the new and progressive, a clear sensing of the pulse of life and even the flight of the creative imagination in everyone who participates in its development and realization" (p 103). L.I. Brezhnev pointed to the topicality of a timely revision of the style of economic thinking and operational activity at the November (1981) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee (see: PRAVDA, 17 November 1981).

The author reminds us what great significance V.I. Lenin attached to the scientific understanding of party and state policy by all party cadres and rank-and-file Soviet people. He called on them to fight any manifestations and vestiges of the old and a narrow-minded view of it, reducing policy in fact to trite techniques, and criticized the conscious and unconscious holders of such views. This is attested to first of all in his basic works on the principal questions of building of a new economy and culture and the formation of a policy on problems of the socialist state, already written in the Soviet period as well as in his reports and speeches at party congresses.

According to V.I. Lenin's thinking, questions of policy and political practice must be explained to people clearly and precisely without any smoothing out of acute angles and departing from "painful problems" and their exposition is to be clear and convincing. Such an approach contributes to the success of party

and state policy and the education of all workers in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and communist morality.

Speaking of the need of effectively taking into account the objective conditions of the struggle against subjectivism and voluntarism, the author justly brings up the fallacious opinion that allegedly subjectivism and voluntaristic aims in the political sphere and in practical activity are, as is said, a "disease of the center" and of its directive, planning organs and of the personnel employed in these organs, although such phenomena are also to be found in local echelons (see p 168). Personnel closer to processes of the material and spiritual, participating one way or another in them, usually better see and sense life and perceive its many-sided demands. Workers of the center, because of their immediate duties, possess as a rule an understanding of general state requirements and needs as well as the necessary breadth of view on this or that national-economic problem (see pp 169-170). The author recommends: "... in the name of success of all policy, it would be advisable... to combine knowledge, experience, the efforts of the center and local organs and the knowledge and experience of central and local workers and on this basis to overcome the one-sidedness and a certain limitedness of them and others" (p 170).

The author emphasizes the need of arming the very broad masses with the theory of Marxism-Leninism. "Unfortunately," he writes, "some scientific cadres and organizers of propaganda have the opinion that there is no possibility of study, for example, of philosophical theory in a systematic manner, especially among the adult population, inasmuch as it contains much that is abstruse, abstract, not directly connected to the present day. This opinion is in error. It is true, of course, that it is much more difficult to assimilate philosophical knowledge than any other material. It demands of a person great persistence, a high level of activity and a strictly systematic approach and generalizing thinking...." (p 429).

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CSO: 1800/796

NATIONAL

LEGAL SERVICES INCREASE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY IN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLICS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA in Russian No 24, Dec 81 pp 3-4

[Article by Bashkir ASSR Minister of Justice L. Idrisova: "Legal Services in the Autonomous Republic"]

[Text] Providing methodological guidance to legal work in the national economy, the Bashkir ASSR Ministry of Justice is now focusing its main attention on fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress associated with reinforcing state discipline, intensifying economization, fighting mismanagement and raising the responsibility of personnel for fulfilling planned quotas and contract obligations and for complying strictly with socialist legality.

Considering that this would require continual improvement of the activities of legal services and augmentation of the working qualifications of legal advisers, the ministry regularly conducts seminar-conferences to which deputy directors of enterprises, associations and organizations dealing with economic issues and the chiefs of supply and marketing divisions are invited as necessary in addition to legal advisers. New standards of business legislation are studied and the practice of their application is illuminated at the seminars. Use is made in this case of materials obtained from studying the status of legal work in different sectors of the national economy, and of methodological letters and directives on this issue written by the USSR Ministry of Justice and the RFSFR Ministry of Justice. Issues such as the following were examined in the seminars this year: the 26th CPSU Congress and the task of the legal services; conversion of enterprises to direct long-term business ties; the tasks of enterprises, organizations and associations of the republic associated with observing the new statutes on deliveries of foodstuffs and goods. In addition to discussing other problems, audience was given to a report by Bashkir ASSR Minister of Justice V. Khar'kov on the activities of the legal service in the autonomous republic's national economy and on the ways of raising its effectiveness. Lectures with the following titles were also given: "The Significance of Complying With State Discipline," "Legal Issues in Standardization and Product Quality," "The Order of Establishing Direct Long-Term Business Ties," "The Drafting of Contracts and Control Over Their Execution" and so on.

Seminar-conferences are held regularly for legal advisers in the autonomous republic's Ministry of Agriculture, the Order of Lenin "Bashneft" Production Association, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction's Main Administration for Construction in the Bashkir ASSR ("Glavbashstroy") and some other departments. Special attention and approval has been earned by the way this work is organized in "Glavbashstroy," which is the largest contracting organization in the Bashkir ASSR, having

signed 457 contracts in 1981. Forty-three permanently employed lawyers are now working in different subdivisions of this association.

The executives of the main administration are devoting adequate attention to organizing and improving the work of the legal service and to raising the working qualifications of its personnel. In the last few years 27 legal advisers underwent training at month-long advance training courses offered by the Donetsk State University. Permanent seminars were organized for legal advisers and individual seminars were organized for directors, their deputies and chief engineers on the initiative of V. Dvornikov, the chief of the legal division. In these seminars the legal advisers studied standards associated with planning and contract discipline, they analyzed reviews of arbitration practice, they listened to and discussed reports and messages from some legal advisers, and they analyzed errors and omissions made in investigations conducted on legal claims. Other issues pertaining to intensifying the influence of legal resources on the effectiveness of construction work are examined as well.

Attaching great significance to the role of the legal service in raising the effectiveness of production, jointly with the presidium of the sector's oblast trade union committee the executives of the main administration announced a public review of the effectiveness of legal work at enterprises and in organizations of "Glavbashstroy." The conditions of the review were approved, and a working commission to direct the review was created. Eight money prizes were established for the winners. The results of this work were summarized in May 1980. It was noted in a resolution on this issue adopted by the main administration and the presidium of the oblast trade union committee that claims investigation and other legal work improved significantly at a number of enterprises and organizations, and that the number of violations of labor discipline had decreased somewhat in their subdivisions. The legal advisers were also rewarded for achieving the best indicators in satisfying the conditions of the review. Considering the suitability and effectiveness of these reviews, and in order to successfully complete the tasks posed by the 26th CPSU Congress, in March 1981 the governing board of "Glavbashstroy" and the presidium of the oblast trade union committee adopted a resolution on conducting annual public reviews henceforth.

Similar reviews were organized in the Bashkir Territorial Administration of the USSR Gosstnab and "Glavvostoknefteprovodstroy." A representative from the ministry of justice was also included in the composition of the working commission to summarize the review results.

In one of the regular seminar-conferences of legal workers conducted by the Ministry of Justice, the chief of the legal division of "Glavbashstroy" described the positive experience that had been accumulated in the work of departmental arbitration. As analysis of this experience demonstrated, despite a constant increase in the number of subordinate enterprises and correspondingly of the contractual ties among them, the main administration has achieved a significant decrease in appeals to arbitration for the resolution of disputes. In the last 10 years the number of cases examined by arbitration decreased by more than two times. A large proportion of the disputes between enterprises arise in the course of fulfillment of business contracts, and they are resolved in accordance with the procedures for handling legal claims. Besides protecting the property rights of the main administration's enterprises and organizations, arbitration promotes greater effectiveness of

construction work and a larger role for the business contract. It is with these purposes that reviews of mistakes in business activity and violations of contracts revealed during examination of cases in arbitration are sent to enterprises and organizations. These reviews contain concrete proposals on ways to correct the shortcomings and reinforce state discipline. In 1980 for example, 35 reviews were sent to the organizations, 21 cases were opened on the initiative of arbitration, and 17 were examined at the locations of the facilities in question.

Much work is being done by the legal division of the main administration and the legal advisers of the enterprises in applying legal resources to ensure preservation of socialist property and compliance with labor law, and to fight unproductive outlays. In the last few years we have reduced the total delinquency in loan payments by more than two times. Thus in comparison with 1978 the remainder of unpaid delinquent loans decreased by more than two times as of the start of 1981. During the 10th Five-Year Plan subdivisions of "Glavbashstroy" received more from claims and law suits than they paid out. Moreover the number of persons quitting for their own reasons and fired for absenteeism decreased by almost a time and a half.

The legal division of the main administration has a well organized system for maintaining records on legislation, arbitration practice and business correspondence. In order to improve the use of the card reference library, the legal division sent a letter to all subordinated organizations announcing the presence of this reference material and describing its content.

The legal division is actively participating in the socialist competition. It was awarded third prize on the basis of the results of the first half of 1980, and second prize on the basis of the year's results.

The Ministry of Justice has developed recommendations based on materials acquired in an analysis of legal work in the main administration's subdivisions with the purpose of raising the level of this work. These recommendations have been forwarded to the chief of "Glavbashstroy" for implementation. In particular the ministry recommended encouraging legal services to participate in the preparation and signing of contracts, in maintaining control over their execution and so on. It also raised the issue of rewarding lawyers and executives of subdivisions achieving the best indicators in legal work. A letter from the chief of "Glavbashstroy" reporting that our recommendations had been examined soon followed. Copies of an order rewarding subdivision lawyers and executives and of a plan of measures drawn up by the main administration for implementing the ministry's recommendations were attached to this letter.

Considering the high professional training of legal advisers in "Glavbashstroy," a number of them were appointed chiefs of the legal services of the republic's major production associations--"Bashneft'," "Bashles," "Soyuznefteavtomatika" and others. As analysis of the activities of the legal services of the "Bashneft'" and "Bashles" associations showed, the way legal work is organized in these organizations and the results it is producing are basically in keeping with the requirements.

Providing methodological guidance to legal work in the national economy, the Bashkir ASSR Ministry of Justice is devoting continual attention to improving the activities of the legal services, to raising the working qualifications of legal advisers and to studying and disseminating positive experience.

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NATIONAL

PARTY INFORMATION SYSTEM OF 1920'S SEEN AS MODEL

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 4, Apr 82 pp 70-83

[Article by A. D. Chernev: "Information Organization in the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) During the First Years of NEP (1921-1924)"]

[Excerpts] The Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee, and the local party organizations are devoting a large amount of attention to improving the organization of party information. They are trying to increase the importance of information as an instrument of party leadership, and as a means of education and control.

In the Summary Report of the CC CPSU to the 26th Congress intra-party information is called an inseparable element of the democratic life of the party. It is for this reason that the problems of an improvement of party information are constantly in the field of vision of the CPSU. They are examined at congresses and conferences, and at the plenums and meetings of the bureaus of party committees, and are solved on a day-to-day basis. The party has adopted decisions which define the forms, character, and sources of intra-party information and its presentation schedules, and special information subdivisions have been created.

In recent years, the questions connected with the organization of information in the Communist Party during its various historical stages, including during the period of the shift to the New Economic Policy, have been increasingly attracting the attention of investigators. Thus, during the period being examined here, party information is studied in the works of V. P. Nikolayeva, I. K. Zaytsev, G. P. Yerkhov, and many other writers.

In the present article, an attempt is made, using the level of research which has been attained as a basis, to show through an analysis of published and

archival documents how the party struggled for an improvement of intra-party information and what kind of measures were taken to improve its system, and to reveal the basic forms and methods of information work which were employed in the practice of party organizations during this period.

The work of the CC of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and of local party committees to improve the information system in the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) during the first years of NEP helped to increase the effectiveness of the party leadership of the restoration of the country's economy. The basic points of the party information system, which had demonstrated their usefulness, were given a legal status in the party's By-Laws, which were adopted by the 14th Congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) in December 1925. They provided for a mutual exchange of information between the CC and local party organizations, and periodic reporting by elective bodies to communists and superior party committees. There was a special stipulation of the duty of provincial and district committees during the intervals between conferences which were held annually to deliver information reports to a general meeting or to representatives of city, district, and rayon organizations.

In subsequent years also, the Central Committee and local party organizations showed constant concern for improving the party information system. This system developed in keeping with the demands of the time as the party itself grew and became stronger, and as the tasks accomplished by the CPSU at the different stages of socialist and communist construction became more complex.

The party has been devoting a large amount of attention to this aspect during the period of developed socialism. In February 1969, a special decree was adopted by the CC CPSU, "On the State of and Measures to Improve Party Political Information," in which the importance of the current stage of information work in the party and among the broad working masses was emphasized. "Party information has to be organized in such a way," it is stated in the CC CPSU decree, "that it actively serves to raise the level and improve the forms and methods of party leadership, and strengthen the ties between the party and the masses."

At the present time, the party committees on all levels provide detailed and current information about their activities for communists and for all of the workers at party meetings, aktiv conferences, and through the press, radio, and television and other information media.

The propositions worked out by the party regarding a systematic exchange of information between the CC and the local party organizations have gone into the present CPSU By-Laws.

Basing itself on the party's historical experience, under present-day conditions also the Central Committee of the CPSU is constantly concerned about providing information for the party's leading agencies, for communists, and for the entire Soviet people. "Publicity, and informing the party masses and all of the workers about the party's activities," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has

said, "is a principle of our party life, and we are firmly following that principle."

The 26th CPSU Congress once again called attention to the necessity for improving information work, for a mutual exchange of information between the CC CPSU and local party organizations, and for keeping all Soviet people informed about the life of the party. The party sees in an improvement of all of this work a guarantee of the accomplishment of the political, economic, educational, and intra-party tasks now facing the party and the people.

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2959

CSO: 1800/604

NATIONAL

KABARDINO-BALKAR OBKOM SECRETARY ON TIES WITH RUSSIA

[Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 5 July 1982 carries on page two a 2000-word article titled "Friendship Multiplies Successes" by B. Zumakulov, secretary of the Kabardino-Balkar oblast party committee. Zumakulov recounts the benefits which have flowed to the Kabardino-Balkar region since its "voluntary joining to Russia" 425 years ago.

CSO: 1800/868-P

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER DEFENDS REFORM PROGRAM

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Jul 82 p 2

[Excerpt from address of G. D. Mgeladze, Georgian minister of agriculture, delivered at 25-June plenary session of republic seminar-conference for ideological workers]

[Text] The innovations introduced in the republic's agriculture have aroused great interest. The process taking place here, at first bearing the name experiment, won the right to generalization and implementation on a nationwide scale.

At the very beginning of our experiment, the voices of skeptics resounded, expressing fears that strengthening the material interests of the kolkhoz workers would give birth to private-ownership tendencies. But life has shown the groundlessness of these fears. On the contrary, perfecting the system of material stimulation of labor has increased the effectiveness of requirements and control and strengthened state and labor discipline in all links of agricultural production.

A basic turning point has been reached in the psychology of the rural worker-- a fair estimation of honorable labor has given back to people faith in its necessity, healed the moral-psychological climate in the village, and created the appropriate conditions for the logical correlation of personal and public interests.

Nevertheless, low indicators not yet overcome in the management activities of many state and collective farms are often hidden in the underrating of material stimulation. Much is yet to be done to increase the responsibility of management personnel for the state of educational work in the sector and in the agro-industrial complex as a whole in agreement with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum.

CSO: 1800/863

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN OFFICIAL ON AGRICULTURAL PRICE ADJUSTMENTS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 May 82 p 2

[Article by K. Patiashvili, vice-chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee on Prices: An Important Incentive"]

[Text] The basic task of agriculture at the current stage is ensuring further growth and greater stability of agricultural production, increasing the effectiveness of farming and livestock raising in every possible way for fuller satisfaction of the population's demand for food products and industry's demand for raw material, and creating the necessary state reserves of agricultural products.

On the way to realization of this task, paramount importance has been attached to improvement of economic relations and the creation of conditions that would provide an increased material incentive for agricultural workers to develop production and further strengthen the economics of the collective and state farms.

The most important component of the system of economic measures for developing agriculture is improvement of purchase prices. The level of purchase prices must ensure compensation for the collective and state farms' production outlays and the generation of savings in amounts permitting expansion of reproduction, stimulation of the growth of labor productivity, and reduction of production cost.

And it is no coincidence that at the May Plenum of the CC CPSU Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized, "It is impossible to increase the effectiveness of agriculture without stable economic conditions for genuine, not formal, cost accounting. Today, unfortunately, we are far from having such conditions everywhere. Many collective and state farms are operating at a loss. Meat, milk and other types of products of livestock raising are being sold at a financial loss for them. The causes of such a situation are varied. But the result is the same--price, profit and credit are losing their role as economic levers and are not stimulating production growth.

"In order to improve and normalize the rural economic situation, the CC CPSU Politburo considers it necessary to implement a number of measures. In their scale and the intensity of their effect on all collective and state farms without exception they constitute in aggregate a most important economic-political action.

Starting 1 January 1983 purchase prices for cows, pigs, sheep, milk, grain, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables and several other products are being raised. Price surcharges are also being introduced for products which are produced under the worst conditions, on farms operating at a loss with low profitability. State outlays for these purposes are R 16 billion per year."

Purchase prices are, in turn, directly tied both to the cost level in agriculture and the level of retail prices for consumer goods and prices for capital goods acquired by collective and state farms. Thus, it is no coincidence that great interest is being focused in our country on the problems of setting economically based prices for agricultural products.

In the years following the March (1965) CC CPSU Plenum a series of important measures for increasing purchase prices for basic types of agricultural products was implemented in our country. And this was done because the purchase prices previously in force did not compensate the collective and state farms' expenditures for the production of basic agricultural products. In this connection, collective and state farms bore the losses and lacked a material incentive to increase production. It was precisely in the livestock raising regions that the bulk of economically weak farms was concentrated. In regions where livestock raising was the main industry, collective farmers' wages were significantly lower than in regions with developed, highly profitable branches of plant growing (tea, citrus fruit, grapes, fruits, etc.).

Along with the direct increase in purchase prices application of incentive surcharges to purchase prices in sales to the state of products over and above the fixed plan had an important place in the system of economic incentives for collective and state farms. As the result of their application, payments to the state increased on the average by 5-8 percent for cattle, by 4-6 percent for milk and 7-10 percent for eggs.

The next increase in purchase prices occurred in 1970. In conformity with the decision of the July (1969) CC CPSU Plenum the purchase prices of milk were raised by 20 percent on the average. For cows and pigs they were set at the level of prices in force with surcharges, and for sheep and goats, at a level higher than the prices previously in force with surcharges. The purchase prices for chickens were also raised by 20 percent, poults and turkeys, by 40 percent, ducks, 50 percent, and geese, 60 percent.

The decree of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers on the improvement of planning and economic production incentives and procurement of agricultural products set a new system of paying a 50-percent surcharge for delivery to the state of products over and above the plan. In particular it was established that during 1981-1985 a surcharge in the amount of 50 percent of purchase prices would be paid to collective and state farms and other agricultural enterprises and associations for sales to the state of grain, sunflowers, sugar beets, soybeans, potatoes, tea leaves, tobacco, essential-oil crops, poppies, cattle and poultry, milk, wool and eggs in excess of the average level achieved during the 10th Five Year Plan.

As analysis of the economic indicators of the collective and state farms demonstrates, however, many farms are not making full use of the price mechanism and thus the average profit of public farms is significantly lower than that built into the purchase prices. Thus the average price of a ton of milk in 1980 was R 332 on collective farms and R 304 on state farms. And this at a time when the purchase price of grade A milk is set at R 380, grade B milk, at R 332 and ungraded milk, at R 279 per ton plus a R 5 surcharge for each ton of milk, if delivered by the collective and state farms with refrigeration. And this despite the fact that refrigerators exist at a number of farms; they are idle and the depreciation expenditures are a heavy burden on the already high production cost of milk.

The managers of many farms are not giving due attention to problems of milk quality. On the whole, throughout the republic the relative share of grade A milk sold to the state by collective and state farms is only 71.8 percent, grade B, 22.1 percent and ungraded milk, 6.1 percent.

This is one aspect. And here is another. The collective and state farms of the republic are selling the state cattle with lower weights than other republics. Thus the average weight of cows sold to the state by collective and state farms is 255, pigs, 96, sheep and goats, 25 kilograms, while these figures for the USSR are equal to 351, 100 and 36 kilograms respectively.

Matters are no better with the fatness of cattle. In 1980, for example, only 37.2 percent of cows were delivered to the state with superior fatness. Thus, here, too, as we see, there are large reserves for increasing income. In fact, the purchase price for cattle with superior fatness is 15 percent higher than average fatness and 88 percent higher than below-average fatness. We are encountering a similar situation with the purchase of sheep, goats and pigs.

Moreover, the delivering farms have also been bearing large financial losses because of the irresponsibility and negligence of their workers in delivering the products to the produce procurement center and the meat combines. For example, it has been established by selective audit that total miscalculations by farms came to R 25,800 in Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast; R 30,700 in Tsiteltskaroyskiy Rayon, and R 167,400 in Abkhazskaya ASSR.

Many cases have been detected in which the acceptance receipts were filled out incompletely or incorrectly (the percentage of milk fat, the weight, etc. were not indicated) or the figures on the accompanying document did not match the figures of the actual receipt of the milk at the plant. Bills of lading filled out carelessly and with deviations from the accepted form, received at the meat-combines from the farms, also create conditions for abuses.

Farms are being greatly harmed by the lack of adequate price and pricing departments. Record control is poorly regulated in the subdivisions of the republic's Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming. Often the audits conducted by this department are formal in character.

Despite the fact that the Georgian SSR State Committee on Prices develops, approves, publishes price lists of purchase prices in the necessary quantity and distributes them to the proper ministries and departments at the proper time, there are none on the farms. Often the farms are using old, understated prices, and this also inflicts considerable harm on them.

Thus, for example, in the Tsiteltskaroykiy Rayon association of Gruzsel'khozzagotovki [Georgian Association for Procurement of Agricultural Products], in five instances cows were purchased at the price of R 1,700 instead of R 2,000 per ton. Last year, in receiving sheep from four collective farms of Tsiteltskaroykiy Rayon, the Bordanovskiy Meat Combine applied understated prices previously in effect, as a result of which the collective farm was underpaid by over R 18,000.

We must say it again: all the above-mentioned cases indicate a "seepage" of farm income owing to the lack of special price departments. And this is not surprising, since there is no such department even in the Georgian SSR Ministry of Agriculture itself, although the directing bodies of the republic have required all ministries and departments and also large production associations to organize special price subdivisions within themselves.

New, higher, purchases prices are now being introduced. It is planned to put such prices, for example, for early potatoes, into effect starting with the 1982 harvest. Proposals for improving purchase prices for wild fruits and berries are also being developed.

All this enormous work is being performed because of the numerous methods of exerting economic influence on stimulation of growth in production volumes and of the procurement of agricultural raw materials, all price modifications, in our opinion, are the best incentive. They are closely interrelated and influence each other. Therefore the basic task of state price policy for today is the elimination of emergency grants to support the stability of retail prices for basic food products.

We see the successful solution of this important task primarily in the institution of scientifically based, mutually balanced purchase, wholesale and retail prices for agricultural products and of valid maximum prices for industrial products which have a direct relation to agricultural production and are used in the agricultural-industrial complex.

9380

CSO: 1800/656B

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN AGRONOMIST ON AGROINDUSTRIAL ECOLOGICAL COMPLEXES

Tblisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 May 82 p 2

[Article: "Taking Stock of the Earth's Resources"]

[Text] New trends in the management of production processes in different agroecosystems of the Georgian SSR.

The most important feature of the current period in the development of the republic's economy is the urgent development of a regional and systems-integrated infrastructure for its agroindustrial complex, the organization of a new type of reproduction, creating favorable and more economically efficient possibilities for rational use of production, biological and material resources on the basis of widespread application of waste-free technology at all stages of agroindustrial production.

The problem of the dynamic stability of agricultural production is multifaceted, and the approach to its varied tasks must obviously be comprehensive and, most important, scientific. Here the problems of managing production processes in different agroecosystems is assuming major importance.

Let's begin with the problem of rational land use. In our republic there is 1.6 hectares of land for each resident. This is approximately six-fold less than the average for each resident of the USSR. In Georgia the amount of farm land per capita of population is 0.6 hectares, or four-fold less than the average for the country, and according to this figure, it is in one of the last places. Our per capita arable land is 0.14 hectares. Population density (the vertical zonality of the republic's landscape)--68 persons per square kilometer--indicates that the "load" per hectare of farm land is four-fold higher than the average for the USSR. Therefore every hectare of farm land in our republic must "provide for" 4-4.6 persons.

This is in the pure state, so to speak. But in connection with the natural and artificial ruggedness of the soil surface, and also under the influence of other factors affecting it, our coefficient of effective use of arable lands is no greater than 0.60-0.85. And this means that 15-20 percent of the land is excluded from production processes, in other words, we actually get no harvest on these lands. And if we add to this the fact that of the total stock of land approximately 125,683 hectares has been selected for nonagricultural purposes, including 29,429 hectares of arable land, it become

obvious how necessary it is for us to accelerate full solution of such problems as: reclamation of Kolkhida, cultivation of the saline soils of Eastern Georgia, recultivation of soils, etc.

Of course, scientific research is being conducted in our republic concerning different aspects of the conservation of nature and land. However, analysis of the situation in the republic--indeed, in the country as a whole--makes it possible to deduce the main consideration: the previously developed concepts of conservation of nature and the environment, rational use of natural riches and resources, the potential biological productivity of land and its stability are today, in most cases, outdated. Today and, apparently, in the distant future, the very concepts of "plant protection", "chemization of agricultural production", "conservation of nature" and others are extremely outdated both ethically and in terms of their functional content. They do not correspond to modern requirements, on one hand within the framework of the functioning of the agroindustrial complex, and on the other hand, with respect to successful realization of the state food program. The work being conducted in ministries, departments, scientific research institutes, the VUZ and individual laboratories on the selection of parameters, systems or indicators which should be the basis for forecasting intensive development of the national economy has thus far been developing lopsidedly. There is no common, efficient plan. We also note that the research work has a narrow departmental character.

And what do we have as a result of all this? Record-keeping on deteriorated land and land excluded from land rotation is being conducted in our republic with inadequate completeness. Soils deteriorated by industrial extraction and erosion are recovering slowly. Land resources are under the direction of dozens of departments and ministries. Accurate record-keeping on the effectiveness of land reclamation with respect to different soil types and zones is being inadequately conducted. The existing cartographic materials and results of chemical analyses of soils have not been assembled in a state collection; they are scattered around different departments. There exists no state collection of archival scientific data on the topsoil quality not only of the republic but also of the entire country and its condition. There is no unified state soil analysis (bonitation). In short, the system of state soil control requires further improvement. The problem of economic evaluation of natural resources and riches is still in an embryonic state.

Let's be frank: today a quite critical situation has been created in the practical use of biological productivity of the soil. In recent years on many collective and state farms of the republic the faulty--I would say even harmful--practice of obtaining seed loans or purchasing seed from state reserves every year has taken root, whereas in compliance with the established procedure each collective farm and each state farm is required to have its own high quality and graded seed in the necessary quantity.

The sowing of winter and summer crops with seed of nonregionalized varieties and with unapproved seed (brought in from outside the republic) results in a sharp drop in yield, a decline in the quality of products obtained and, consequently unproductive input of labor and capital, and in disorganization

of agricultural production on collective and state farms. And is it a coincidence that the entire system of crop rotation developed by science has practically been reduced to nothing in our republic?

The level of cultivation of agriculture in general is judged by the level of cultivation of seed growing and nursery farming, the practice of of correct crop rotation and biological soil fertility. And we still do not have this kind of cultivation to a sufficient extent. Otherwise how can we explain the fact that Georgia still has no land cadaster? That research on the following topics is highly unsatisfactory: combined systems/methods for soil conservation and control of erosion and mud flow phenomena; the agricultural technology of mountain farming and small scale mechanization; summer meadows and winter pastures; stock-taking, classification and improvement of them; on the development of systems of measures in connection with the search for new reserves for mineral enrichment of soils; the development of extensive, large-scale research on such important, new scientific directions as modern agroecology and soil agrophysics, especially of the soils of Western Georgia? It is troubling and dangerous that we have almost begun to consider the saline soils of Eastern Georgia a second Kolkhida. And here it must be said that the ecological-economic approach to the problem of developing the Kolkhida must become one of the main aspects of rational development of this region.

The present status of the problem of soil conservation, and not of it alone, but also of the entire natural environment, urgently requires from major science a thorough and exacting approach to the performance of research work. We must say directly that obvious stagnation and lagging are observed in a number of disciplines of the general ecological specialization in our republic. Conservation of nature, protection of the fertility of our soils and preventative treatment of flora and fauna are not, I repeat, narrow departmental problems; they are a national concern. And therefore it is necessary to develop an extensive all-republic all-around special program for environmental protection and rational use of natural resources and recreations of Georgia, taking into consideration its regional features, and to do so regardless of the narrow departmental interests of individual ministries and departments.

Who should be in charge of this work? In our opinion, the Georgian SSR State Committee for Protection of Nature, in addition to its controlling function, should take the most active participation in the management and protection of the productive processes in the different agroecosystems of the republic. This should become its main function in the modern strategy of protecting and using nature.

Up to the present, agroecological problems have been undeservedly undervalued not only by the individual departments and ministries, but also by natural science as a whole. Clearly the time has come for officially making agroecology a special division of general biogeocenology, the sources of the formation of which are connected in our country with the name of Academician V. N. Sukachev. It is to be supposed that agroecology will become a solid biological base making it possible to solve many applied aspects of modern agricultural science and practice, and to make its own considerable

contribution to the successful realization of the food program within the framework of the agroindustrial-ecological complex.

Positive results accumulated in our republic in recent years through approval of optimal versions of management of APK [agroindustrial complexes] of such dimensions/size as large regional subdivisions, are making it possible to boldly convert to a higher degree of organizational efficiency of management processes, such as the APK management infrastructure for the entire republic should become. And here the problem of protecting the environment from possible harmful effects of intensification of agriculture assumes major significance in the economic strategy as a whole.

Intensification of agricultural production in an unenthusiastic and haphazard approach to use, i.e. "instant effects" may produce undesirable changes both for agricultural crops and for the environment in which man lives. Analyzing data accumulated over many years in our republic, in the country and abroad on the effect of haphazard modern agricultural production on the environment, and taking into account the invaluable recreational aspect of Georgian SSSR with its strongly pronounced vertical zonality predominantly that of a typical mountainous region, one comes to the conclusion that a long-term, all-around, effective program must be developed for ecological and economic planning of the agroindustrial-ecological complex (APEK) of the republic.

The APEK is a new of structurally integrating policy for managing the production processes in different and dynamic agroecosystems. The concept of the APEK has received wide approval and has been recognized as a priority as a new direction in the general strategy for the use and protection of nature, especially in terms of developing rational tactics for intensifying and increasing general agricultural crops, particularly those of mountain farming. Development of socio-economic bases for organizing mountain farming under conditions of the APEK is a completely new, major, all-around state program for intensifying agricultural production under the conditions of all mountainous regions of the country, in particular in such a mountainous region as our republic. It is enough to say that of 2,924,000 hectares of farmland, 1,264,000 hectares or 43.2 percent, are located in the mountainous zone. The success of the public stockraising of the republic as a whole also basically depends on mountain farming and mountain industrial fodder production.

The conditions of mountain farming--as is well known to everyone--sharply differ from lowland agrotechnology, means of mechanization and electrification, methods of irrigation and reclamation, specific specialization and concentration, cultural and general structure and the entire social environment of agricultural production. Unfortunately, these most important questions have practically not been studied in our republic; unless this is done, the principles of a normative basis for the operation of an APEK under conditions of mountainous regions basically cannot be developed.

The development of a general strategy for evaluating the effect on the environment of different types of economic activity and primarily of programs and projects, is based on the latest achievements of science and technology which therefore have no analogs in the past, is a component and one

of the stages in the development of a more extensive, officially enunciated UNEP strategy (the UN environmental program) as a international concept of "evaluation of technology".

The problem of "evaluating technology" is being widely discussed in world scientific literature. As the Soviet scientists K. Khozin and N. Shvedova note, its basic tasks are not only to demonstrate the direct and primary consequences of introducing new technology or realizing scientific-technical projects but also to carefully analyze the interaction, side effects and indirect effects of their use on the natural environment. In addition they are being complemented by investigation of the more extensive system of reciprocal influences of some related technical projects and by correlated evaluation of the effect of different fields of human and social economic activity receiving this new technical potential.

Many practical examples can be cited from the practice of the republic's economy when the principle of low-waste and waste-free production were successfully employed. Specifically, tea concentrates, the refreshing "Bakhmaro" drink appeared in the processing industry; the Krtsaniskiy swinebreeding complex operates on food wastes. Not to mention the fact that in recent years a system of concrete materialization and use of secondary resources has been successfully developed in the republic. All this is very important inasmuch as, rejecting so-called "basic scientific superficiality," it must be recognized that the agroindustrial complex today produces so many widely used products that the population discards roughly the same amount in the form of wastes. In many instances, when we encounter ineffective use of raw materials we are dealing with an unpaid debt of science. After using this interpretation by Academician B. Laskorin, it should be said that there are many such debts in the republic. The struggle against losses along the entire production conveyer from field and farm to factory shop and counter is the most important component of the food program, L. I. Brezhnev noted in his speech at the 14th Komsomol Congress.

All this requires increased general cultivation of our attitude toward the earth, its potential resources and the final result of its value--the aggregate food product. And in this connection and this problem becomes a state problem, acquires enormous socio-economic and political significance. It is our honorable duty to turn our faces to the ground.

9380  
1800/656B

REGIONAL

PARTY COMMISSIONS ON PROBLEMS OF FAMILIES ESTABLISHED IN GEORGIAN SSR

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 Jun 82 p 1

[Article: "Family Forms Personality"]

[Text] "Youth is the morning of life," Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev said in his speech at the 19th Komsomol Congress, "it is a time when man is formed as a personality, as a citizen." Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations participate most directly in this formation, which is one of the main composite parts of the organizational and political work of the party, trade unions and the Komsomol. At the same time, the society of developed socialism assigns a great role to the family in the formation of personality, in the formation of a citizen: This position was emphasized most strongly at the 26th CPSU Congress and the problem of family's participation in the formation of personality, a citizen was thoroughly discussed by the working groups of the 26th Communist Party Congress of Georgia. The importance of active participation by the rising generation in solution of common tasks was stressed by the May (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The increased interest of the party and of our society as a whole as regards the family's role in formation of the succeeding generations of builders of communism is quite natural. The tasks of economic and social development, which we are solving today and those which we must solve tomorrow, are exceptional in their scope and complexity. They can be successfully solved only by a community of people where every member combines industry with professionalism, a breadth of personal interests and the ability to subject them to common interests and incorruptible honesty and modesty combined with constant readiness to devote all physical and spiritual strength to the consolidation of lofty Leninist ideals. The upbringing of such a man is a most complicated matter requiring laboriousness, tact and enormous moral effort, especially when the matter concerns the family. Specialists point out that the foundation of human character and the basis of man's moral make-up are laid during the first few years of his life or, in other words, precisely during the time when he is under the family's preferential influence. As Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev points out "...the sources of man's character, his attitude toward life lie precisely in the family."

Recently the Georgian CP CC examined the question "On the Work of Tbilisi City's Leninskiy and Zestafonskiy Rayon Party Organizations in Raising the Family's Role and Personal Responsibility of Parents for Ideological

and Moral Upbringing of the Young Generation." Following the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Georgian Communist Party Congress, the aforementioned rayon party organizations have conducted a complex study of the state of affairs in this important sphere of political education work. The analysis has shown that work with families has not been conducted in a well-planned and purposeful manner, that the family's role in the formation of a political person and the moral make-up of young people has been poorly considered and quite often underestimated and that positive experience of party organizations in the republic and the country in this field has not been sufficiently studied and used. At the same time, many families have permitted serious miscalculations in labor and moral upbringing and professional orientation of teenagers and quite often, while instilling high moral principles, the parents have been repudiating these principles themselves by their personal example and behavior. Representatives of the intelligentsia and even leading workers were among such parents. Based on the analysis, data, the Tbilisi City's Leninskiy and Zestafonskiy rayon party organizations developed several measures whose implementation will sharply raise the family's role in forming the individual and citizen and increase its responsibility for this work. These measures include systematic reports by communists, Komsomol members and leading workers on how they fulfill their parental responsibilities and accountability reports by party committees and primary party organizations on the ideological and political education work with parents, especially with troubled families. It is gratifying that this work in the Tbilisi City's Leninskiy and Zestafonskiy rayon party organizations has been assuming an increasingly many-sided character and that microrayon soviets and societies of parents are being enlisted in this work on a broad scale. Coordination commissions on family problems, which have been established in the aforementioned raykoms, have been supervising this work efficiently.

Such an approach to this matter appears fruitful. First of all, because it concentrates public opinion on such an important matter as the family's participation and its responsibility for the formation of an individual, a citizen. Readers of ZARYA VOSTOKA may recall the emotional letter from Vladimir Samkharadze, machine operator of the Tseretelskiy sovkhoz in Marneulskiy Rayon, devoted to this acute problem. With the letter from the distinguished machine operator, the newspaper began a new rubric "Party Life: The Family of a Communist." The editorial office's mail shows how workers in the republic are deeply agitated by the problem of the family's participation in bringing up worthy successors of the cause begun by the older generation of Soviet people. At the same time, the same mail testifies that many miscalculations are still being permitted in this most important sector of party work.

The decision of the Georgian CP CC frankly points out that even in the Tbilisi City's Leninskiy and Zestafonskiy rayon party organizations there are still many examples of formalistic approach to formation of personality and good citizens in the family and of primitivism and superficiality in interaction with families. Let us take the following situation as an example: Literally every city or rural street and even every block has remarkable families with rich revolutionary, militant and labor traditions and, as

a rule, these families raise worthy citizens of a developed socialist society, people who are sensitive, sympathetic, honest and utterly devoted to the cause of the party and the people, patriots and internationalists. But are we using the experience of these families in full measure and are the primary party organizations, in developing their organizational and political activities in places of residence, carrying out propaganda among these families broadly enough? Unfortunately, one has to respond negatively to this question in many cases. The task of obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms is to resolutely demand that every primary party organization sharply increase the degree of its influence on the level of indoctrination work in families. The low-level sections of the party organization must enlist scientists, teachers, workers in literature and art, party veterans and the party and Komsomol aktiv on a broad scale in this work. Today's youth will form the backbone of our society tomorrow and communists bear the responsibility for how strong this backbone will be.

9817

CSO: 1800/726

REGIONAL

DEVELOPED SOCIALISM AND NATIONALITY RELATIONS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by E. Yusupov, vice president of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences: "Nationality Relations Under the Conditions of Developed Socialism"]

[Text] The material and decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress are a striking embodiment of the eternally living creative teaching of Marxism-Leninism. They concentrate the results of the party's continuous development of revolutionary theory and synthesize the experience of communist creation.

From the high tribune of the congress were heard Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's impassioned, convinced words to the effect that fidelity to the principles of proletarian internationalism and their consistent practical implementation are the paramount task of every Marxist-Leninist party and the sacred duty of every communist.

The material of the congress paid great attention to the further development of nationality relations under the conditions of mature socialism and the extensive realization of the working people's international education. L.I. Brezhnev also focused attention on these questions at the ceremonial meeting in Tashkent devoted to the presentation of a third Order of Lenin to the Uzbek SSR.

The period of mature socialism is a new stage in the development of nationality relations and the friendship, fraternity and cooperation of the peoples and nations of our country. The natural process of the combination of the international and the national is intensifying. This is a dialectical process. The prosperity of each union republic depends on the prosperity of our entire socialist fatherland. The economy of the Soviet Union is not the sum of the economies of individual republics and oblasts but a single economic organism which has evolved on the basis of the common economic goals and interests of all nations and nationalities.

"An important sign of developed socialism in our country," L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, "and indicator of the growing homogeneousness of Soviet society and the triumph of the CPSU's nationality policy was the formation of a historically new social and international community--the Soviet people."

The emergence of such a historical community as the Soviet people and the strengthening of the fraternal unity of the peoples and nations have made considerable changes to the very content of "national interests". The interests of each USSR nation and nationality now also incorporate the interests of the country as a whole, and this is what is most important in the sum of the national and international features of Soviet people's life.

People's unity in the sphere of economic, spiritual and social life is being manifested in ever increasing breadth and depth. Production-technical cooperation, in whose framework the efforts of tens and, sometimes, hundreds of industrial enterprises of the union republics are amalgamated, is being effected on an increasing scale.

A striking concrete example of the salutary consequences of the party's unswerving practical implementation of the internationalist principles of Lenin's nationality policy and the advantages of the socialist division of labor is the actual reality of the UzSSR with its dynamically developing economy.

Soviet Uzbekistan's economic development is inconceivable without close daily communication with the other union republics. Uzbekistan's "white gold" is supplied to the entire country, and the "blue fuel" of Bukhara is received by Moscow and the Urals, cities and villages of Kazakhstan and other republics. In turn, our republic's plants receive steel from Kazakh foundries and machinery and machine tools from the Urals. For the needs of the economy the republic imports from other parts of the country various machines and equipment, lumber, pig iron, rolled metal, petroleum products, cloth and foodstuffs.

Construction and reclamation worker communities have been built in the non-chernozem by workers of our republic. In the 11th Five-Year Plan Uzbekistanis will perform contract work in Ivanovskaya and Novgorodskaya oblasts to the tune of R150 million and commission 65,000 hectares of reclaimed land and over 100,000 square meters of living space.

And can we forget the most striking manifestation of the international unity and friendship of Soviet people, who came to assist the Tashkent people after the devastating earthquake of 1966. Tashkent was reborn by their hands and turned into one of our motherland's most handsome cities.

In our country the social homogeneousness of the nations and nationalities is becoming a principal indicator of sociopolitical changes. For example, the social composition of the Uzbek socialist nation is essentially no different from the composition of the other nations and nationalities of our country.

Representatives of many dozens of nations and nationalities work hand in hand in Uzbekistan in the sphere of industry, agriculture and culture.

In the composition of the population Uzbeks constitute 69 percent, while Russians, Kazakhs, Tajiks, Tatars, Ukrainians, Koreans, Kirghiz and Armenians, representatives of more than 100 nations and nationalities, constitute the rest--almost one-third.

The growth of multinationality in the national composition of the republic is an objectively progressive process and a way of further strengthening the fraternal friendship of the USSR peoples.

Broad opportunities are created in the multinational production collectives for effective international education.

Under these conditions a big part is played by Russian--the language of international communication and friendship.

The republic party organization pays great attention to propaganda of Russian and an improvement in the forms and methods of study thereof.

The ideologists of modern anticommunism are attempting in vain to distort the real essence of the combination of the general and the particular and the national and the international in life of the multinational Soviet people.

Some 281 newspapers and 83 journal-type publications with a total circulation of 10 million copies in 9 languages are published in Uzbekistan alone. Among these are newspapers in Russian, Uzbek, Tajik, Kazakh, Tatar, Karakalpak and other languages.

Four television programs operate in five languages. Republic radio broadcasts in six languages of the USSR peoples.

The Communist Party attaches great significance to the further flowering of the cultures of the peoples of our country.

The rapprochement and mutual enrichment of the national cultures is effected in the interests of the further consolidation of the Soviet people's spiritual unity and the formation of the communist culture. In tackling this task the party makes extensive and efficient use of the new traditional weeks and 10-day festivals of the fraternal literatures and arts, film and music festivals, friendship of the USSR peoples festivals, artistic exhibitions, reciprocal tours by creative groups and much else.

From day to day our party implements in practice all V.I. Lenin's designs in the sphere of the assertion and constant development of the shining and noble ideas of proletarian internationalism.

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REGIONAL

ABUSES IN UKRAINIAN CONSTRUCTION ENTERPRISE NOTED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by V. Zharkov, first secretary of the Zhdanovskiy Gorkom: "On the Question of Efficiency"]

[Text] The Zhdanovskiy Gorkom Bureau discussed the article "What Constitutes Efficiency?" published in PRAVDA and recognized it as being correct. For the low level of work organization, failure to fulfill the plan, flagrant violations of financial discipline, distortions of state accountability and exaggerated reports Ye. Kovtunenکو, chief of the "Donbasskanalstroy" Construction and Installation Administration and member of the CPSU, was strictly reprimanded, this being recorded in his record. It was proposed that the "Donbasskanalstroy" Construction Administration examine the expediency of his remaining in his position. The city prosecutor's office has instituted criminal proceedings against Ye. Kovtunenکو for exaggerated reports and abuses of office.

For inadequate supervision of the administration's economic activity, serious shortcomings in work and gaps in the working people's education CPSU member V. Kapanykhin, formerly secretary of the "Donbasskanalstroy" Construction and Installation Administration primary party organization, was reprimanded, this being recorded in his record.

The Ordzhonikidzevskiy Raykom first secretary was cautioned for shortcomings in the work on leadership of the party organization of the "Donbasskanalstroy" Construction and Installation Administration, insufficient exactingness toward management and party personnel and their failure to fulfill the plan.

Considering the importance of the issues raised in the article "What Constitutes Efficiency?" the gorkom bureau instructed the raykoms to organize its discussion in all the city's primary party organizations. The article has now been discussed at 343 party meetings. Some 136 gorkoms and raykoms members and 45 of their staff workers participated in them. During the discussion communists and nonparty persons expressed 766 observations and proposals aimed at an improvement in the forms and methods of the party organizations' work.

The discussion showed that the city's party organizations practice the systematic study of the state of affairs in concrete areas and receive communists' accounts and reports on the fulfillment of the requirements of the CPSU Rules

and party assignments. The communists also observed that for an increase in the role and influence of the primary party organizations on the life and activity of the labor collectives great significance is attached to a streamlining of their structure. In this connection the gorkom has adopted a decision on the creation of new party groups and the establishment of party organizers in industrial enterprise and construction organization brigades. This work will continue.

Discussing the article, many communists expressed the wish for the gorkom to pay more attention to the work of the commissions for monitoring the economic activity of the administration and the training of their chairmen. The raykoms conducted seminars with this category of the party aktiv in the first quarter of 1982, and the gorkom plans to conduct such a seminar on a city scale in the latter half of this year.

At the same time discussion of the article showed that certain of the shortcomings noted in the article are also typical of other of the city's party organizations. In some of them work on the development of the working people's production and public-political assertiveness is organized inadequately, in others the activity of the public organizations is insufficiently precisely coordinated and directed, in yet others greater attention needs to be paid to ideological work and so forth. Workers of the gorkom and raykoms are rendering these organizations practical assistance.

The Ordzhonikidzevskiy Raykom and gorkom departments have drawn up and are implementing measures for rendering the "Donbasskanalstroy" Construction and Installation Organization practical assistance in a refinement of the style and methods of work and its increased efficiency.

8850

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REGIONAL

YEREVAN CITY SOVIET DEPUTIES HOLD MEETING

GF061612 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1730 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Summary] The first session of the 18th convocation of the people's deputies of Yerevan city soviet was held today. Tsatur Agayan, academician secretary of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences Social Sciences Department, addressed the meeting. The agenda of the session was as follows:

1. Election of the members of Yerevan city soviet executive committee.
2. Election and the formation of the permanent committees of Yerevan city soviet.
3. Formation of the branches and commissions of Yerevan city soviet executive committee.
4. Election of the member of people's control committee of Yerevan city and the election of the committee's chairman.
5. Formation of the commissions of the Yerevan city soviet executive committee.
6. The resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee May 1982 Plenum and the tasks of the people's deputies and Yerevan city soviet executive committee in fulfilling Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's proposals for the verification of the Food Program through 1990.

Leonid Nersesyan, first secretary of Yerevan city party committee, addressed the session on the first subject of the agenda. He proposed the election of Murad Muradyan as the chairman of Yerevan city soviet executive committee. Murad Muradyan was elected unanimously as the chairman of Yerevan city soviet executive committee. The session also elected the deputy chairman of Yerevan city soviet executive committee, the secretary of the committee, the chairman of the permanent commissions, chiefs of departments, chiefs of committees, members of the people's control committee and the commissions of Yerevan city soviet executive committee.

Murad Muradyan, the chairman of Yerevan city soviet executive committee, addressed the session on the last issue of the agenda. He said: "The Soviet people greatly hailed the CPSU Central Committee May 1982 Plenum decisions.

The CPSU Central Committee 26th Congress proposed plans for the social development and the good living standard of the Soviet people. The prime issue of the congress was the securement of the food supply for the country's population. Thus, the party has proposed an admirable new Food Program and the practical means for its verification. The Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee Plenum held recently reviewed the results and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee 1982 May Plenum and Comrade Brezhnev's address regarding the Food Program through 1990 and the means for the verification of that program. During the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee Plenum Comrade Karen Demirchyan, the first secretary of the Central Committee, talked about the success of our republic's laborers regarding the Food Program and about other problems to be solved in the future. We must do our utmost to increase the food production. It is necessary for each district to establish ways for the best solution to this problem, by taking into consideration the conditions of this problem, by taking into consideration the conditions of the areas and the results of previous scientific experiments. Karen Demirchyan stated that no one must remain indifferent toward the solution to this essential problem. The plenum gave its full consent for the proposals and the verification means for the food program as stated in Comrade Brezhnev's address and decided to take measures for their verification. Comrade deputies, during the CPSU Central Committee May 1982 Plenum, Comrade Brezhnev stated that the success in the solution of the problems as proposed by the CPSU Central Committee May 1982 plenum depends greatly on the people's deputies. The great part of the work for the verification of the Food Program will be shouldered by the local deputies."

The first session of the 18th convocation of the people's deputies of Yerevan city soviet gave its full consent to the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May 1982 Plenum and to the proposals made by Comrade Brezhnev through his speech during the plenum. The participants of the session assured the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee and the government that the Yerevan city people's deputies, the executive committees, the organizations and enterprises will initiate all measure to verify the May 1982 plenum decisions. The session concluded its work today.

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## REGIONAL

### ACTIVITIES OF GEORGIAN PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 27 May 1982 devotes page 3 to the role and activities of the primary party organizations in Georgia, in light of the materials of the conference held in late April and Shevardnadze's statements there.

A 1400-word piece by Sh. Orbelidze describes the "mechanism of party control" that has been developed over the past several years by the Kutaisi party organization, in particular the functions and operations of the information service, the methodology cabinets, and the implementation monitoring and verification system.

Other articles on the page deal with pluses and minuses in the performance of the "schools for young communists" in Adjara; the beneficial role played by the primary party organization in improving the work of the Mtskheta automotive transport enterprise; and a brief report on a theoretical-practical conference held in Tsageri on the topic of ideological work in mountain areas, with reference to Brezhnev's directives on same.

### GEORGIA OBSERVES REVOLUTIONARY'S HUNDREDDH BIRTHDAY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 29 May 1982 page 3 carries a 2100-word piece by Prof Dr of History D. Sturua, director of the GCP CC's Party History Institute, recounting the life and flamboyant exploits of the Georgian-born Armenian revolutionary Kamo (Simon Ter-Petrosyan) on the 100th anniversary of his birth. Kamo was an associate of Ioseb Dzhugashvili (Stalin) and other Georgian communists from early on, and later an apt pupil of Lenin. A master of disguises and undercover work, he set up illegal presses and distributed revolutionary literature, roamed Europe and the Middle East procuring weapons for the cause, and robbed banks to fill the revolution's coffers. For his deeds he was jailed repeatedly and sometimes confined in mental institutions, but escaped many times to resume his wild career. After Soviet rule was established in Georgia, he begged Lenin to send him on revolutionary missions to other countries--Sturua compares his ardor to that of Che Guevara in our own day.

## GEORGIAN LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTRY STARTS INDOCTRINATION EXPERIMENT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 21 May 1982 page 2 carries several items, prefaced by a 500-word editorial introduction, concerning an experiment inaugurated in the Light Industry Ministry to enhance all aspects of worker indoctrination in order to bring ideology closer to practice, improve discipline and morality, boost production, enhance quality, and the like. Similar efforts are also being made in the Agriculture Ministry system.

One 1000-word piece is a round table featuring Minister Gamtsebidze and his deputy E. Shetsiruli, who discuss the project in general, noting that an experimental indoctrination work section has been created, headed by N. Lekishvili (who also takes part in the discussion). The section will consist of executives as well as labor sociologists, psychologists, and other experts. More attention will be paid to work with individuals. This particular ministry was chosen as a "base" for the experiment because of the sector's generally low discipline, crime problems, and high labor turnover.

Deputy minister E. Shetsiruli's own 700-word piece gives a general outline of the experiment's purpose but no details.

## TBILISI LACKS FACILITIES TO 'KEEP KIDS OFF STREETS'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 25 May 1982 page 3 carries a 2100-word article by G. Andzhaparidze, head of the Student Youth Laboratory of the Georgian Komsomol CC's Republic Scientific-Methodology Center for the Study of Youth Problems, and G. Tetradze, senior methodologist in that laboratory, concerning Tbilisi's lack of adequate residential sports facilities and children's play areas, particularly in the burgeoning new apartment complex districts. One reason is that construction organizations and their clients are in too much of a hurry to get the project "delivered" and fail to ensure that social and consumer amenities are provided. In addition, microrayon councils, which should be in charge of supervising young people's and children's leisure time activities, are understaffed. As a result, children are in danger of being exposed to an unhealthy environment and bad influences "in the streets," and owing to lack of physical activity (hypodynamia) and excessive TV-watching, more and more young people suffer from tonsillitis, curvature of the spine, over-weight, and other disorders.

## GAPUROV GIVES AWARD TO AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 23 June carries on page one a 400-word report titled "For Shock Work". According to the article, M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, presented a banner and cash award to the Bayrum-Aliyskiy Rayon for its victory in the All-Union socialist competition. The rayon was given the award for "Increasing production and sale of fine-fiber raw cotton in 1981." In his speech, Gapurov said that he was sure the rayon's agricultural workers would continue to apply "the maximum effort" to fulfill the party's new food program.

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

PRISON CAMP UPRISING REPORTED--Fifteen prisoners were killed and 50 wounded in a Soviet labor camp when KGB units were brought into action in order to crush an uprising. Automatic weapons and armored vehicles were used, according to an underground newspaper recently reaching the West. The authorities have made great efforts to keep the incident secret. The uprising took place in the Pravieniskes Camp near Kaunas in Lithuania last July [1981] when tempers rose to a boiling point while all prisoners were being punished following the killing of a KGB informer. [Text] [Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 10 Jul 82 p 8]

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