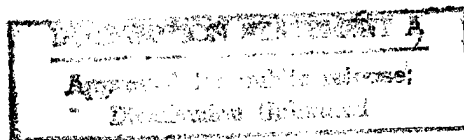


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JPRS 81043

14 June 1982



USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1263

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INTERNATIONAL

OFFICIAL HITS U.S. FOR OBSTRUCTING EUROPEAN TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 6 May 82 pp 1-2

[Article: "A U.S. Barrier"]

[Text] "It is known that the transportation system in Europe is experiencing ever greater difficulties in connection with the constantly growing scope of haulage, higher speed, and the demand for lessening the harmful effects of transport on the environment. Naturally, all this prompts the objective need for more extensive international cooperation in the field of transport," Vladimir Kudinov, chairman of the standing committee on Soviet participation in UN activities in the field of transport, told a correspondent of the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. Vladimir Kudinov had attended a session of the Inland Transport Committee of the UN Economic Commission for Europe.

"Among other questions, the session discussed the Soviet initiative for convening a European meeting at high level on co-operation in the field of transport," the interviewee said. "By putting forward this proposal, the Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that productive international cooperation will help to work out practical measures towards pooling the efforts of countries to more effectively solve the pressing problems of transport in Europe.

"The discussion at the committee's session has shown that the specific proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries on the promotion of international cooperation in Europe in the field of transport have evoked interest in a number of West European countries," Vladimir Kudinov went on to say. "However, the negative stand taken by the USA on any initiatives of the Soviet Union for developing normal economic relations and scientific and technical contacts with the West European countries renders impossible the solution of pivotal problems of European transport within the framework of the committee.

"Obviously under the pressure of Washington, some NATO countries did their utmost at the committee's session to prevent the committee from working out practical steps to put the Soviet initiative into effect," Vladimir Kudinov emphasised. "The stand taken by the US delegation at the session of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe reflects the desire to impede the process of further development of European cooperation.

(SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, May 6. Summary.)

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

W. EUROPEAN TRADE UNIONISTS IN BAKU--On 7 May, members of foreign trade union delegations, who had been in Moscow for the May Day celebrations, were received in Baku by the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, K.A. Khalilov. The group included Fenton Kennedy from Ireland, Alfred Lindner from Austria, Joaquim Pernau from the FRG, and "others." "Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary R.S. Kazyeva, Presidium Administrator of Affairs I. M. Akhundov and Azerbaijan Trade Unions Council secretary N. S. Fataliyev were present at the reception." [Summary] [AZERINFORM report in Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 8 May 82 p 1]

AFRICAN TRADE UNIONISTS IN ASHKHABAD--A group of trade unionists from Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and the Cape Verde Islands, who had been in Moscow for the May Day celebrations, were in Turkmenistan from 4 to 6 May. "O. Ovezgel'dyev, Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet chairman and Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences vice president, received the delegation." The delegation also met with Turkmen Trade Unions Council secretary E. V. Poltayeva. [Summary] [TURKMENINFORM report in Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 8 May 82 p 1]

LATIN AMERICAN TRADE UNIONISTS VISIT--A group of representatives of the trade union federations of Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico and El Salvador have been in Moscow, Tashkent and Kiev. The report quotes Domingo Gomez, secretary of the Association of Agricultural Workers of Nicaragua, and Antonio Gomez, member of the delegation of the Unifying Federation of Salvadoran Trade Unions, on their favorable impressions of the USSR. [Summary] [Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 12 May 82 p 3]

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NATIONAL

OBKOM SECRETARY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF FUTURE PARTY LEADERS

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 7, Apr 82 pp 27-32

[Article by V. Taratuta, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Vinnitskiy obkom: "A Guaranty of the Successful Activity of Leading Cadre"]

[Exerpt] Correctly selecting and indoctrinating leading cadre and objectively evaluating their capabilities and work is a profoundly moral task. Sometimes you see that an individual is striving to work better and is anxious about the sector entrusted to him; however, everything is not turning out for him. Then, it is very important to provide timely help and to give it a form which would not bind the director but would provide elbow-room for displaying initiative. Under our conditions, such a form of working with cadre as the departure of specially formed groups of responsible workers to the localities, is demonstrating its value. It is not new and has already been used before to a significant degree. However, we have recently managed to find a use for it at a qualitatively different level, a deeper and more concrete one.

The scale of such collective help is determined by the situation. I will cite the following example. On the whole, the Khmel'nitskiy Rayon has available good opportunities for its further economic and social development. However, they are still being realized with insufficient success. Naturally, we criticize the rayon's leaders, primarily the secretaries and members of the party rayon bureau for this. At the same time, we try to help them in every way possible and to enrich them with the missing experience as long as we see that the people are trying. Recently, a group of responsible workers from the party obkom and the oblispolkom and leading specialists from the oblast agricultural administration and a number of other organizations went there. After a careful study of the state of affairs on the spot, quite a few valuable recommendations were developed, part of which were effectively realized. In addition, based on the results of the work which was performed by the group, the party obkom directed the attention of the appropriate oblast organizations and departments to the necessity of providing broader help to the rayon. Of course, you will not solve with one stroke problems which have been accumulated for years. Therefore, there are still sufficient enough difficulties in Khmel'nitskiy Rayon today, but a trend to the better has been noticed.

It also happens this way. An individual works outstandingly; he is surrounded by honor and attention -- and, it would seem, deservedly. However, they move him to a more responsible post -- and he begins to look at his comrades in a haughty

manner and is more concerned about his own well-being than about the job. If such an individual is not corrected in a timely fashion, you will not avoid dissension in the collective. You see, it is no secret that a leader's business and moral qualities and his ability to unite the collective and create an atmosphere, which stimulates the work and social activity of the people, bring respect to him. All this is achieved by daily organizational and indoctrinational activity and by a deep knowledge of their needs and wants.

The forgetting of this truth invariably leads to the loss of authority by the leader and, as was pointed out above, to dissension in the collective. So it happened on the "Ukraina" Kolkhoz. V. A. Lanovik, its chairman, began to give himself airs and to move to the foreground not the kolkhoz interests but personal ones. Had the Kalinovskiy party raykom intervened in a timely fashion and put the presumptuous director in his place, it would have been possible to save him for the job. However, the time slipped by. It was necessary to institute party proceedings against him in the obkom bureau and to dismiss him from the position that he held.

The formation of a leading worker does not take place by itself. It is a complicated and multi-faceted process which requires unremitting attention and control on the part of party committees and primary party organizations. It is necessary to remember that -- in the absence of suitable demands -- a leader can gradually lose sharpness in evaluating the state of affairs, become complacent and decrease his creative activity. The reports of leading workers during party meetings; sessions of party bureaus and party committees at enterprises, construction projects, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes; and the plenums and bureaus of party raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms have proven themselves to be an effective way to improve the business and political activity of cadre and to maintain a spirit of criticism and self-criticism in their work.

Just as all the work with leading cadres, the hearing of reports is organized on a planned basis in our oblast party organization. However, let us point out that neither the party committees nor the primary party organizations strive to hear without fail all the leaders during some definite period of time. Primarily persons, against whom there are substantial claims, are selected for a hearing. The reports of those leaders, who are in general coping well with the entrusted task but who nevertheless are working below their capabilities, are also systematically discussed. The inclusion of a discussion of some official's report in the work plans of the party organizations obliges him to evaluate his activity in a critical manner. The preparation itself for the report, during which the work style and methods of the one being heard are thoroughly studied, has a great deal of indoctrinational significance.

The party committees are displaying a concern for having the hearing of reports take place in an exacting but benevolent atmosphere. The range of questions, on which leading cadre are accountable to the party organizations, is extremely broad. It depends both on the duty position of the worker and on the area of his activity. Experience convincingly testifies that the presentation of a report disciplines a leader and inspires him to renew his storehouse of knowledge and to conduct constant creative searches.

Such measures as united political days and Leninist Fridays serve to intensify the activity of the leading cadre, improve publicity in their work and strengthen their ties with the masses. Party, soviet, trade union, and economic organs regularly inform the workers about the results of their activity during a certain period, about the progress in carrying out decisions which had been adopted earlier, and about the implementation of suggestions and critical comments. During the reports and elections which have been held, about 500 criticisms were addressed to the bureau and secretariat of the party obkom, gorkoms and raykoms. All of them were examined and checked in a very careful manner; not one of them was neglected. Who if not the workers of the party apparat should set the example of a correct attitude toward criticism and of a complete carrying out of decisions which have been made!

The CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "On Further Improving the Control and Checking of Performance in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress" emphasizes that, in maintaining a Leninist style in work, the party regards the control and checking on performance as a tested method for improving the activity of party, soviet, and economic organs; for strengthening the organization and discipline in all links of the apparat; and for raising the responsibility of cadre for the work entrusted to them. In raising exactingness towards cadre, the party obkom, gorkoms and raykoms are trying to skillfully combine control, persuasion and help measures.

We have assigned ourselves the role of creating a situation in which the leading workers and communists would feel the need to share their thoughts and concerns openly in party committees, knowing that they would always receive business-like advice and the necessary support for useful undertakings. For example, the meetings and discussions of bureau members, party committee secretaries, department heads, and other responsible workers in the party apparat with representatives of the oblast, city, and rayon administration links and with the directors and specialists of enterprises, establishments, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses contribute to this. These discussions, which are conducted in a free and easy atmosphere, contribute to a fuller recognition of the personal qualities of the leaders and to the revelation of the various aspects of life in the collectives headed by them.

True, a picture is sometimes observed where the economic leaders literally besiege a party committee and go to the secretary with all their troubles. Of course, it is necessary to ask advice. However, they often ask questions which are current and everyday ones and which are appropriate for them themselves to solve. This happens because some party gorkoms and raykoms have taken upon themselves functions which are unusual for them. The economic executives are attempting to remove responsibility from themselves, sending solicitors to the secretary of the party committee. There is nothing to be done, it is necessary to also work with these visitors. The main thing, however, is to learn a lesson for the future for oneself, to understand that the meaning and purpose of party leadership does not allow substitutions for the soviet and economic organs.

The ability to critically evaluate a situation which is taking shape and to make a correct and independent decision is a quality which we are developing in the leading cadre of the oblast. It is possible to say that we have quite enough

indoctrinational work experience in this direction. One moment during the meeting of the oblast party-economic aktiv, which was held at the beginning of this year, is recalled, namely, the celebration in honor of the winners of the socialist competition on work results for the first year of the 11th Five-Year plan. Among the challenge prizes, which the best work collectives were awarded, was the prize named for F. A. Zhelyuk, a two-time Hero of Socialist Work. This is a special prize which imposes a high responsibility on its holders. Filipp Alekseyevich Zhelyuk is one of the pioneers of the kolkhoz movement in the country. For almost half a century, he was chairman in his native Timanovka, putting his whole soul into the development of agricultural production and the insuring of the people's professional and spiritual growth. He was one who indeed knew life very well, who was able to examine all its complexities, and who made bold and independent decisions! Books have been written and movies made of the management methods in the collective which he directed. Timanovka became a strong point for the Economics Institute of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences in developing rate setting and work payment documents on the kolkhozes of the forest-steppe zone of the Ukraine.

Concerned over continuity in leadership and the transfer and increasing of good traditions and valuable experience, we are doing everything so that F. A. Zhelyuk's ideas and thoughts will live and be multiplied in the deeds of his followers. It is necessary to say that we now have many of them. They are people who are different in their natures and in their approach to the solution of specific tasks. However, the main thing which they have in common is a creative enthusiasm, party principles, high exactingness towards themselves and others, a fervent love for people, and a tireless concern for their well-being and for the harmonious development of the production and social spheres.

The party has always devoted and is devoting increased attention to the social factors in the development of society and to the providing of a strict control over the fact that the resources for the social development of enterprises, cities and villages are used exactly as intended, completely and within the prescribed periods. It is impossible to develop production without the necessary concern for the development and improvement of the main productive force in society -- the individual. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out in his speech to the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress: "The concern for improving the workers' life is inseparably linked with the concern for developing the economy. It is impossible to ensure a growth in prosperity without the necessary development of production; at the same time, the development of production itself will take place more successfully when working and living conditions are better. This is an axiom of the socialist way of life. The more mature that our society becomes, the greater is the attention which we can and must devote to the everyday needs of the workers -- housing, food, services, health protection, and education -- everything which determines both well-being and the attitude of an individual".

The creation of favorable conditions for the people's highly productive work, healthy rest and professional and cultural growth is a question which the oblast party organization continually keeps in its field of view. We are steadfastly seeing to it that a concern for the working people is the daily moral norm of each leader; of each party, trade union and Komsomol organization; and of all soviet and economic organs.

We have consolidated our hold on the practice of conducting meetings of primary party organization secretaries and oblast administration link workers in those enterprises, kolkhoses and sovkholes where they arrive at success not "at any cost" but through a concern for the workers. There are quite a few of these in the oblast. Take the "Terminal" Plant whose collective is headed by Yu. F. Panov, a comparatively young director but one who has already proven himself in deeds, a member of the Leninskiy party raykom of Vinnitsa, and a deputy to the oblast Council of Peoples' Deputies. Skillfully relying on the party organization and the trade union and Komsomol aktiv, he copes with difficulties well (and they exist just as in any other enterprise) and tries to ensure the complete fulfillment of the plan. He sees the main reserve for achieving this to be in increased attention toward people. Along with well organized work to create housing and personal services conditions, a lot of attention in the enterprise is devoted to developing sports and raising the workers' cultural level. It is not surprising that the plant collective works rhythmically and fulfills its plans and obligations continuously.

In this connection, I would like to cite an example of a different type. The report of a director of a large association, which produces the latest items, was heard during one of the sessions of the party obkom bureau. The association is located -- so to speak -- on the crest of scientific and technical progress and its production is being expanded and up-dated all the time. Both the directors of the enterprise and the party organization have a taste for this. Questions concerning the people's way of life are moved to the background. Clearly, less has been done to expand housing assets and construct children's establishments than could and should have been done. It was necessary to thoroughly correct the directors of the association. Let us note that the lesson was beneficial for them.

In planning and organizing work with the leading cadre and in mobilizing them for the strict carrying out of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, our oblast party organization sees its duty to be persistent from now on in seeing to the mastery of a Leninist work style by all cadre -- a style in which the ability to get things done, discipline and efficiency are integrally combined with the striving for great goals. Today, such a goal is the greeting of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in a worthy manner and the ensuring of the complete carrying out of the increased socialist obligations which the oblast workers adopted in honor of this glorious jubilee.

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NATIONAL

IRKUTSK OBKOM SECRETARY REPORTS ON CURRENT PROBLEMS

Irkutsk VOSTOCHNO-SIBIRSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 82 p 2

[Information Item: "Fourth Plenum of the CPSU Oblast Committee"]

[Excerpts] As reported, recently there was a plenum of the Irkutsk obkom of the CPSU which discussed the question of "On Measures to Further Strengthen and Develop the Connections of Party Organizations With the Masses in the Light of the Demands of the 26th CPSU Congress." The First Secretary of the obkom N. V. Bannikov delivered a report on this question.

The examination of the suggestions, recommendations, and criticisms of the workers is a very important indicator of the effectiveness of the party organizations' connections with the masses. An attentive, interested, and businesslike attitude toward them, and the adoption of the appropriate decisions has a beneficial influence on deepening the feelings of being master in Soviet people and on a growth of their social activeness. And, on the contrary, when indifference and a formal bureaucratic attitude is permitted, this calls forth a negative reaction in collectives and undermines the authority of communists. Certain party organizations are not making the necessary demands upon economic leaders for their inefficient examination of workers' suggestions. Thus, the administration of the Baykal Cellulose and Paper Plant took a formal approach to a serious criticism at the trade union reports meeting regarding a sharp deterioration of production and labor discipline at the plant. The administration recorded in its measures only the general propositions: "Activate the Struggle Against Truancies," "Call the Attention of Leaders," and so forth. Unfortunately, the party committee showed no reaction at all to this.

Especial concern is being caused by the not isolated instances of bureaucratism and red-tape on the part of individual leading workers when they examine the legitimate needs and requests of the workers. These instances take place in the housing and municipal organizations of the ispolkoms of the rayon and city Soviets of People's Deputies of the cities of Irkutsk, Bratsk, Ust'-kut, and others when housing repairs and water and heat supplies are not taken care of on time, without the necessary attention to people and practical concern about them.

It is necessary to take the most principled approach to evaluating cases of the inattention and indifference of leaders and of officials with respect to the needs of people, and also criticism which comes from below. An attentive and interested examination of workers' letters and the organization of appointments for them by officials are a very important channel for strengthening the ties of party organizations with the workers and the population. The 26th Party Congress called especial attention to this.

Publicity is an important element in strengthening the ties of party organizations with the masses. Speaking at the October (1980) Plenum of the CC, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said that the reports of party committees to communists are, in essence, "their reports to the workers, and to the entire people. Publicity, and informing the masses about the party's activities is an immutable law for us."

Toward this end, there has to be a further improvement of intra-party information, and also an activation of appearances by party leaders in labor collectives with information about the activities of their party committees and about the course of the fulfillment of the party's and government's directives.

In summarizing everything that has been said about it, it is necessary to emphasize that the bureau of the obkom is seeking to achieve the kind of situation in which every party organization and party group becomes the genuine political nucleus of a collective.

The reporter then directed attention to the role and authority of leaders in a further strengthening and deepening of the ties with the masses. He recalled the decree of the CC CPSU on the work of the Udmurt obkom of the party with leading cadres in which it is noted that "leaders are obliged to look upon communist education, daily work with people, and a strengthening of the ties with the masses as a most important component part of their work and a necessary condition for the accomplishment of all tasks. Every leading worker has to be distinguished by the unity of his words and deeds, a high sense of principle and moral purity, concern for people, and a sensitive attitude toward the letters and applications of workers, and toward their opinions and suggestions. We have quite a few examples of how many leaders systematically have contact with their labor collectives, show practical concern for improving the living, working, and rest conditions of workers, take active part in information and propaganda work, and take account of the educational consequences of their decisions and actions. Roles are taken in the united political day which is held in the oblast once a month by 4,500 leaders. It is participated in by 300,000 workers. Leading workers take an active part in the days of the open letter, information conferences, question-and-answer evenings, and neighborhood meetings of the population, and also perform ideological planning. There are quite a few of those who combine in themselves the talents of a production organizer and an educator of people. It is now 20 years that the kolkhoz workers have been entrusting the leadership of the kolkhoz imeni the Paris Commune in Tulunskiy Rayon to the communist Nikolay Timofeyevich Romankevich--a deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, and a Hero of Socialist Labor. He extracts that folk wisdom

from the farmers, mechanization specialists, and milkmaids without which it is impossible to correctly lead, and he constantly brings them the living party truths about the affairs in the oblast and on the kolkhoz, and in the world and in the country. There has never been a case when Nikolay Timofeyevich waved off a criticism or a sensible piece of advice, when he did not support a good initiative, or when he did not give a very strict appraisal of the incorrect behavior of some worker. The kolkhoz's party organization supports the chairman in every way and in the accomplishment of many of the tasks of his farm's social and economic development.

There are quite a few such leaders in the oblast. They always feel the moral and political pulse of the life of their collectives, constantly appear before the workers with political reports, discussions, and information, and are attentive about the opinions, needs, and requirements of the workers.

However, it has to be said with all frankness that a number of party committees and organizations permit serious gaps in their work with cadres, and do not draw the necessary conclusions from cases of incorrect or unworthy behavior by individual communist leaders. Cases of violations of party and state discipline connected with abuses of one's official position for selfish ends can still be met with. They are expressed in distortions of the reporting on plan fulfillment and in the undeserved receipt of bonuses, in the illegal acquisition of materials for the construction of summer villas and garages, and in the buying and selling of automobiles. These violations cost the authority of our party and the strengthening of its ties with the masses too dearly.

Only a low level of exactingness and an unprincipled attitude toward cadres on the part of the Tayshet gorkom can explain the cases of a gross violation of party discipline and ethics and of work abuses which were committed by certain leaders of the city and its construction organizations. They illegally created a garage cooperative for 23 leading workers, and in building it used the materials, equipment, and machinery of construction organizations without making the necessary payment. Some of them committed machinations in buying and reselling automobiles with the extraction of non-labor income from this. With all of their actions they have inflicted serious damage upon the correct education of cadres. The newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA wrote about these violations completely correctly in the article "The Closed Circle."

After discussing the materials of a verification of this article, the bureau of the obkom of the CPSU expelled B. N. Rudkovskiy from the party and removed him from his position as chief of a construction and installation train. The Deputy Chairman of the Tayshet gorispolkom G. I. Vecherskiy has been removed from his position and expelled from the party. The former Inter-Rayon Procurator R. Z. Salimov has been called to strict party responsibility and has now been released from his position as procurator of the city of Usol'ye-Sibirskoye. The Chairman of the gorispolkom A. V. Babenko has received a strict party reprimand.

At the 26th Party Congress, and in the well-known decree of the CC CPSU on ideological work the practical ways have been indicated for improving the quality and effectiveness of this work, and strengthening party influence on a further growth of the consciousness, ideological tempering, class consciousness, and moral maturity and reliability of the workers and, especially, of the youth. What is required here is the reorganization of many sectors of ideological work and a radical turn by it toward the accomplishment of new practical tasks and the establishment of the unity of word and deed in all of the spheres of social practice.

Recently the content of many classes in political studies, lectures, reports, political information items, newspaper correspondence, television and radio broadcasts, and cultural and educational measures has become more topical and more connected with life and practice. An improvement in the quality of information and propaganda work is being ensured by the wider participation in it of economic specialists and scientific and cultural figures. In order to strengthen ideological and political work in small collectives, special propaganda groups are being created in the gorkoms and raykoms. A number of city and rayon party committees, especially Angarskiy, Padunskiy, Kuytunskiy, Slyudyanskiy, and Leninskiy are working in a profound and purposeful way on studying and forming public opinion.

The party committees and organizations are consistently effecting an overall approach in their work with people. However, the instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress on the reorganization of ideological work are still being realized slowly, while a radical turn in ideological educational work, as is demanded by the CC CPSU, toward the accomplishment of the key tasks and problems of present-day social practice has not yet occurred. In the system of party and Komsomol studies and of the mass forms of propaganda the instances of the separation of the study of Marxist-Leninist theory and of the policies of the CPSU from the practice of communist construction are not isolated ones. An economic education does not always foster the development in cadres of economic thinking, and an improvement in economic indicators.

In information and propaganda work there continues to be a fear of openly putting important questions up for discussion, and a tendency to smooth over and bypass unresolved problems and sharp questions and to be silent about the shortcomings and difficulties which exist in real life.

Recently a team of the propaganda section of the CC CPSU noted serious shortcomings in the work with people. Thus, at a united political day in the collective of the Bratsk Heating Equipment Plant the workers raised such elementary questions as the poor work of the dining room, late supplies of special milk and special clothing, bad roads, unsatisfactory work on improving the territory, and others which reflect an insufficient concern by the administration for the needs of the workers. Incidentally, these matters had been brought up before with the leaders, political information offices, and agitators, and were well-known to the plant director P. K. Samusenko and the secretary of the party committee V. I. Shapovalov, but timely practical measures were not taken.

The agencies of propaganda and agitation and of cultural and educational work are still doing poor work on increasing the party convincingness and emotional expressiveness in the propaganda of our Soviet way of life, and revealing the heroics of our days and the greatness of the Soviet man--the man of labor. We have quite a few lecturers, propagandists, political information officers, and agitators who in characterizing the social and moral values of Soviet reality and the Soviet man make use only of naked statistical data and percentages and names.

The press, television, and radio are still being slow in reorganizing the content of their work in order to become in fact, as was demanded by the 26th CPSU Congress, a genuine rostrum of party and public opinion. In the oblast newspapers and local press and on television and radio there there appear ideologically faceless and publicistically groundless materials which do not touch and do not excite the minds and hearts of people, and do not help with their spiritual mobilization for great deeds.

Ideologists are obliged to find their place and clearly define their functions in the realization of the food program and the development of the fuel and energy complex, in improving production efficiency and the quality of work, carrying out the strictest regimen of economy, and in work with leading cadres.

Party committees and organizations and ideological institutions have to bring the content of the speech by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 17th Trade Union Congress to the consciousness of all of the workers.

Special emphasis has to be put on the ever-growing role of the branch sections of the party committees in ideological educational work, in improving the quality and effectiveness of competition and economic education, and in strengthening labor discipline and introducing advanced experience. Incidentally, the branch sections of the party obkom have not yet overcome a purely economic tilt in their work.

The reporter then emphasized that the entire political system of Soviet society is secured by wide and effective ties between the party and the workers. A paramount role here belongs to the Soviets of People's Deputies which, under the leadership of the party, accomplish important tasks of economic and cultural construction and of improving the people's well-being.

Last year 32,000 meetings with reports by deputies were held with 2 million voters present at them. This was a large and useful dialogue between the representatives of Soviet power and the workers during the process of which the voters received information about the work of the soviets, replies to many questions that agitate them, and during which they expressed themselves on urgent problems.

At the same time, there are shortcomings and omissions in the work of the soviets. Above all, work to carry out the orders of voters is poorly conducted. Of 7,402 orders adopted for execution by the local soviets, to date only 80 percent

has been fulfilled. Some of the orders have not been fulfilled because of the irresponsibility of officials and the low demands made upon them by the ispolkoms.

In order to further increase the role of the soviets in the development of the labor and public activeness of the workers and in improving their well-being, it is necessary to make a wider practice of reports by the ispolkoms and their departments, and receptions of voters by deputies directly in labor collectives, to hold meetings with the population at their places of residence on the problems of services, and to increase efficiency in the execution of voters' orders and in the examination of complaints and statements.

The communist party carries out and develops its ties with the workers through such a mass public organization as the trade unions.

Speaking at the 17th Congress, L. I. Brezhnev gave a high evaluation to the activities of the trade unions in involving the workers in the construction of communism, improving the working and living conditions of each individual worker, and protecting his rights and increasing his well-being.

The trade unions have an enormous role in developing nationwide socialist competition, developing the movement for a communist attitude toward labor, strengthening labor discipline, developing rationalization and inventions, and carrying out the strictest regimen of economy. The trade unions make wide use of such an effective form of enlisting the workers in the management of production as the constantly operating production conferences. At the present time there are 1,790 of them operating in the oblast with more than 70,000 people of whom 41,000 are workers participating in them.

However, a number of trade union organizations are not exercising an effective influence on the growth of the labor and public activeness of the workers, do not show the necessary concern for improving their working, living, and rest conditions, and exercise poor control over absolute compliance with labor and housing law.

At many enterprises the trade union committees and organizations and economic executives, and, among them, the oblast administration and obkom of the agricultural workers' trade union, the "Irkutsklesstroy" Trust and the "Khrebtovoles" Association and "Irkutskgidrolizprom" Association and others do poor work on the organization of competition, do not conduct organizational work on the technical and economic and political organizational ensuring of the fulfillment of socialist commitments, and permit major shortcomings in publicity for and the summing up of the results of competition.

The trade unions committees and organizations of the oblast are not making full use of their rights in the distribution of housing with the result that abuses and gross violations are committed here, which, naturally, gives rise to just complaints from the workers.

NATIONAL

OBKOM SECRETARY ON MORAL FAILINGS OF CERTAIN COMMUNISTS

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 7, Apr 82 pp 20-26

[Article by S. Medunov, first secretary of the Krasnodarskiy CPSU kraykom: "The Vanguard Role of the Communist"]

[Excerpt] The facts testify that displays of a lack of discipline and irresponsibility primarily arise where the primary party organization does not take a truly principled position in the struggle against shortcomings and where criticism and self-criticism are not held in high esteem. This situation sometimes takes shape in places. Attempts to silence criticism and to gloss over existing shortcomings are being encountered. The reasons for this are varied: the desire to create an appearance of well-being and to strengthen one's imaginary authority. It is important for primary party organizations to give a highly principled rating to such cases and display a Bolshevik implacability towards shortcomings.

For example, A. Filatov, the director of the "Bol'shevik" Sovkhoz in Tikhoretskiy Rayon, and A. Lutay, the party committee secretary, have been repeatedly subjected to criticism both at party meetings and at bureau sessions because of their lack of attention toward the development of such a branch as animal husbandry. They agreed with the criticism and asserted that they would take the necessary steps; however, the matter did not go beyond the assertion. The communists acted correctly when they declared a severe party punishment on them. They were dismissed from the positions which they held.

Recently, the Philistine yearning for private ownership acquisition has appeared in some people, including individual communists. The perverted notion about genuine life values leads to ideological and moral degeneration and incites abuses of one's service position. Thus, A. Chistyakov, the former manager of the "Sevkavpishcheremstroymentazh" Trust, who had a comfortable three-room apartment for a family of three people, displayed dishonesty and replaced it. He began to erect a dacha for himself using the trust's construction materials. His subordinates: T. Gukasyan -- the trust's chief engineer, N. Antipov -- chairman of the construction committee, and several other communists followed his "example".

Of course, they were punished in a party way and dismissed from the positions which they held. A communist cannot be two people" one for himself and the other for society. The requirement for a communist's ideological purity and responsibility

must be supplemented with the requirement for moral purity. One cannot allow party members to become covered with narrow-minded tinsel and be infected with consumer attitudes and the desire for enrichment. One must remember that they bring a great deal of harm to our entire party by these actions.

Following up the activity of the administration (a right primary organizations have been given) is an important means for indoctrinating cadre and for creating an atmosphere of high responsibility and exactingness in work collectives. There are quite a few good tried and tested control forms in the practices of the kray's party organizations. I would like to dwell on the work of the commissions for checking on the administration's activity. It is pointed out in the recently adopted CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "On the Commissions of the Primary Party Organizations for Exercising a Check on the Administration's Activity and Over the Work of the Apparatus" that the commissions help party committees and party bureaus to efficiently detect shortcomings, see to their elimination, develop the initiative and high principles of the communists and criticism and self-criticism, and correctly indoctrinate cadres.

About 7,000 of these commissions, which unite more than 20,000 communists, are operating in the Kray. The participation of party members and candidates in the follow-up work of the party organizations increases their responsibility for the situation in the work collectives. As a rule, their efforts are concentrated on a deep study of the state of affairs in the decisive sectors and on the revealing and effective elimination of shortcomings.

Based on the tasks assigned by the Central Committee, we consider it very important to see to it that conscientious and highly principled communists are selected for these commissions, that they sharply pose questions concerning the elimination of the detected shortcomings, that they are not led by the administration when it acts incorrectly, and that they firmly follow the party line.

We have quite a few examples of such purposeful work by communist members of the commissions. Let us take the commission for the quality of produced items, which was created in the primary party organization of the "Krasnodarskiy ZIP" Production Association. There are seven party members on it. V. Bushuyev, a highly principled communist and one of the experienced fitters, heads it. Each case of a violation of the production process and of the production of poor quality items becomes an object of the commission's attention. The commission enlists the workers and specialists in the follow-up and achieves solutions for important production questions with the support of the party committee. For example, blanks for instrument casings were being made with low quality in the blanking shop. The commission made a careful check and established the reasons for the trouble. It seemed that the raw material, which was arriving in the shop, did not meet the specifications. The commission material was discussed at a session of the party committee, after which the association's administration created an incoming control service and raised its requirements on the material which was arriving in the shop and on the observance of production processes. All this permitted the production of defective items to be completely eliminated.

As is seen from this example, the main thing is that the party committee direct the work of the commissions, constantly direct their activity and develop and support the initiative of the activists who are on them. With such help, the work usually goes without a hitch.

One of the most important tasks of the party organizations is the formation of an active vital position and high moral qualities in communists and all the workers. Ideological, political and indoctrinational work is directed toward this. The CPSU kraykom, party gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations are seeing to it that each communist tirelessly masters Marxist-Lennist theory and wages a resolute struggle against any demonstrations of bourgeois ideology, against the remnants of a private ownership psychology, against religious prejudices, and against other negative phenomena which are foreign to our society.

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NATIONAL

CPSU DECREE ON COMMISSIONS FOR PARTY CONTROL

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 6, Mar 82 pp 13-16

[CPSU Decree: "On the Primary Party Organization Commissions To Exercise Control Over the Activities of the Administration and the Work of the Apparatus"]

[Text] The CC CPSU notes that in the light of the statements by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev regarding the necessity for a fuller and better use by the primary party organizations of their right to control the activities of the administration, the work of the commissions being created by them for this purpose is of great importance. As experience shows, with the help of the commissions the party organizations exercise control over the activities of the administration or the work of the apparatus in carrying out party and government directives, and observing Soviet laws in a more concrete and well-directed manner. The commissions helped the party committees and party bureaus to rapidly discover shortcomings, achieve their elimination, develop the initiative and sense of principles of communists and criticism and self-criticism, and to correctly educate cadres.

For the purpose of making the tasks, rights, and duties of the commissions more precise and of improving the direction of their work by the party committees and party organizations, a Statute on the Primary Party Organization Commissions for the Control of the Activities of the Administration and the Work of the Apparatus has been approved (attached).

The CC of the communist parties of the union republics, the kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms of the party are to make efforts in accordance with the Statute to activate the work of the primary party organization commissions for the control of administration activities and apparatus work. Especial importance is to be given to the creation at enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, institutions, organizations, and departments of commissions on the most important issues of improving production and management. The commissions have the task of ensuring an even greater proximity between party work and the practical affairs of economic and social development, the cultivation in leading cadres and ordinary workers of a high degree of responsibility for the affairs in their collectives, and the observance of general state interests.

It is to be ensured that the commissions have elected to them conscientious and principled communists, basically from among ordinary workers, kolkhoz

workers, and specialists for whom it can be vouched that they, using Lenin's words, will not take words on faith, will not say words against their consciences, and will fear no struggle for the achievement of a serious goal. The practice of being silent about the work of the commissions at the report and election party meetings which occurs in individual party organizations is regarded as incorrect. Periodic reporting and the evaluation of the commissions' work in the party organizations is to be ensured. Party organizations are to be provided with help in organizing the work of the commissions, training their members, and systematically controlling and directing the commissions' activities.

The editorial boards of party newspapers and periodicals are to systematically treat the work of the commissions. The Academy of Social Sciences at the CC CPSU is to generalize the work experience of the party organization commissions in the various branches of the economy and, together with Politizdat, to publish these materials.

STATUTE

On the Primary Party Organization Commissions For Control Over the Activities of the Administration and the Work of the Apparatus

For the purpose of increasing the role and responsibility of the primary party organizations for the implementation of party policy and decisions, of a fuller realization of the right of control which is granted them by the CPSU By-Laws, an improvement of the party direction of the development of the economy, science, and culture and of the education of people, and also of a further expansion of intra-party democracy, the development of criticism and self-criticism and of the initiative and self-directed activities of communists, there may be formed from CPSU members and candidate members:

in the party organizations of industry, transportation, communications, construction, material and technical supply, trade, public catering, municipal and domestic services, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises, planning organizations, designing bureaus, scientific research institutes, educational institutions, cultural and educational and medical institutions--commissions for the control of administration activities;

in the party organizations of ministries, state committees, and other central and local government and economic institutions and departments--commissions for the control of the work of the apparatus in carrying out party and government directives and observing Soviet laws.

Tasks of the Party Organization Commissions, Their Rights and Duties

1. With the help of the commissions the primary party organizations carry out systematic control over the fulfillment of the decisions of the Communist Party and Soviet government, and of the economic and social development plans.

The commissions, together with all of the communists who are members of the given primary party organization, have the task of thoroughly promoting the implementation of the party's most important directive aimed at increasing the efficiency of the economy and at its intensification. Their task is to seek the maximum use of reserves and possibilities for accelerating scientific and technological progress, increasing labor productivity, increasing the production and improving the quality of output, ensuring the economical expenditure of material, financial, and labor resources, improving the planning and management of the economy, and improving the style and methods of the economic leadership.

The work of the commissions is directed toward the accomplishment of the tasks facing labor collectives. They have to notice and support everything that is new and progressive in time, delve into the questions of the placement and education of cadres, and of an improvement of the working and living conditions of people, keep a watch over strict compliance with state, planning, and production discipline, increase the responsibility of workers for their work, develop the initiative and sense of principle of communists, resolutely oppose slovenliness, mismanagement, extravagance, greed, and aim at the state's cost, and wage an uncompromising struggle against instances of an unconscientious attitude toward the performance of duties, bureaucratism and red tape, deception, local favoritisms, and a narrowly departmental approach.

The commissions work under the direction of the party committees, party bureaus, and primary party organization secretaries.

2. The primary party organizations may create permanent and temporary commissions for the control of administration activities and apparatus work. Proceeding from concrete conditions and the character and importance of the tasks which are being accomplished by a given enterprise, production association (combine), sovkhoz, kolkhoz, institution, organization, or department, the primary party organizations independently determine at which work sectors there should be commissions.

3. The commissions have to make a systematic and profound study of the state of affairs and of the reasons for shortcomings, rapidly provide information about this to the party committee, party bureau, and to the leadership of the enterprise, production association, kolkhoz, sovkhoz, organization, institution, or department, and, jointly with them, take measures to improve matters. Basing themselves on the support of the public and of the broad aktiv, the commission members have to raise questions regarding the elimination of shortcomings in a principled and sharp manner, must not be led about by the administration when the latter is acting incorrectly, and with their personal participation make efforts to see to it that work once begun is brought to a conclusion.

When necessary, the party committees and party bureaus submit questions raised by the commissions for discussion by party meetings, and meetings of workers, kolkhoz workers, and employees.

With regard to those leaders who do not eliminate shortcomings discovered by the commissions in good time, the party organizations take measures of party influence. In necessary cases, the primary party organizations seek assistance from rayon, city, okrug, oblast, kray, and republic party, government, and economic agencies. If the proper measures are not taken locally in accordance with signals from the primary party organization, the latter addresses itself directly to the CC CPSU or the USSR Council of Ministers.

4. The leaders of enterprises, production associations, organizations, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, educational institutions, institutions, and departments have to provide thorough assistance to the commissions in the performance of their work, make available to them the necessary materials and data on questions of interest to them, inform them objectively of the state of affairs, examine the proposals of the commissions in due haste, and take measures in time to eliminate shortcomings discovered by them.

The commissions may not intervene in the day-to-day activities of the administration, annul, or issue any administrative regulations. They have the task of promoting with their activities an increase in the authority and influence of leaders, a better execution of their orders and regulations, and the strengthening of labor and production discipline.

5. In those cases when shortcomings discovered by the commissions are a consequence of the poor work of other collectives, the party organizations may inform the party organizations of these collectives which are obliged to take the necessary measures and respond with all due haste regarding the essence of the matter.

Procedure for Commission Formation and Reporting

6. The commissions are formed, as a rule, by party meetings or conferences for the period of the term of office of the party committee or party bureau. In necessary cases, the party meetings may, during the reporting period, create new or review the membership of existing commissions.

In the large primary party organizations of the enterprises, production associations, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other organizations, institutions, and departments commissions may also be formed on concrete vitally important issues in the party organizations of productions, shops, sectors, teams, livestock sections, departments, divisions, laboratories, faculties, and so forth.

The size and personnel composition of the commissions is determined in relation to the amount and character of their work. Commission elections are by open voting. The commission membership includes members and candidate members of the CPSU--basically, workers, kolkhoz workers, and specialists. Communists whose jobs make them responsible for the state of affairs in a sector where a commission is being created should not be recommended for its membership.

The commissions report on their activities at the report and election party meetings or conferences, and, in addition, no less than once a year to a general

meeting of communists, and to the party committee or party bureau. In all of these cases the work of the commissions is evaluated and the directions of their activities are determined.

7. Commissions at defense enterprises and in production associations, organizations, institutions, and departments are created on the basis of general principles. Their activities have to be in full accord with the demands of secrecy and exclude any possibility of revealing a state secret.

8. In small primary party organizations control over administration activities or apparatus work is carried out, as a rule, under the leadership of the secretary by all of the communists of the organization. In labor collectives where there are no party organizations, the functions of control and of informing party agencies regarding violations of state discipline and other shortcomings are carried out, within the rights granted them, by trade union and Komsomol organizations, and people's control posts and groups, as is provided for by the existing regulations on the work of trade union organizations and people's control agencies, and also by the CPSU By-Laws with regard to the Komsomol.

9. The party committees and party bureaus have to ensure the coordination of the commissions' work, as of other forms of party control, with the work of the public control agencies existing in the trade unions, Komsomol organizations, and people's control groups and posts, seek the participation in control of the broad masses of workers, and devote constant attention to the publicizing and effectiveness of control. Party control has to be organized in such a way that a duplication of checks is eliminated, departmental control is not substituted for, and the administration of production collectives, organizations, institutions, and departments is not distracted from the performance of its immediate functions.

10. In carrying out the daily direction of the primary party organizations, the party raykoms and gorkoms and their appropriate departments center their attention on the work of the commissions to control administration activities and apparatus work. Attributing especial importance to increasing the responsibility and sense of principle of communists who are elected commission members, and of teaching them the skills of control work, the local party committees have to keep a watch on the correct formation of the composition of the commissions, and the direction of their work, systematically generalize the results of their checks, organize the instruction of commission members, support their initiative, protect them in necessary cases against persecution, and increase the authority of those communists who in deeds help the primary organizations to carry out their right of controlling administration activities and apparatus work.

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CSO: 1800/509

NATIONAL

RECOVERY OF RUSSIAN CULTURAL ITEMS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES PROMPTS LETTERS

[Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 May 1982 carries on p 13 six letters from Soviet scholars totalling 6,000 words. The letters welcome the recovery of Russian cultural items now held in foreign countries by Russian emigres and others and describe current Soviet interest in acquiring additional material.

CURRENT SOVIET DEFINITIONS OF SECULARIZATION, ATHEIZATION

[Editorial Report] Moscow FILOSOFSKIYE NAUKI in Russian No 3, May-June 1982, carries on pp 38-44 a 5500-word article titled "The Relationship of the Terms 'Secularization' and 'Atheization'" by S. Sh. Muslimov. According to the article, 'secularization' refers to the process by which religion loses influence on society and the individual; and 'atheization' to the process by which society and the individual positively assert the values of atheism. In addition, the article provides a bibliographic review of recent Soviet literature on this question.

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RECENT PARTY DECISIONS ON JOURNALISTS SURVEYED

[Editorial Report] Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 5, May 1982, carries on pp 47-59 a 10,000-word article titled "On Party Leadership of the Preparation and Training of Journalist Cadres in Contemporary Circumstances" by A. T. Gavrilov. The article describes the decisions of the Party Central Committee and Soviet government concerning journalism and journalists since the early 1970s.

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CSO: 1800/636

NATIONAL

ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES HOLD CENTRAL ASIAN CONFERENCE IN KAZAKHSTAN

[Editorial Report] Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII in Russian No 4, Apr 82, on pages 116-118 describes a conference on "The Progressive Role of Russia Regarding the Historical Fate of the Peoples of Kazakhstan" held from 28-30 September 1981 in Alma-Ata in honor of the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary unification with Russia. D.A. Kunayev attended the USSR and KaSSR Academies of Sciences joint conference, which was opened by USSR Academy of Sciences Vice President P.N. Fedoseyev. Academician I.I. Mints criticized bourgeois falsifications of the history of Kazakhstan's unification with Russia. The conference had four main sessions: (1) Historical Preconditions for the Unification of the Peoples of Kazakhstan and Central Asia With Russia; (2) Unification of the Peoples of Kazakhstan and Central Asia With Russia and Its Progressive Meaning; (3) Great October--Turning Point in the Historical Development of Kazakhstan and Central Asia; and (4) Friendship of Peoples and the Economic and Cultural Flowering of Kazakhstan and Central Asia." Academicians and corresponding members from Moscow, Novosibirsk, Ufa, Tashkent, Ashkhabad, Frunze, Alma-Ata, Dushanbe and Sverdlovsk, etc attended.

CSO: 1830/360

NATIONAL

CRITIC DEFENDS LITERARY RESOLUTION

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 21 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Vasiliy Novikov: "The Main Direction: In Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the Decree of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (of Bolsheviks) 'On the Reconstruction of Literary and Artistic Organizations'"]

[Excerpts] Fifty years have passed since the day of the decree of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (of Bolsheviks) "On the Reconstruction of Literary and Artistic Organizations", which was adopted on 23 April 1932. From the height of the great achievements of Soviet culture of mature socialism, the historic significance of this document is distinctly visible. The decree of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (of Bolsheviks) was prepared by the whole course of the transformations which had been accomplished in the Land of the Soviets and signified a new stage in the development of Soviet literature.

Sovietologists of all colors, beginning with G. Struve, M. Eastman, E. Brown, and ending with H. Yermolayev as shown in the book "Ideologicheskaya bor'ba i literatura" [The Ideological Struggle and Literature] by A. Belyayev, attempt to represent the decree of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (of Bolsheviks) "On the Reconstruction of Literary and Artistic Organizations" as an action which destroyed the free development of various directions in Soviet literature in the 1920's and led to the unification of artistic creativity, to the decline of literature in the 1930's. This point of view is not only preconceived and does not correspond with objective reality, but is also oversimplified and dogmatic; it distorts the very essence of the dialectically complex artistic process which has taken place in our country in a crisis period, when Soviet literature gathered new strength.

Those who know the history of Soviet literature can say with an open heart: The artistic energy accumulated during the previous period (1917-1932), multiplied many times during the 1930's and found not simply a free way out of the creative blind alleys and labyrinths at times artificially created by different groups, but obtained a creative base in the person of a new hero, the builder of socialism, and began to manifest itself strongly in all types of creativity--in prose, poetry, drama, cinema, painting and sculpture. During the 1930's unique types of the novel and epic poem were created, celebrating a new stage in the development of the art of socialist realism not only in Soviet, but also in world literature

("The Life of Klim Samgin" by M. Gorki, "And Quiet Flows the Don" by M. Sholokhov, "The Road to Calvary" by A. Tolstoy). Poetry was enriched by new types of lyric-epic poems ("The Death of a Pioneer Girl" by E. Bagritskiy, "The Magic Land of Muraviya" by A. Tvardovskiy, "Immortality" by M. Bazhan). Along with heroic-popular dramas ("The Destruction of a Squadron" by A. Korneychuk, "An Optimistic Tragedy" by V. Vishnevskiy, "Partisans" by K. Krapiva), lyrical dramas appeared which pointedly raised questions about communist morality ("Mashen'ka" by A. Afinogenov, "Tanya" by A. Arbuzov, "The Girls of Our Country" by I. Mikitenko). In cinematographic art films were created which became the classics of socialist realism: "Chapayev", the trilogy about Maksim, "Lenin in October", "Lenin in 1918", "The Deputy of the Baltic", "We from Kronshtadt", and "A Member of the Government".

In the 1930's, as never before, artistic creativity was saturated with the energy of creation, drew its subjects from the very depth of life, took types from the turbulent events, was enraptured by the mass labor heroism, and drew pictures of new construction projects. But in so doing art never lost perspective. It conveyed the victorious march of history. And significant works were created on subjects of the present in Soviet literature ("Virgin Soil Uplifted" by M. Sholokhov, "Gvadi Bigva" by L. Kiacheli, [Sot'] by L. Leonov, "Energy" by F. Gladkov, and "People from an Out-of-the-Way-Place" by A. Malyshevskiy). The enthusiastic depiction of new phenomena, and the enthusiasm of the popular masses was combined with a stern realism, with the exposure of the sharpest conflicts and difficulties which the Soviet people had to overcome in order to construct the powerful industrial giants and to move individual peasant agriculture onto the rails of collective development. The 1930's saw the establishment of many fruitful traditions of Soviet literature, which developed during the years of the Great Patriotic War and in our time. And the most important one of them is the attention to the new man, who--in reconstructing the world--simultaneously reconstructed his own nature. The new hero, ordinary in his distinctiveness and majestic at the same time, as the epoch was majestic which he embodied, rose before the eyes of his contemporaries. Such a figure was for our generation N. Ostrovskiy's Pavel Korchagin. New artistic thinking gained a foothold in the country. Art obtained new picturesque forms. It became a symbol of the new world. The new world view became the property of the majority of writers and artists. Creative work broadly encompassed the life of the people and was diverse. Along with the dynamic prose of V. Katayev, "Time, Forward!", K. Paustovskiy's lyrical stories, "Kara-Bugaz" and "The Kolchis", which capture the beauty of the feelings, the spring-like transparency and expressiveness of the Russian language. The majority of works were permeated by the romantic of creation, and the clear song of victors gaily rang out over the land.

M. Gorki saw the historical significance of the First All-Union Congress of Soviet Writers, first of all, in the fact that the Congress demonstrated the victory of Bolshevism on the ideological as well as the organizational level. The writers unanimously, including those who earlier considered themselves as "vacillating", "acknowledged Bolshevism as the single militant leading idea in creative work, in painting in short". M. Gorki said: "... henceforth the concept 'non-party writer' becomes merely a formal concept, inwardly everyone of us feels like a real member of the Leninist party, which so splendidly and opportunely showed its trust in the honor and work of the non-party writers through the authorization of the all-union congress.

No less important an indicator of the victory of Bolshevism was the fact that Soviet literature appeared at the First Congress of Soviet Writers as all-union literature. This testified to the correctness of the Leninist nationality policy conducted by the party. This policy led to the flourishing of national literatures and to the growing might of all of its national detachments.

The process of the accelerated development of the national literatures, including the newly-written ones, and the formation of Soviet literature as a multi-national literature began from the first years of Soviet power. On the basis of rich factual material this is convincingly revealed in the six-volume "A History of Soviet Multi-National Literature", prepared by the Institute of World Literature imeni A. M. Gor'kiy. The fact is that literally within a decade and a half socialism was victorious in the Land of the Soviets and determined also the accelerated process of the unity, the strengthening of friendly relations, the mutual enrichment and mutual influence of Soviet multi-national literatures.

A picture of the swift development of contemporary multi-national literature is presented in the works of L. Timofeyev, G. Lomidze, L. Novichenko, Ch. Guseynov, V. Ozerov, M. Parkhomenko, and Yu. Surovtsev. It is important to emphasize that the formation of a single multi-national Soviet literature is a dynamic, many-sided, and complex process. The common concept of the beauty and the ideological-moral grandeur of the Soviet way of life did not appear in our literatures all at once, out of the foam of the sea, like Aphrodite (if we turn even to the history of Russian, Ukrainian, Georgian and Armenian literatures--i. e., literatures which have a centuries-long history). Years of struggle were required, the common efforts of the most revolutionary, most talented and most Marxist-thinking writers, in order to overcome the influence of the old prejudices of national exclusiveness and national narrow-mindedness and affirm international ideals. This was the subject of a brilliant talk at the First All-Union Congress of Soviet Writers by Ye. Charents, who perceived in internationalism the participation in the culture common to all mankind: "I am happy and feel a part of the most advanced current of mankind, thanks to the fact that the October Revolution removed from the spiritual field of my vision this pitiful chimera of national self-limitations."

The poeticization of the new hero, the profound understanding of the beauty of the new human relations and communist morality--the highest measure of human achievement--all of this determined the pathos of the basic works of our literature. And, naturally, as the result of the flowering of creative work in every national literature, on the basis of its fruitful soil, taking into account the traditions and national peculiarities, socialist realism, which was acknowledged at the First All-Union Congress of Soviet Writers as the single method of all of Soviet literature, arose and gained a foothold. In spite of any conjectures of the "Sovietologists", socialist realism was not "invented", "imposed", or "decreed" by anyone. It arose before the revolution in the creative work of Gorki, Ivan Franko, M. Kotsyubinskiy, A. Akopyan, and Yan Raynis, and it became firmly established as the common method in the Soviet multi-national literature in the 1930's. It was Gorki who revealed the great humane and international meaning of socialist realism: "Socialist realism confirms existence as deed, as creative work, the goal of which is the uninterrupted development of the most valuable individual abilities of man thanks to his victory over the forces of nature, thanks to his health and longevity, thanks

to the great fortune of living on the earth, which, in conformity with continuous growth of his requirements, he wants to treat entirely as a beautiful dwelling of mankind, united in one family." Free of any touch of dogmatism and schematic definitions, this determination of socialist realism given by Gorki, as a true compass, directs the creative efforts of all progressive writers in the world toward a great and noble goal--towards communism!

How can socialist realism in that case paralyze the will of the artist? All creative people know by experience that precisely socialist realism, which has led many Soviet writers to great discoveries, allows everyone who aspires to the summits of humanism to display their talent in the sphere of creative work in which he feels most capable and strongest. It is on this basis that the artistic diversity of the art of socialist realism arises which is usually compared to a flowering garden. Artistic variety is a natural, organic, and spontaneous quality of the art of socialist realism.

8970

CSO: 1800/573

NATIONAL

NEW BOOK ON POST-1917 RUSSIAN EMIGRATION PRAISED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Apr 82 p 4

[Review by Yu. Belyayev, candidate in historical sciences of book "Agoniya Belay Emigratsii" [The Agony of the White Emigration] by L. K. Shkarenkov, "Mysl'," Moscow, 1981]

[Text] The book by the Moscow historian L. Shkarenkov is by genre a scholarly monograph, but it will be greeted with interest by wide reading circles. The subject of the study--the fate of the Russian post-revolutionary emigration--can hardly leave anyone indifferent.

The author does not oversimplify the complexity of the problems posed in the book. On the one hand, the Russian emigration was a complex non-homogeneous political and social phenomenon which drew into itself hundreds of thousands of human fates, and, on the other, its ideological bankruptcy and political agony was a consequence, to use the words of F. Engels which were said by him about the counter-revolutionary emigration in general, of the influence of "inevitable historical conditions which people do not wish to understand." Showing how in the emigration "disillusionment follows upon disillusionment," the author convincingly proves his thesis that the verdicts of history are not reviewed.

A large amount of archival material has been put into scholarly circulation for the first time, and this is entirely understandable: This book is the first in our historical science study of the life and activities of the post-revolutionary emigration, a study which is important and very instructive.

2959

CSO: 1800/517

REGIONAL

LENIN PLAY SUGGESTS NEED FOR IDEOLOGICAL FLEXIBILITY

Pravda Reviews Lenin Play

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by N. Potapov]

[Text] In the magical world of the theater the clock of history has its own movement; in the footlights centuries and epochs, and countries and continents come together easily. And so we will not be astonished that everything seen by us in the play "We Shall Win!" by N. Shatrov was accommodated--according to the chronological framework of the plot--in only 15 minutes. This is the historically real time which, as it is assumed, Lenin spent in his Kremlin office on 18 October 1923.

Before this time Il'ich had been for almost a year in Gorky outside of Moscow, where because of his grave ailment he had been, on the insistence of his doctors, "condemned to idleness." This circumstance, like a plaintively tragic note, will permeate the entire Moscow Art Theater production. Torn away from the seething Sovnarkom work days, protected by a strict party prohibition against any information from the "outside" world, Lenin would say with sadness: "Work for me is life, and silence is death."

And the theater--faithful to the tradition which has developed in Leniniana--concentrates our attention not on the signs of the physical failings and not on the symptoms of the illness of the leader of the revolution, but mobilizes the entire arsenal of its expressive means so that by extending the limits of time and drawing the walls of his Kremlin office apart it may recreate episodes from his titanic work during the post-October days--where there was hunger and destruction, the insolent predatory claims of the German military and the bestialities of the Kulak bands, and the dangerous quirks of great power chauvinism and local nationalism; where the many-faced domestic and foreign enemy was trying to get the young power of the Soviets by the throat and choke it; and where, at the same time, a force made itself known which was more and more confidently leading the unleashed elemental rage of the populus into the channel of the creation of a social virgin land, and which was strengthening the union of the fraternal nations and peoples of the former Tsarist Empire. This force was the mind and will of the Bolshevik Party which

is the great creation of Lenin. And the play, packed to the limit with the explosive materials of history and severe in the unadorned truth of its events and facts, is illuminated from within by a light of optimism. It tells about days of bloody struggle, of a struggle to the death, as about days which are opening up a door into the socialist future. And for us, the play-goers who are representatives of this future in the theater, the revolutionary past which has been resurrected by the magic of the theater becomes a capacious artistic formula of the Leninist science of being victorious, an imagistic expression of Leninism in action.

It is not difficult to discern that the play "We Will Win!" is fragmentary in its structure and lacking in the traditional connected dramatic action. Having made one or several remarks, a whole crowd of its characters--with the very fewest exceptions--disappears from our field of vision, making no statement about their human individuality. Then, where does that magnetism come from which--not for one hour and not for two, but for a longer period of time--imperiously fixes our eyes and ears upon the stage where everything--both the talk and the action--revolves around politics of the purest water? The main source of this hidden artistic energy is the dramatic image of Lenin who, as it were, accumulates within himself the thunders of the epoch and who sensitively responds to its great and small dramas and to the sufferings and calamities of an entire people and of its individual representatives. And everything that is stormy and irrepressible comes onto the stage with the appearance of Il'ich (and he no longer leaves it until the end of the play)--all of this is resurrected for us by his insomniac memory and seen by his spiritual vision.

Here it is worth saying right away that in the person of the actor A. Kalyagin, who for the first time has appeared in the role of Lenin, the play has acquired a reliable support for its vitality and artistic full-bloodedness. The performer's appearance guarantees the effect of a portrait similarity--we do not need even minutes to become accustomed to Kalyagin's Lenin. And this with the absence of the characteristic poses and gestures and speech colorings which, as is known, were of considerable importance in the scenic depictions by the first outstanding performers of the role of the leader.

Perhaps only one gesture of Kalyagin's--despite all of his seeming unpremeditatedness--carries, if one may express it so, the plot's givens. Lenin touches his wounded neck, and this--according to a remark by the dramatist--"throws him back into the sounds of the next to the last day of August of 1918. . . ." Three shots by the S.R. terrorist are heard, and everything that will occur afterwards with the wounded Lenin is designated in his broken confused monologue: The names of his family are heard, a request to give the worker the shirt which had to be used to tie his wound in the plant yard, and words to the effect that "an assassination attempt is a politician's professional danger." The central role in the play demands from the actor that he give an exceeding amount of himself. I would say that in none of the previous works by Shatrov who, for a quarter of a century now, has been working on the historical-revolutionary theme did the image of Lenin contain such a rich spectrum of emotional states and such a dynamic shift of feelings, and none of them placed upon the

performer the necessity for bearing a load of intellectual work of such scope. The highly difficult score of the role which shows what a resolute self-immolation every moment of Lenin's life was proved to be subject to the power of the talent of A. Kalyagin who succeeded in saying a great deal even with the silence of his hero. And one would like to believe that the actor will find the internal resources in himself to show,--from production to production--every stroke in the stage behavior of Lenin, and every one of his intonations.

It would be a mistake to think that the "documentalist" Shatrov is only a tiresome citation--full restorer of the facts and events of the past, and that the situations of his plays are simple copies of what occurred in reality. Shatrov's dramaturgy, which appeals to our sense of the continuity of history, seeks not ashes in the past, but fire. And for this reason the general law of art is in operation here--the law of artistic selection and of the concentration of the materials of life, and a law which does not insist on a pious attitude toward every letter in the book of history, but which is implacable in its demand for faithfulness to its spirit. I can imagine that some viewer will feel that his historical curiosity has been infringed upon because, for example, in the highly dramatic scene of the discussion by the Bolshevik leadership of the difficult terms of the peace treaty with the Kaiser's Germany even the person who chaired the discussion--and this was a supporter of Lenin's line--is not revealed as a real historical person. There are also other episodes in the play in which some of Lenin's very close and loyal comrades-in-arms in the party and in the leadership of the country do not appear as real figures. However, their verbal portraits are here, recreated by Lenin, and colored by his emotions. And although these portraits are not able, of course, to replace real people, they nevertheless occupy an important place in the dramatic fabric of the work, and in the realization of the author's design.

Openly publicistic both in genre and in style, N. Shatrov's play conceals, however, in its depths a considerable charge of theatricality and scenic spectacle. When, for example, the words spoken by Lenin at Sverdlov's death bed (visually, it is not represented on the stage) become the beginning of his speech at a meeting of mourning, and his rejoinders in the harsh dialogue with the representative of the "workers' opposition" Vavara Mikhaylovna (T. Lavrova) develop into a passionate speech from the rostrum of a party congress--this is the theater, with its open conventionality which has made time dense and which brings together different places of action. But this dramatic and scenic ploy has one more--a metaphorical--aspect: to show the inseparability in Lenin of the personal and the historical, the unity in him of the man and the politician for whom there are no two truths--one, so to speak, for domestic, private use, and the other for the rostrum, for mass audiences. How much that is truly dramatic and which has become a pain of the spirit stands behind the uncompromisingness of Lenin's words which are heard in his conversation with Vavara Mikhaylovna: "If I break politically, I also break personally."

There is an element of vivid theatricality also in another component of Oleg Yefremov's staging--I have in mind the revolving circular mass pantomimes. Coming in a definite sequence, they become, as it were, a multi-component and

multi-colored emblem of one or another concrete period of our history. The total effect of the movements and of the costumes of the participants is also to convey the social sections of society. This mute whirligig and bubbling of life makes it possible to see Lenin in the center of social upheavals, and opens up the epic proportions of the personality and historic deeds of the proletarian leader. Emotionally exciting at first, these pantomimes--and there are almost a dozen of them in the play--gradually lose their shock force. The device reveals its "tiredness."

An atmosphere of especial truthfulness and human openness arises in the scenes of Lenin's meetings with workers and peasants. Here there is an organic manifestation of those qualities of Il'ich's about which Groky spoke in his essay: "A lively interest in simple people," and "an astonishing concern for the workers."

It is very valuable when there is no feeling that the stage Lenin who is leading the Bolshevik Party and the country on an unknown road is very simply quoting his historical self, but, as it were, in front of our eyes, listening to the rumble of life and to the voice of the people, seeks the truth, unafraid in certain cases (for example, in the meeting with the secretary of the Moscow Committee where the discussion concerned the distribution of fuel and foods) to admit: "I made a mistake." Or, as occurs in his dialogue with the party member worker Butuzov (G. Burkov), when he replies to the latter's question as to what has to be done practically for everyone to possess a desire in the new life to be first in labor, he replies: "I do not know." This episode is one of the most memorable in the play. It is freshly and interestingly written by the playwright, and played by the actors subtly and with an unforced humor. And behind it is an important aspect of the problems the play deals with: the plant worker's lively desire to possess the ABC of Marxism and culture, and his endeavor to use his mind to come to an understanding of the essence of the top priority tasks of the construction of the new society. With the entire thrust of his thoughts and designs Butuzov, as it were, certifies that Lenin's cause and the cause of the party is becoming the cause of the working class, the cause of the broad popular masses.

As a rule, political leaders reveal their true proportions--historical and personal--at the most critical moments of social life, at its sharp breaks. At the initial stage of the existence of Soviet Russia, such a moment was the period of the struggle for the Brest Peace. The problems of revolutionary theory and practice and of strategy and tactics had been braided together here in a tight ball. This was a moment when the party was a hair's breadth away from schism. A. Kalyagin invests all of his unusual temperament in order to convey the furious irrepressibility of the anger with which Lenin attacked Trotsky who with his violation of the directives on the signing of the Brest Peace had made a "gift" to the German imperialists, and the "left waywardness" of Bukharin and his supporters who had performed a "funeral service for the Russian revolution." Here was a vivid example of Lenin's ability, in a situation of exceptional difficulty, to assert his rightness to the end, to the point of extreme decisions. And he remains true to himself everywhere where he will be opposed by political adventurism, an ambitious "urging on" of history, and running ahead, which is fraught with social disasters.

No one better than Lenin, who was a master of Marxist dialectics, was able to draw a line between "the imaginary feelings of a class and the fundamental interests of this same class." And, in the end, it was he who was followed by the working class which had become aware of the importance of a peaceful breathing space to save the gains of October and for the construction of the new society.

The theater shows what a dramatic time it was when the policy of war communism came into the sharpest contradiction with the conditions of the peaceful development of the country, and when prodrazverstka raised a mortal threat to the alliance of the working class and the peasantry--the supreme principle of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The revolt in Kronshtadt at a time when politically raw recruits from the village had come there--was one of the most sinister symptoms of the peasantry's dissatisfaction with prodrazverstka. The Moscow Art Theater play, sending us back to that grave episode, to those days of history when certain highly placed people who were given to panic were shouting in Moscow that it was the end of Soviet power, makes us feel with especial sharpness the might of the genius of Lenin who in a situation of unprecedented intra-political crisis proved as a leader to be at the height of his calling and armed the party and people with decisions of permanent world historical importance. This was, above all, the introduction of NEP which became, let us use the words of the worker Butuzov here, "the defense of the revolution by economic means."

The "lessons of Kronshtadt" about which Il'ich spoke so much from the rostrum of the 10th Party Congress reveal their unaging importance in the play in various aspects. The Marxist truth regarding the necessity for the revolution and for any genuinely popular power to know how to defend itself is revealed here in its immutability. Lenin's voice is filled with metal when he speaks about the Kronshtadt rebellion in the play: "The party will not for a second tolerate an abcess on the body of the country. There can be no discussion neither today, nor tomorrow, nor ever about cohabitation with the enemies of the revolution. Let there not be a shadow of a doubt about this in anyone."

And one more facet of this question which is by no means solely of historical interest. This is the reminder of how dangerous social illnesses can become if they are neglected--whether it be because of the political near-sidedness of the "diagnosticians," or on account of a selfish and cowardly desire to protect the honor of the uniform. This is what had happened with the comforting but deceptive information about the state of affairs in Kronshtadt which had come from Petrograd from Zinoviyev. It prevented the party from forestalling the undesirable development of events. "Truth," Lenin says on this account, "should not depend upon whom it is supposed to serve."

It is known that our class enemies--both in the past as well as now--can smell any gain from a mile away, including that which is promised them by "theoretical weeds" in the virgin soil of the construction of the new society. "Vladimir Il'ich, why such rage?"--asks in perplexity someone who had been professing the views of the "workers' opposition" to the leader. And then

Lenin proposes that she and those who agree with her give some thought to why their profuse talk about the independence of trade unions from the party and the state, and about giving the former the management of the economy is met with "thunderous ovations from the foreign White Guards." Need it be said that today's bourgeois wailers over the fate of the workers in the socialist countries cherish any ill-smelling belch of the conception of "workers' opposition" in which Lenin saw "the denial of the very necessity for the party." Practical actions, even if they are in line with renovated "workers' opposition" recipes, are a direct road into the swamp of counter-revolution, and to the restoration of capitalism. Is this not, for example, the testimony of all of the noise being made beyond the ocean around the present Polish events?

One of the pivotal themes in the play is the theme of the peaceful aspirations of the young Republic of Soviets. This theme begins to sound out in full force when before the leader's mind's eye there arises Genoa, the press conference of a Soviet delegation. (The fact that the questions and answers here are in several foreign languages is not, in my feeling, a "color" which enriches the play. It rather burdens its movement. If everything were to be given truthfully to the end, then probably the German general should have spoken in the play in his native language? But this, as they say, is a side remark.) The talk about the peace-loving Soviet foreign policy is deepened and concretized in Lenin's conversation with Armand Hammer (Ye. Kindinov). "Tell everybody," Il'ich says to the young American businessman, "that we have no other alternative than parallel peaceful existence!" Speaking about the grandiose economic tasks facing the country, and depicting the prospects which the development of trade and an exchange of cultural values promised the peoples, Lenin adds convincingly: "If you wish, disarmament is the ideal of socialism."

A special importance is seen in the fact that it is Hammer who becomes the interlocuter of the head of the Soviet state in the play. For more than six decades now a reliable business partner of our country, he, with his entire long life and personal experience, testifies before history on the immutability of the Leninist course of our party aimed at peaceful coexistence, and about its unswerving will for friendship and cooperation among peoples. And how are we not to recall here--speaking about the rare fate of this American--that he, it seems, is the only presently living being on the planet in whose office there are next to one another the photographs of V. I. Lenin and L. I. Brezhnev with their signatures. . . .

At the end of the play we are alone with Lenin. Before leaving his office with which so much is connected and to which he is fated never to return, Il'ich fixes his gaze into the depths of the room--and it, this gaze, is demanding and questioning. And then it is as if a smile of approval touches his lips. . . .

And the theater where, it seems, the last words of the leader's congress speech have not yet thawed--"We have found the correct road. Do not turn off. Do not turn off! We shall win this way!"--the theater, exploding in ovations, rises in an unwilling enthusiasm. And herein is the great success of the theater which has made it possible for us to again relive the joy of coming into contact

with Lenin's life-giving thought, the joy of spiritual kinship with the genius of the revolution whose name illuminates today's deeds and accomplishments of the Soviet people and of the party created by him.

LITERATURNAYA ROSSIYA Review

Moscow LITERATURNAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Feb 82 p 9

[Article by Georgiy Kapralov]

[Text] The theater! There are sometimes connected with it the most vivid impressions which nourish the soul long after the play has lived its life and seemingly has dissolved. However, already invisible and inaudible, it continues to exist and even sends its call signals through the years and generations. This is the way that the emissions of theater masterpieces which were created many decades ago continue, and the atoms of the theater molecules which have broken apart under the pressure of time enter into the ever new creations of the continually creating collective artistic mind.

There can be no doubt that without the creative experience which has been built up by the searches of the Moscow Art Theater Company along the line which K. S. Stanislavskiy called the socio-political line, and without the brilliant, infinitely precious to our memory, gains of all of Soviet scenic art in its work on Leniniana there could not have been the production of the publicistic drama by Mikhail Shatrov, "We Shall Win This Way!", which has been staged at the Moscow Art Theater by Oleg Yefremov.

It may also be noted that in the rays of its footlights there is also the light of those movie projectors which have made the gift to millions of viewers of the always exciting frames of the artistic chronicle of the life of Vladimir Il'ich. The creators of the new play have striven to accumulate what was most valuable from the achievements of their predecessors and, at the same time, have known how to go further, and to expand our ideas about the proportions and limits of the aesthetic mastery of their chosen theme.

The beginning of the new play's dramatic action is set on 18 October 1923, the day when Lenin, after a long illness, came for the last time to his office in the Kremlin and remained there, as is supposed, for 15 minutes.

It is difficult to think about these minutes without a heavy heart. A man who had brought the great masses of millions to victory in the October storm and who stood at the helm of the great party of communists which he had created and of the world's first workers' and peasants' state, a man who every day had to personally solve and did work at solving dozens of the most difficult problems which confronted the young republic, and a man who knew how urgently essential precisely his opinions, words, and authority were in all of the deeds of a people who was following the path of unprecedented historical creativity, this man suddenly found himself torn away by a merciless sickness from the mass of urgent affairs which were of decisive importance for all world history.

Lenin is shielded by his doctors and shielded by the Central Committee of the party from any and all excitement, meetings, conversations, and information, from everything that could alarm him and thereby aggravate his ailment. However, clearly aware of the danger which hung over him, Il'ich, in the literal sense of the word, casts, as people used to say, a challenge to fate. The slightest reason, hint, or fact was enough for a chain reaction of the revolutionary genius's thought to begin. And when there were no new facts, that which had been lived through would do for the continuation of the titanic intellectual work which was nourished by a feeling of the highest personal responsibility of the leader for everything which was occurring in the party and the country and which might occur in the immediate or in the most distant future. It is enough for the sickness to retreat a bit, to provide a breathing space, and Il'ich is dictating, asking for a stenographic record to be made of everything that he regards as being necessary to still say, finish arguing about, and formulate. The untamable heroic spirit continues the battle.

Having begun with the tragic note of a departing life, a note which afterwards is heard more than once in the anxious prescriptions of the doctors and in the concern of Lenin's friends persuading him to spare himself, and which invariably yields to the uncompromisingness of the fighter who rejects even a single day of life if it has to be paid for by being locked away and by silence, the play continues in mighty chords of the creative power of the genius of the revolution who formed the historical present and saw in the present the future.

The play unfolds as a monologic reminiscence of Vladimir Il'ich about recent events and about his passionate arguments with his opponents and comrades, and as a materialization of Lenin's thought which subordinates to itself the anarchic spontaneity of the people's life and directs it into the channel of the creation of a new world.

The descriptions of the mass scenes in the author's remarks does not suggest to the theater how to resolve these scenes which are limitless in their scope and in the number of their participants, and kaleidoscopic in their succession of one another. Rejecting a cinematographic interpretation which is so fashionable now on the dramatic stage, the stager made use of a purely theatrical variant--frozen mass pantomimes in a moving circle. It is as if they are sculpted from nature and, at the same time, symbolically generalized. Here despairing, tired soldiers cast away their weapons during the period of the negotiations on the Breat Peace. Here we have the fire of the bloody Antonovshchina and the wind of the Kronshtadt mutiny. Here the first standard of socialist competition arises. At first these living sculptures astonish us with their compositional richness, but then their acute characterization and many faces impel us to a careful examination by acquiring, as it were, a self-sufficient value.

While the pantomimes fasten the play-goer's eyes to past historical conflicts, to an epoch which has already fallen silent, Lenin's thought rises and cuts through the thickness of years. It is directed toward us, the people of today, and it is not accidental that in the play's finale Il'ich looks into the theater, peering into the faces of the new generations, and a smile, a smile of approval, touches his lips.

Lenin wrote that Russia had "truly gone through the labor pains" of Marxism. In the play every word and phrase of Il'ich's, as he is played by Aleksandr Kalyagin, are brought forth by labor and are born not only from the logic of the great revolutionary theoretician and practitioner who instantly penetrated into the very essence of social and political conflict. This is something also personally lived through, felt by every nerve of the direct participant of a battle in which he himself at any minute can receive a mortal blow.

For the first time we see a Lenin on the stage who is capable of gasping from anger and pain and of experiencing an attack of irrepressible rage, and Lenin who, as it were, has already seen beyond the fatal final stroke and has been placed before the necessity of summing up and writing his Testament. Kalyagin is still continuing to seek, and, probably, will never complete this search, but he has already entered into the image and lives in it freely, with the feeling of an artist, more and more confidently coming out onto those frontiers which at first may have seemed unattainable.

At first glance there is a contradiction in the play between such an emotional performance of the role of Lenin, a vitally full-blooded resolution of his image as a man about whom one can truthfully say that nothing human was alien to him, and those almost fictitious figures of his comrades-in-arms and opponents of all shades who appear, again, under fictitious names. But the play, as has already been noted, is materialized thought, an interior monologue, and, for this reason, the seeming contradiction, although it does give one the right to argue with the dramatist, is resolved by the fact that even when he conducts a dialogue, Lenin is continuing, now in an indirect form, his same monologue. And when we conduct an argument with somebody in our mind, this is no longer a discussion with a living person who looks at you in a special way and speaks with the intimation and gestures peculiar to him alone, but a polemic with the thought which this person was developing, with thought liberated, so to speak, from all bodily vestments.

In this resolution of the play and, consequently, of the stage performance there is a gain, but there are also losses. The latter statement is confirmed by the special success enjoyed with the playgoer by the scene in which Il'ich has a conversation with the worker-party member Butuzov. The actor G. Burkov has received a small, but a full role and character. His hero is curious, persistent, his mind reaches into everything, and he is not without humor. And he has come not to expound his political views to the leader of the party and the state, but to seek advice, even, one might say, to confess his perplexities and anxieties. In addition, during the course of a conversation it becomes clear that Lenin also is not prepared to answer all questions immediately, that he sometimes seeks and does not find right away, especially when it is a matter, as it is this time, about the future of society.

But the gain is in the fact that the scenic space and time are entirely given over to Lenin's thought, passionate and fearless (Il'ich said that without "human emotions" there never was, is not, and cannot be a human search for truth, but truth must not depend upon whom it is supposed to serve). Lenin meets facts head on in order to master them and not become their prisoner,

and he goes forward even when it is necessary to sign the monstrous, bloody, and shameful Brest Peace whose knot had been tied not without the help of strident demagogues juggling "arch-revolutionary" phrases; and when he stigmatizes "communist conceit" and near-sided self-satisfaction which gets in the way of a ripening social contact being seen and prevented in time; and when he wars against manifestations of chauvinism, nationalism, and "Asianism"; and when he warns against the danger of underestimating the personal qualities of a political leader, particularly Stalin. Lenin knows how to look into the face of rapidly flowing, contradictory, and demanding reality, no matter what faces it shows and no matter what traps it sets up, and he possesses the party courage to know and to admit pluses and minuses in work ("All of the revolutionary parties which until now have perished," Il'ich says in the play, "have perished because they became conceited and did not know how to see where their strength was, and were afraid to speak about their weaknesses.").

Three hours of the Moscow Art Theater play is an advanced political and ethical school for everyone who wishes to live and work in the Leninist manner, and an unforgettable lesson in party and state wisdom and human staunchness and self-sacrifice.

At times it might seem that some of the collisions in the play are played out especially on the basis of a scenario of recent days, for example, of the events in Poland. Yet, the play was written over a number of years, and the dramatist, in constructing his work not on a selection of quotations, but by means of the artistic recreation of the task, adhered strictly to historical facts and Lenin documents. But the global maturing of a new historical formation is a long process which is participated in not by a single generation. This is why Lenin's solutions of many of the political problems of that time might seem today, as it were, "prescribed" in advance for topical situations which develop in one or another country in which the revolutionary process and a struggle between the forces of progress and reaction are taking place. Thus, especial topicality has been taken on by Lenin's political and class analysis of the essence of the "workers' opposition" in the 1920's which, as is known, put forward the demand that the trade unions be given the complete direction of the economy and their independence from the party. Certain leaders of "Solidarity" have spoken, in essence, from the same platform, and the difference has been only in that while the "workers' opposition" was applauded by the "foreign White Guardists" (Lenin suggests that the oppositionists ponder this), today it is the imperialist lovers of political adventures from across the ocean who are playing the role of zealots of the "workers' cause."

The new production by the Moscow Art Theater is an indisputable enrichment of our scenic Leniniana. It reflects the many sides of the life and work of Vladimir Il'ich in the volcanic seething of thought, passions, and events (and we have mentioned only a few of them). "A will to life and an active hatred for its vilenesses,"--the features of Lenin's character that so delighted Maxim Gor'kiy--are most vividly expressed in this mighty theatrical hymn to the great Communist, the tribune and architect of the revolutionary renewal of the world. The scenic action moves with increasing power toward its apotheosis, towards

the speech by Lenin at the party congress: "No one in the world will be able to hinder the victory of the communists, if the communists themselves do not hinder it. We have found the correct road. We must not turn off. This way we shall win!"

. . . at the beginning of this article mention was made of the socio-political line in the work of the Moscow Art Theater. Its source is the year 1900, the production of the play by Henrik Ibsen "Doctor Stockman" which ended with these words by the main hero: "The strongest man in this world is the one who remains alone!" During those years Lenin was only just creating his party. Now, in the play "This Way We Shall Win!" Il'ich, as if polemicizing with the tragic Ibsen hero, turns in the finale to our contemporaries, to those who in the epoch of the world historical triumph of Lenin's cause are continuing it.

And we carry away with us Lenin's approving look.

This is the way the life-giving energy of the theater is emitted.

2959

CSO: 1800/521

REGIONAL

UZBEK SUPREME COURT PLENUM

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 Apr 82 p 2

[Article: "Plenum of the Uzbek SSSR Supreme Court"]

[Text] The most recent Plenum of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Court discussed the questions of increasing the effectiveness of court work in the fight against theft of state and public property.

It was observed that courts of the republic have stepped up their activities somewhat in the struggle against theft of socialist property and insuring compensation for the material damage caused by these crimes. Courts have begun to react more critically to the causes and conditions that promote these crimes. At the same time, some courts are handling these cases poorly. Some times they do not thoroughly identify the circumstances that led to the theft and do not demand enough of the investigative agencies with respect to prompt and complete investigation of the crime. Some courts do not discuss the issues of confiscation of property and depriving convicted persons of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities.

In some cases the social danger of committing petty theft at kolkhozes, sovkhoses, enterprises of the food and meat-dairy industries, and construction organizations is underestimated.

The plenum called on courts to eliminate these shortcomings. It proposed that the judicial panel on criminal cases of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Court, the Supreme Court of the Karakalpakskaya ASSR, and the Tashkent city and oblast courts intensify their monitoring of the work of courts in the struggle against theft of state and public property, systematically summarize court practices, and improve coordination of work with other legal agencies to insure the preservation of socialist property.

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CSO: 1830/340

REGIONAL

TATAR OBKOM PLENUM DESCRIBED

Naberezhnyy Chelny ZNAMYA KOMMUNIZMA in Russian 17 Dec 81 p 1

[Information Item: "A Plenum of the Tatar Obkom of the CPSU"]

[Text] The IV Plenum of the obkom of the CPSU was held on 15 December.

The plenum heard and discussed a report by the First Secretary of the obkom R. M. Musin "On the Results of the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU and the Tasks of the Oblast Party Organizations Which Follow From the Decisions of the Plenum and the Speech at It of the General Secretary of the CC CPSU Comrade L. I. Brezhnev."

The following spoke in the discussions: R. K. Belyayev--the first secretary of the Naberezhnyy Chelny gorkom of the CPSU; I. P. Naumov--the second secretary of the Kazan' gorkom; A. M. Murtazin--the first secretary of the Vysokogorskiy raykom; N. V. Lemayev--the general director of the "Nizhnekamskneftekhim" Production Association and a Hero of Socialist Labor; N. G. Enval'd--the chairman of the State Committee for Agricultural Production Equipment Supplies of the Tatar ASSR; M. G. Valeyeva--a furrier at the Fur Production Association imeni Kh. Yamashev; A. B. Bagautdinov--first secretary of the Al'metevsk gorkom; F. M. Sabirova--a milkmaid at the kolkhoz imeni the newspaper SOTSIALISTIK TATARSTAN in Baltasinskiy Rayon; N. G. Kalashnikov--chief of the Main Administration for Tatar Construction; Z. Z. Valiullin--chairman of the ispolkom of the Laishevskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies; A. Kh. Ganeyev--secretary of an enterprise party committee; M. M. Nizamov--director of the "MYD" sovkhoz in Aksubayevskiy Rayon; and F. F. Khisamov--general director of the Tatar Production Association for the milk industries.

The First Secretary of the CPSU obkom R. M. Musin delivered the concluding speech.

A decree was adopted on the issue which had been discussed.

The plenum of the obkom examined and approved information on the work of the Tatar obkom in 1981.

The work of the plenum was participated in by gorkom and raykom secretaries, the chairmen of the ispolkoms of city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies, the chairmen of city and rayon people's control committees, the leaders of the republic's ministries and departments, the leaders and secretaries of the party organizations of industrial, construction, and transportation enterprises, of scientific, educational, and cultural institutions, and of agricultural agencies, the trade union and Komsomol aktiv, and press, television, and radio workers.

The obkom plenum, expressing the will of the communists and of all of the workers of the republic, fully and wholly approved the decisions of the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU, and the theses and conclusions set forth in the speech at the plenum by the General Secretary of the CC CPSU Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and has bound all party, government, and economic agencies and trade union and Komsomol organizations to take them as the basis of their work, to subordinate all organizational and mass political work to the mobilization of labor collectives for the successful conclusion of the assignments of the current year and for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1982 plan and the five-year plan as a whole, and to concentrate all efforts on the accomplishment of the chief task of the 11th Five-Year Plan--an improvement of the well-being of Soviet people on the basis of stable and consistent economic development, an increase in the efficiency of the economy, an acceleration of scientific and technological progress, and the shifting of the economy to an intensive path of development.

The plenum of the obkom of the CPSU assured the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Politburo of the Central Committee led by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev of the fact that the communists and all of the workers of the Tatar ASSR will work with great inspiration and creative energy on the fulfillment of the decisions of the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU, and will mark the five-year plan with shock labor and with new successes in the struggle to carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and will provide a worthy reception for an important date--the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The plenum examined organizational questions.

The plenum released A. V. Gnedenkov from his duties as candidate member of the bureau of the obkom and chief of the party organizational work section in connection with his retirement on pension.

The party elected V. I. Romanov as a candidate member of the bureau of the obkom and approved him as chief of the party organizational work section, releasing him from his duties as chief of the light and food industry section.

N. V. Danilevskaya was approved as the chief of the light and food industry section of the obkom.

M. M. Sukhov, an instructor in the party organizational work section of the CC CPSU, took part in the work of the plenum.

REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN SSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDUM DISCUSSES WORK

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 31 Mar 82 p 2

[Article: "At the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Court"]

[Text] The Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Court met on 29 March under the chairmanship of K. A. Khalilov.

The meeting heard a report by first deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers S. B. Tatliyev on the results of a review by the republic government of the proposals and remarks of the standing commissions and deputies of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet made at the fourth session of the republic Supreme Soviet. It was observed that the Council of Ministers, ministries, and state committees and departments of the republic, carrying out the commission of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet, are taking essential steps to realize the proposals of the standing commissions and deputies. Special attention is being given to consistent implementation of the resolutions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, the 30th Congress of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, the November 1981 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the proposals and challenges set forth by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The republic Council of Ministers assigns paramount importance to insuring practical realization of the party policy of transferring the economy to the intensive path of development, achieving maximal savings of all resources in the interests of a further rise in the material and cultural standard of living of the people, and fulfilling and overfulfilling the assignments set in the five-year plan of economic and social development of the Azerbaijan SSR in 1981-1985 and for 1982, as well as the socialist obligations assumed by collectives of working people.

The decree that was adopted commissions the Council of Ministers, ministries, and state committees and departments of the Azerbaijan SSR to insure implementation of the measures that have been developed to realize the proposals and remarks of the standing commissions and deputies of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet.

The Presidium reviewed a report on the work of the Azerbaijan SSR People's Control Committee in 1981. The report was presented by G. Sh. Efendiyev, chairman of the republic People's Control Committee.

Making broad use of the rights given them by law, people's control agencies in the past year took necessary steps to exercise effective control over performance of plan assignments and socialist obligations by republic ministries, departments, enterprises, institutions, and organizations, to raise production efficiency and work quality, to identify production reserves, to observe economy measures, and to insure efficient use of material and fuel-energy resources and financial means.

People's control agencies raised the effectiveness of control over strengthening state discipline and observance of socialist law. Greater attention was given to the questions of reviewing requests, letters, and suggestions from citizens in the ministries, departments, enterprises, institutions, and organizations.

The decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet entitled "The Cooperation of Standing Commissions of the Soviets of People's Deputies and People's Control Agencies in Permskaya Oblast" was an important factor in further intensifying and deepening the contact of people's control agencies with local Soviets of People's Deputies in the republic. On the matter in question, this decree urged the Azerbaijan SSR People's Control Committee and its agencies, guided by the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th Congress of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, to take additional steps toward further improving the work of people's control agencies and increasing the activism of people's control groups, posts, and all members in successful performance of the party's economic and social programs.

A communication was heard and an appropriate decree adopted on the results of a survey conducted by the commissions on issues of women's labor and domestic life and protection of motherhood and childhood of the houses of the USSR Supreme Soviet and on work being done in the Azerbaijan SSR to develop the network of children's preschool institutions and improve educational work in them.

Three chairmen of executive committees of rayon Soviets, G. K. Sharifov (Vartashenskiy), K. I. Kurvanov (Kasum-Ismailovskiy), and A. M. Rustamov (deputy chairman in Kazakhskiy Rayon) presented information on progress in carrying out the 26th November 1981 decree of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet with respect to rewarding mothers with many children. It was noted that the rayons have recently taken necessary steps to eliminate shortcomings which existed earlier in procedures for rewarding mothers with many children and giving them their awards.

At the same time certain omissions and shortcomings still existing in this work were pointed out. The Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet commissioned the executive committees of Soviets of People's Deputies in the republic and social security agencies to take steps to insure strict compliance with instructions on procedures for nominating mothers with many children for receipt of the honorary title "Hero Mother" and granting them orders and medals.

Other questions were also reviewed at the meeting of the Presidium and appropriate decrees were adopted.

Among the persons participating in the discussion of issues at the meeting were comrades S. A. Aliyeva, A. A. Aslanov, F. R. Mustafayev, M. D. Nasirov, and

N. V. Nikitin, members of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet,
and A. D. Sultanov, first deputy procurator of the Azerbaijan SSR,

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REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN WORKERS GO TO FAR EAST

Baku. BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 10 Apr 82 p 3

[Article: "The Lands of the Amur Are Calling"]

[Text] On 9 April the first group of settlers from Azerbaijan set out from the Baku terminal for the Far East. Their things had been put on the train earlier; on the platform couples were dancing waltzes to the accompaniment of an accordion. The time flew by unnoticed in good-bye talk and song, and soon the conductors asked the people seeing the settlers off to leave the train. The train pulled slowly away from the platform.

Early this year newspapers in the republic printed an invitation from people in the Amur region to resettle there. Hundreds of people responded, workers from Baku and Sumgait and inhabitants of Khachmasskiy, Kubinskiy, Ismailinskiy, and other rayons of the republic.

Before the train left a correspondent from Azerinform [Azerbaijan Information Agency] made the acquaintance of several of the settlers and asked them to talk about their plans.

"It is not easy for us, of course, to leave Azerbaijan for a long time," said Ismail Gazratov, a machine operator from Khachmasskiy Rayon. "I was born and grew up in this land, and it was here that I received my occupation, got married, and am raising my children. Nonetheless, we had a family council and decided to move to the Far East. After all, who if not us, the young workers, will develop the vast regions of our country. We often call ourselves the masters of our land. But to be the master means more than just to receive something from its wealth. It also means to go to the place where you can be most useful, without being afraid of difficulties. Our family thought that we would be most useful in Amurskaya Oblast. The brilliant speech of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade Brezhnev at the ceremonial meeting in Tashkent finally convinced us of this. This was the speech where Leonid Il'ich pointed to the shortage of workers in Western Siberia and the Far East."

"We are leaving Baku with firm confidence in the future," said Antonina Agayeva, former controller at BZBK [expansion unknown], entering the conversation. "They will give us work at one of the sovkhoses in Amurskaya Oblast immediately upon arrival, and the children will go to school, nursery school, and daycare centers."

And we will receive our own home, and incidentally, we will pay only 15 percent of the value for it with a five-year deferred payment plan. We did not have any troubles setting up the trip either. The appropriate agencies took over all the problems and expenses of transporting our baggage."

A. N. Agayeva said that she was going to the Far East with her husband and three children and wanted very much to become a milkmaid. She loves to cook and is taking various seeds (mint, watercress, radish, and turnip) and a grapevine.

She said, "My dream is to treat my future neighbors to Azerbaijan dishes."

The red signal lights of the last car disappeared around the bend. We wish you bon voyage, new settlers to the Far East, and success in your new home!

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CSO: 1830/341

REGIONAL

RASHIDOV HEADS MEETING ON STANDARD OF LIVING

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Mar 82 p 1

[Article: "The Everyday Life of Working People Is an Indicator of Well-Being"]

[Text] On 29 March the Republic Council on Improving Everyday Living Conditions ["Kul'tura Byta"] met in Tashkent under the chairmanship of candidate member of the Politbyuro of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party Sh. R. Rashidov.

The participants at the meeting heard and discussed a communication from N. M. Makhmudova, chairwoman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Trade Unions, on increasing the role of trade unions in improving the working and living conditions of working people in the republic in light of the statements of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his speech at the 17th Congress of the USSR Trade Unions and in his remarks during his visit to Tashkent.

It was noted that the Uzbek SSR Council of Trade Unions and the local trade union organizations, following the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 20th Congress of the Uzbek Communist Party, are striving to increase the labor and political activism of the working people and to involve large numbers of them in socialist competition to greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in a worthy fashion. At the same time they are carrying on planned work to satisfy the cultural, housing, and everyday wants of the working people. A good deal has been done, but there are still significant reserves whose utilization would improve the creative atmosphere in collectives and raise labor productivity.

Above all we must mechanize production processes more completely and replace manual labor with machine labor. This is important for both economic and social reasons. The trade union organizations, which are in charge of such powerful organizations as the scientific-technical societies and the society of efficiency workers and inventors, must cooperate more actively with enterprises, ministries, and departments in this area. The sectorial trade union committees must work more effectively to disseminate the know-how of the best labor collectives in mechanizing production and eliminating manual labor.

We must wage a determined struggle against unfavorable working conditions such as heightened noise levels, vibration, dust and gas pollution, and inadequate

illumination of work places. Many women continue to work on night shifts; trade unions must monitor this question as closely as possible. In agriculture the replacement of chemical methods of processing cotton and other crops with biological methods and reducing the use of toxic chemicals continues to be a problem issue in improving working conditions.

The trade unions should play a larger part in accepting housing from builders, turning it over for use and allocating living space, placing children in pre-school institutions, and further development of the system of public catering, domestic services, and auxiliary facilities of the enterprises and organizations.

The council adopted recommendations directed to carrying out Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions as quickly as possible and increasing the activism and role of trade unions in improving the conditions of labor, everyday life, and recreation for working people.

The meeting reviewed the question of the current situation with housing construction in the republic and ways to accelerate it further. Deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers V. P. Yesin presented a communication.

It was noted at the meeting that party, Soviet, economic, and public organizations of the republic have given greater attention to housing construction in recent times. The plan for introduction of residential buildings through state capital investment was fulfilled for the 10th Five-Year Plan and for last year. At the same time, there continues to be strain in providing housing for the population and it is necessary to work tirelessly to see that the volume of housing construction increases steadily and that the rate of this construction is stepped up. There are many reserves for this. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed them out very clearly during his talk at the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party.

Above all, we must see that all contracting organizations, oblasts, cities, and rayons fulfill their plans for housing construction completely. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev called the existence of lagging construction organizations in the republic one of the principal shortcomings in capital construction. Eliminating this lag will make it possible to increase the annual introduction of housing greatly. Housing construction cooperatives can and must increase the volume of construction of residential buildings in the republic substantially. Full use of production capacities of home-building combines is a major reserve for increasing the volume and rate of housing construction. The steps necessary for this must be worked out and implemented quickly, and the supply of material and technical resources to the home-building combines must be improved.

There is one more matter which Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out: the quality of housing construction. We must increase the production of modern building materials, raise the level of industrialization, and reduce manual labor in housing construction. We must strive to see that all residential buildings turned over for use are ready for occupancy, with guaranteed specifications and available cultural and domestic service facilities. One of the main factors in increasing the volume and improving the quality of housing construction is further dissemination and refinement of the brigade contract (the start-to-finish

contract of brigade teams in home-building combines). We must see that at least 85 percent of all construction-installation work done in housing construction in the republic this year uses this method.

The council adopted detailed recommendations on this issue.

Second secretary of the Tashkentskaya Oblast party committee V. A. Antonov reported to the council on the work being done by the oblast party committee to raise the effectiveness with which specialists are used in the countryside. During the discussion participants at the meeting emphasized the urgency of this matter, a question that Comrade L. I. Brezhnev dealt with specially in his talk awarding the Order of Lenin to the republic. He noted the importance of the ability to "make efficient use of acquired intellectual potential." This is precisely what enables Tashkentskaya Oblast to make significant progress in economic and cultural development year after year. It is no accident that they originated the "Tashkent technology" for raising cotton and have the highest animal husbandry productivity in the republic.

Nonetheless, there are serious omissions in the use of specialists both in Tashkentskaya Oblast and in Uzbekistan as a whole. A large number of them do not work in their special fields, but instead are employed in the cities and administrative apparatuses. We must strive to see that the intellectual potential represented by skilled cadres produces the maximum impact everywhere.

Sh. R. Rashidov spoke at the meeting. He emphasized that the visit of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev to Uzbekistan and his visits and conversations in labor collectives and at the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party were enormously important for the republic party organization and all working people of Uzbekistan. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's vivid speeches at the ceremonies in Tashkent were packed with profound meaning and content, in the Leninist style. They represent an original elaboration of many points and conclusions expressed by Leonid Il'ich at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions. They are partywide documents with enormous mobilizing power and offer an extensive program of activity for all party, Soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organizations.

Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's speeches are especially important because they contain concrete instructions directed to a further improvement in the work of our industry, agriculture, and all sectors of the economy and culture and to better indoctrination of the population. On the eve of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR our republic, like the entire country, must reach even higher goals in the decisive areas of economic and social development. And the precious advice and recommendations given to us by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev must be put into effect immediately.

Sh. R. Rashidov dwelt in detail on the challenges of solving the problems considered at the meeting of the council.

Members and candidate members of the Byuro of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party took part in the meeting.

REGIONAL

AzSSR HOLDS CONFERENCE ON SCIENTIFIC TERMINOLOGY

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 15 Apr 82 p 3

[Article: "Problems and Prospects of the Science of Terminology"]

[Text] How should the Russian word "ekstralingvistika," which means an external factor that influences the development of language, be translated into Azerbaijani? Or to take another example, what equivalents can be selected in Azerbaijani for such concepts as "heart defect," "winged words," and "expressiveness"?

Searching for, studying, and refining these and many other terms is the job of the terminology committee of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences, which brings together scholars from various fields. On 14 April the committee held a scientific conference in Baku devoted to questions of the terminology of the Azerbaijani language. The conference began with an introductory talk by M. Z. Dzhaferov, academician-secretary of the department of literature, language, and art and member of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences.

The reports and communications by leading specialists in the republic discussed problems of the current state of and prospects for the terminology of Azerbaijani, the development and use of sociopolitical and philosophical terms, questions of technical terminology, and ways to borrow terms from Russian and through Russian. It was noted at the conference that work on compiling two-language, multilanguage, and interpretative dictionaries has become more active in recent years. Tighter controls have been instituted on correct use of terms ratified by the committee in the press, television broadcasts, radio, textbooks, scientific works, and business correspondence. Scientific work has continued on general theoretical and linguistic questions. The monograph "Fundamentals of Terminology of the Azerbaijani Language" and collections of articles have been published at Moscow and Baku printing houses.

At the same time, speakers emphasized that concrete equivalents of many specific terms have not yet been determined and teachers and students have significant problems with terminology of Arab and Persian origin. Terms have not been entirely standardized among particular fields of science and technology, which often makes the work of translators and other specialists more difficult. Special attention is given to the inadequate training of young scientists entering their fields and highly qualified specialists with respect to problems of terminology.

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CSO: 1830/342

REGIONAL

RASHIDOV ARTICLE ON COTTON

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Sh. Rashidov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbek SSR Communist Party: "The Effectiveness of IZVESTIYA"]

[Text] Decree of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Uzbek SSR Communist Party on the Article "Fine Fiber" published in the newspaper IZVESTIYA.

The Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party notes that cotton growers of the republic, carrying out the decisions of the party and government and the advice and instructions of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, are increasing the production of cotton every year and taking steps to improve its quality. Gross harvests of high-priced fine-fiber raw cotton are increasing rapidly. The production of this type of cotton increased 1.5 times during the 10th Five-Year Plan, reaching 387,000 tons in 1981. Significant growth is also contemplated in the 11th Five-Year Plan. According to the plan, the production of fine-fiber cotton is to reach 450,000 tons in 1985.

At the same time, as the article "Fine Fiber" correctly observes, certain oblasts and rayons are still not making full use of their great potential for increasing the production of fine-fiber cotton. In 1981 Kashkadar'inskaya Oblast and seven rayons (Peshkunskiy, Karshinskiy, Kasanskiy, Usman Yusupovskiy, Termezskiy, Leninyul'skiy, and Kumkurganskiy) did not fulfill their production plans for fine-fiber cotton. The farms in these regions fell 20,000 tons short of planned sales to the state for this valuable raw material.

Work to specialize rayons in raising fine-fiber cotton is going slowly. Fine-fiber varieties occupy 42 percent of the crop area in Ul'yanovskiy Rayon, 25 percent in Mubarekskiy Rayon, and 26 percent in Bakhoristanskiy Rayon. The production of fine-fiber cotton is dispersed over many rayons and farms in Bukharskaya Oblast. Very little fine-fiber cotton with the first and second types of fiber is being planted. There must be a significant step-up in plant breeding work for fine-fiber varieties.

The Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party decrees as follows;

1. The article "Fine Fiber" published in the newspaper IZVESTIYA is acknowledged to have been correct and the critical remarks contained in it were fair.

2. The Surkhandar'inskaya, Kashkadar'inskaya, Bukharskaya, and Namanganskaya oblast party committees are ordered to discuss this article in every rayon and at every farm where fine-fiber cotton is produced and to work out and implement steps to expand its production significantly in the 11th Five-Year Plan. Necessary explanatory work must be done at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses concerning using socialist obligations to raise the production of fine-fiber cotton by years of the five-year plan to levels that correspond to the appendix to this decree.
3. The republic Ministry of Agriculture, the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Cotton Plant Breeding and Seed Production imeni G. S. Zaytsev, and the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Cotton Growing, together with the Surkandar'inskaya and Kashkadar'inskaya oblast executive committees, must review the situation and adopt additional measures toward accelerating reproduction of the new, fast-maturing fine-fiber varieties S-6040, S-6041, Termez-1, Karshinskiy-2, and Karshinskiy-4.
4. The Central Asian division of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin, the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Cotton Plant Breeding and Seed Production imeni G. S. Zaytsev, and the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Cotton Growing must step up selection work to breed fast-maturing, high-yielding fine-fiber cotton varieties with high levels of output and fiber quality for the first, second, and third types of fiber. These varieties must be resistant to diseases and adapted to machine harvesting.
5. The Ministry of Agriculture and Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, together with local party, Soviet, and agricultural agencies, must insure a higher level of mechanization in harvesting fine-fiber cotton and develop and implement special measures on this question. The Soyuzmashkhlopkovodstva Production Association must review the question of producing an experimental batch of KhVN-1, 2A cotton harvesters with improved designs in time for the 1982 season. The Central Asian Machine Testing Station must conduct state tests of these machines and, together with the Ministry of Agriculture, the republic Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, and the Central Asian division of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural sciences imeni V. I. Lenin, summarize the results of the machines' work and make proposals on organizing further production of them.
6. The Uzbek SSR Ministry of Cotton Ginning Industry together with the republic Ministry of Agriculture must specialize in ginning fine-fiber variety seed cotton and preplanting preparation of the seeds, including sorting, decontamination, enriching with growth stimulators, and encapsulating at one cotton plant in Surkhandar'inskaya Oblast and one in Kashkadar'inskaya Oblast.
7. The oblast and rayon party and executive committees, the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Agriculture and Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy [expansion unknown] and their local agencies must insure that mineral fertilizer allocations are strictly followed so that fine-fiber cotton receives 25 percent more than medium-fiber cotton. The farms that are raising fine-fiber cotton must be given priority in allocations of irrigation water, machinery, and other resources. The best specialists and brigade leaders must be sent to these farms. They must have fully staffed brigades and follow the system for incentive labor payments strictly.

8. The State Planning Commission [Gosplan], republic Ministry of Agriculture, Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy, and the Surkhandar'inskaya, Kashkadar'inskaya, and Bukharskaya oblast party and executive committees must work out steps to complete the implementation of specialization of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and rayons in production of fine-fiber cotton during the present five-year plan.

9. To increase the production of high-quality medium-fiber varieties of cotton the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Agriculture and Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy and their agencies in the local areas must significantly expand the areas planted to the fast-maturing S-4727 cotton variety on land uncontaminated by wilt this year.

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THE BATTLE AGAINST ALCOHOLICS CONTINUES IN MOLDAVIA

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 14 May 82 p 4

[Article by B. Babov, honored economist of the Moldavian SSR, and N. Kalestru, department head of the psychiatric clinical hospital: "A Not-Comforting Statistic"]

[Text] In our country the socio-economic prerequisites for alcoholism have been eliminated. However, it still persists, and the reasons for this are basically the defects in education, bad traditions and the urge to imitate. Towards the end of fighting against this evil, the party and the government have adopted special decrees in which concrete measures are outlined: The reduction of target figures for the production of strong alcoholic beverages and the increase in the output of beer, juices, mineral water and other non-alcoholic beverages. In addition, the medical institutions have been ordered to increase the effective results of the treatment of alcoholism.

The analysis of statistical data available in the republic makes it possible to assert that the relevant ministries and departments have by far not done everything to secure the tasks that have been set before them. No matter how paradoxical it may be, but during the 10th Five-Year-Plan the sale of strong alcoholic beverages increased significantly faster than the sale of non-alcoholic beverages; this was conducive to an increase in their consumption.

Among the numerous reasons contributing to the rise in somatic, metabolic, and neuro-psychic diseases, drunkenness occupies one of the first places. Alcohol is poison, which depresses the processes of the vital activity of all cells, acting on the internal organs through the central nervous system. According to scientific data, the death-rate from cirrhosis of the liver among people who drink is nine times higher than among non-drinkers. Alcohol affects the heart and blood-vessels, and has an insidious effect on the brain and other organs of vital activity.

It must also be noted that, as a result of drunkenness, crime and the death-rate among drinkers themselves have also increased in some settlements. And how perniciously is the use of alcohol reflected in labor productivity. This is waste, and loafing in production, and road transportation incidents. . . . People talk and write about these facts rather often. And nevertheless, it is not superfluous to remind about them once again.

No notable reduction in cases of road transportation accidents is taking place. The figure reflecting the number of drivers who have been deprived of their license for driving in a state of intoxication even today, unfortunately, is rather significant.

There is no need to dwell in detail on the consequences of such abuse, especially of girls, of the influence of the "green snake" on the foundations of the family and the health of its posterity. This is a large subject which the press has already addressed. And more than once.

One thing is clear. We must fight against this evil! Many readers evidently agree that the workers in enterprises of trade and public catering can and must play an important role. However, it is precisely in this sphere that violations of the rules trading in alcoholic beverages are encountered. They are sold close to production enterprises and construction sites, educational institutions, places of mass rest for workers, on days-off and holidays, to people who are intoxicated, and even--to minors. . .

In 1981 780 individuals were held administratively responsible for such violations by officials of the MSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers--through the decree "On Measures for the Further Development of Trade and the Improvement of Trade Services to the Population in the 11th Five-Year-Plan"--have called on the relevant organs to focus their efforts on the fastest elimination of the negative phenomena in trade, which include violations of the rules of trade with wine and vodka articles.

It goes without saying that the procedure in the trade of wine and vodka articles is still not a panacea the misfortunes which alcoholism brings. The efforts of all work collectives, all public organizations must be directed towards the struggle against these ugly phenomena. Public opinion is a great force in the struggle with drunkenness. If it is active and takes the offensive.

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END