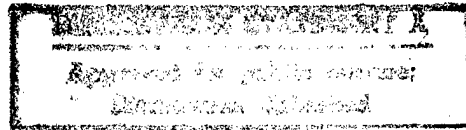


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30 July 1982

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

NATO EXPANDING ACTIVITIES BEYOND WEST EUROPE

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 30 Jun 82 pp 1-3

[Article by Yuri Gavrilov: "NATO Expanding 'Geographically'"]

[Text] In reviewing the world scene recently, Leonid Breshnev described it as alarming. It is the policy of the United States, above all, that is generating mounting tension. Washington is announcing more and more programmes to build up its armaments--whether nuclear, chemical, or conventional. Trans-Atlantic strategists are openly declaring themselves bent on establishing US world supremacy. The American Administration is not stopping short of meddling in the affairs of other nations, provoking dangerous crises, and conflicts in various parts of the globe.

The US Administration is increasingly pushful in trying to impose this dangerous imperial course on its North Atlantic allies along with its banking on "direct confrontation," globally and regionally, with the forces of socialism and national liberation movements. It is out to hitch them up faster to the chariot of American politics. The recent NATO summit session in the West German capital heard references to the possibility of extending the Alliance's "zone of action" beyond the confines of Western Europe. In the official declaration adopted in Bonn, the NEW YORK TIMES said, the West Europeans granted that events outside the NATO action zone could jeopardize their "vital interests," decided on joint consultations to evaluate the needs that might arise in the aftermath of such events and agreed that an effort conducive to a possible deployment of armed forces outside the NATO action zone could make an "essential contribution to Western security."

Washington has for years been nurturing the idea of drawing its NATO allies into US global war-like ventures. American ranking spokesmen have been enviably persistent in bringing hard pressure to bear on their Atlantic partners to this end and making just as persistent demands.

It has all along been an effort by the United States, holding forth about the need to "defend the common interests" of the NATO bloc countries, to use their potential for a so-called "geographic or horizontal escalation" (the expression coined by US Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger), which is one of the elements of the "new US strategy" designed to apply power tactics to establish a "Pax Americana" (peace, American style).

Atlantic allegations of a "Soviet threat" to their "vital interests," made with a view to justifying the escalation of NATO intervention in the affairs of other nations and peoples, will never mislead anyone. They betray an attempt to have NATO act as "world policeman" under US auspices in order to impose imperialist domination in various parts of the world and control over oil and other strategic and energy resources as well as confront the forces opposed to US imperialist dictation.

Recent developments show that an extension of the NATO "action zone" is not a declaration but a dangerous reality. The Brussels session of the bloc's Military Planning Committee last May had it placed on record that the US partners might back up action outside the NATO zone with their own armed forces. Washington got them to promise to lend support to the American Rapid Deployment Force, particularly in South-West Asia, and stressed the need to use it on a wide scale in "the NATO interest." Incidentally, military contingents of some countries of that bloc are already in the so-called "multinational force" in the Sinai alongside American Rapid Deployment units. Furthermore, Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has openly called for a "Multilateral Rapid Deployment Force" to be set up within the framework of the North Atlantic bloc. Plans to establish it as a screen to cover up its military presence are now being hatched by the US in Lebanon, too, where Israel is carrying on its outrageous acts of violence with Washington's blessing, as well as in the South Atlantic.

That relapse of colonial brigandage by London as well as the support that Washington and other NATO countries gave to the aggression of their British ally against the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) have been yet another striking indication of the criminal and peace-endangering extension of the bloc's "action zone."

NATO navies have also been enlarging the "geography" of their sabre-rattling. Suffice it to recall the massing of a US naval force along with some of its allies in the Persian Gulf or naval exercises in the Caribbean or the Gulf of Mexico to intimidate the peoples and liberation movements in those areas. The US Supreme Commander in the Atlantic, Admiral Train, boastfully declared that to be a means to demonstrate the intention of combined NATO naval forces to make unlimited use of international waters or, to put it otherwise, to carry on the long bankrupt "gunboat diplomacy."

The policing ambitions of the Atlantists with the US at their head as well as their attempts to keep entire regions of the world at gunpoint, threaten intervention and spearhead their military preparations against other nations and peoples have been incurring the indignation and determined protest of the world community. That was declared once more for everyone to hear by representatives of authoritative public organisations from the podium of the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament now meeting in New York. Secretary General of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation, Abdel Razzak said, for instance, that the Western bid to treat vast areas almost in all continents as zones of their own "vital interests" posed a stark danger to international peace and security.

The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community as well as all peaceloving nations are rejecting the American policy of blackmail and intimidation and opposing the US militarist course in interational affairs with a policy of peaceful coexistence, detente and disarmament. Their peacekeeping line is based on the present military balance and on the idea of unfailing respect for the principle of equal security. Either side has to measure the security of the other with the same yardstick as it measures its own.

CSO: 1812/126

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. QUEST FOR STRATEGIC SUPERIORITY BELIEVED IMPEDING ARMS TALKS

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 30 Jun 82 pp 1-5

[Article by Major General Engineer Victor Starodubov: "The Sides' Stands Before the Geneva Meeting"]

[Text] Limitation and reduction of armaments and lowering of nuclear confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union, between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, which has reached dangerous limits, are now the most burning tasks. The key element of these tasks is rightly considered the attainment of a Soviet-American accord on limiting and reducing strategic armaments. Washington agreed to continue the dialogue which it itself broke. On June 29, 1982 the first meeting of the Soviet and American delegations opened in Geneva. This will mark a new stage in the process which is now referred to as the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments.

What goals does the United States pursue at the talks?

In his major policy speech on May 9 of this year and subsequent statements President Reagan revealed Washington's fundamental approach to the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments. In keeping with his statement, the American side intends to work at the talks for a true and long limitation of Soviet military programmes. The two sides presently have approximately equal strategic forces. Therefore such a statement means nothing but attempts to infringe the balance and to achieve military superiority.

In short, President Reagan suggests, without touching upon strategic armaments components in which Washington has a lead, to focus on the reduction of land-based intercontinental strategic missiles forming the base of Soviet strategic might. Under Reagan's proposals, the Soviet Union would have to reduce the number of its intercontinental ballistic missiles by more than a half, while the United States could even slightly build up the number of such missiles. Such strategic weapons as long-range cruise missiles and American forward-based nuclear systems are not to be discussed at the talks. It is absolutely clear that, if the US administration's plan had been implemented, the Soviet Union would have had a three-time lower strategic nuclear potential than the United States in the number of nuclear charges.

While proposing such a unilateral solution, Washington pretends that it cares about the stability of the strategic situation. It maintains that Soviet

land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles are the biggest threat to stability for they allegedly can destroy the ground component of the American strategic triad, i.e., intercontinental ballistic missiles. But is this really so?

The Soviet strategic doctrine precludes the first strike, which is proven by the unilateral Soviet commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons announced at the 2nd special UN General Assembly session. In addition, this allegation is wrong in essence.

Indeed, land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles are stationary armaments. Theoretically, it is possible to imagine that the opposite side would use this circumstance for delivering the first "preemptive" strike. But will such a strike be "preemptive" for the United States? The share of all land-based missile launching devices in the American strategic forces is not more than 20 per cent in the number of warheads. Quite the opposite, Washington's schemes to make all components of its strategic forces capable of delivering the first strikes at the launching devices of intercontinental ballistic missiles forming the bulk of Soviet strategic might are provocative and destabilize the situation.

In order to acquire the first strike potential, the Pentagon plans to deploy new high accuracy MX intercontinental ballistic missiles; outfit intercontinental missiles with maneuvering and ground penetrating warheads; rearm missile-carrying submarines with Trident-1 and Trident-2 missiles having not smaller combat potentials than land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles; replace B-52 bombers by new ones: B-1Bs and Stealths capable of easily overcoming the air defense; deploy thousands of long-range cruise missiles of all types, whose main mission is to hit highly protected pinpoint targets, primarily, launching devices of intercontinental ballistic missiles and control posts; deploy in Europe Pershing-2s which, thanks to their ability to promptly hit targets, high accuracy and mighty warheads, are more provocative and destabilizing means than any of the above listed strategic weapons. While using a selective approach to strategic armaments, Washington tries to exclude all these from the talks.

Such American stand cannot provide a basis for agreement and shows Washington's intention to achieve military superiority at all costs, in the given case, through talks with the Soviet Union.

At present the stability of the strategic situation can be maintained and strengthened only on the basis of the strategic parity to be upheld on all the levels of arms reduction.

It is only a comprehensive limitation and reduction of all types of strategic weapons with priority given to question of banning the deployment of new types of strategic armaments and maximum limitation of the upgrading of all the existing types that could be conducive to boosting stability and lessening the threat of a nuclear war. Stability could also be promoted by the restraint of the sides in deploying other types of nuclear weapons, as well as by banning the transfer of strategic weapons and these weapons' technology to third countries.

While rejecting the Soviet proposal on a quantitative freeze on strategic weapons and maximum limitation of their modernisation to become effective as soon as the talks begin, the US high-ranking officials keep mum about the real reason for Washington's refusal to agree with the Soviet Union. It appears that the Soviet proposal does not fit in with the main line in the policy pursued by the present American leadership, the line on ensuring a global military superiority. Instead they allege that a moratorium will freeze the "US lag in Europe and its strategic vulnerability." But who lags behind whom, and in what?

One might think that as the matter concerns "the European lag," the USA, presumably, have on that continent less forward-based nuclear means which can reach the Soviet Union than the latter has similar means which can reach the USA. For one should put the question exactly in this manner if one is to consider the Soviet-American strategic parity. But everybody knows that the Soviet Union has no forward-based nuclear means. These are in the possession of the United States, and not only in Europe but also in the Pacific in the vicinity of the Soviet borders--altogether about 1,500 nuclear weapons carriers. But what then is the "US lag in Europe"?

Is it, perhaps, the balance of forces of the Warsaw Pact and NATO that Washington means? But there exists a parity of forces, too. Moreover, the USSR has made an array of proposals to reduce the opposing medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons down to zero with a constant maintenance of parity at all the stages of the reduction.

As regards the "strategic vulnerability" at present or in the future, it is quite a wrong statement, all the more so since the parity in strategic weapons is a universally recognized fact sealed during the signing of the SALT II treaty. None of the sides has so far violated the provisions stipulated by this document. The parity is even admitted by the present US leaders whenever they do not have to justify swelling military budgets and new strategic programmes. If we assume that they are concerned over a possible emergence of the strategic vulnerability in the future, the simplest thing to prevent it would be to ratify the SALT II treaty, i.e., to seal the existing balance, or to agree to the proposed freeze without trying to ensure security by whipping up the strategic arms race.

It appears that the whole problem boils down not to the US "lag" or "vulnerability" but rather to the fact that the Soviet-proposed freeze on strategic armaments would be tantamount to curbing the Pentagon-launched arms race in its crucial field. Another reason for the US refusal to accept the Soviet proposal is that the US leadership continues to cherish hopes of dealing with the USSR from the positions of strength. Edward Rowny, leader of the US delegation at Geneva, said bluntly that "if we agree to a freeze, we would deprive ourselves of a lever to exert pressure." This statement alone is enough to refute the allegation about the "US vulnerability," for pressure cannot be exerted from "vulnerable" positions.

As distinct from Washington's unrealistic stand, the Soviet proposal suggests a businesslike constructive approach to achieve an agreement on a considerable reduction of strategic armaments and their effective qualitative limitation.

If such an agreement is to be attained, the negotiations should truly pursue the aim of limiting and reducing such weapons and be conducted under the condition of safeguarding the legitimate security interests of the sides on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. As the Geneva talks are not being started from scrap, the negotiating parties should attempt to safeguard everything positive attained during the SALT talks earlier. That was the approach recently proposed by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev. Any other approach aimed at attaining a military-strategic superiority is unrealistic.

CSO: 1812/127

INTERNATIONAL

'IZVESTIYA' SCORES U.S., ROK SABER RATTLING

PM090947 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jul 82 morning edition, p 4

[S. Agafonov "International Commentary": "Seoul's Militarist Urge"]

[Text] Reports have come in concerning the transfer of 60 F-16 and F-15 fighters to South Korea during the current year to beef up the U.S. air forces deployed in this region and on the stationing of extra subunits of signals and observer troops at the U.S. air force base at Osan. These operations attest that Washington has begun the practical implementation of the plan announced at the end of last year to modernize the technical equipment of the U.S. divisions stationed in South Korea.

Once again and for the umpteenth time, Washington is acting contrary to the urgent demands of the world public and is demonstrating a blatant disregard for UN decisions, in particular the resolution of the 30th session of that organization's general assembly which demanded the swift withdrawal of the U.S. contingents from South Korea. Such actions are directed toward shipping up tension in this part of the world and are of a provocative character with regard to the DPRK.

Having adopted the "big stick" tactic and a course of stepping up military confrontation, U.S. strategists regard it of paramount importance in their Far East policy to escalate the military presence in which the role of main bridgehead is assigned to South Korea. Washington spokesmen have repeatedly stressed Seoul's significance in the Pentagon's plans to strengthen its military influence on the Far East.

U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, who visited Seoul last March, publicly declared the "firmness" of the U.S. stance on the question of deploying a U.S. expeditionary corps on South Korean territory and "loyalty" to the relations of alliance with Seoul. The Pentagon chief also declared U.S. support for the Seoul puppets' militarist appetites and guaranteed South Korea an American "nuclear umbrella."

The last point should be dwelt on in particular. Experts estimate that the armory of the 40,000-strong U.S. corps in South Korea contains over 600 nuclear warheads provided with various delivery vehicles. It has also recently come to light that Washington intends to equip vessels of the 7th Fleet, which has

bases also in South Korea, with cruise missiles armed with nuclear warheads and to deploy the neutron bomb in the south of the peninsula. Clumsy attempts at "justifying" the concentration of a vast nuclear arsenal by reference to "alliance commitments to defend Seoul against external aggression" fool no one. It is well known that South Korea is one of the most militarized regimes in the world. A 600,000-strong army equipped with the latest U.S.-made weapons, huge military purchases on which over 40 percent of the state budget is spent and intensified "defense" programs elevated to the level of government policy hardly serve as evidence of Seoul's "defenselessness." Furthermore, the course of developing an offensive potential and rehearsing actions under nuclear war conditions during large-scale maneuvers indicate the frankly aggressive character of the militarist measures of Washington and Seoul.

The United States and its Seoul ally are engaging in saber rattling in the vain hope of gaining a "strategic preponderance" and, relying on military superiority, of dictating their will in the Far East. The futility of such a course is obvious. History has proven that actions from a position of strength in international relations invariably boomerang against the devotees of "strategic" adventures. It would not be out of place to issue a reminder of this to those in Washington and Seoul who suffer from the militarist urge to this day.

CSO: 1807/118

INTERNATIONAL

RIISING UNEMPLOYMENT, CLASS STRUGGLE MARK WESTERN ECONOMIC CRISIS

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 22 Jun 82 pp 1-5

[Article by N. Rydvanov, candidate of science (economic) and sector head of the Institute of the World Workers' Movement, USSR Academy of Sciences, and A. Rydvanov, economist: "Social Differences Aggravate in Capitalist Countries"]

[Text] The third economic crisis of the capitalist world in the past ten years is assuming such a broad scale that the monopoly press begins to compare it to the severe 1930s. Each month brings ever new difficulties and complications in the work of the mechanism of the capitalist economy. For working people this means mass unemployment, high rates of inflation and a drop in real earnings--in short, the overall exacerbation of their social conditions.

Growing Unemployment

The current dramatically high rates of unemployment growth outpace the somberest of predictions made by bourgeois economists. Thus, in 1981 there were twenty-five million jobless in the 24 developed capitalist member states of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), compared to the 24-million margin predicted by OECD experts last July. In December 1981 the same organisation predicted that there would be twenty-eight million jobless in 1982. Even in March the number of officially registered unemployed reached this indicator.

The greatest numbers of jobless are found among industrial workers, youth, women and ethnic minorities, who constitute more than 90 per cent of the capitalist world's "redundant" people. There is, however, a tendency towards the growth of unemployment among white collar workers and workers of trading enterprises, which is a result of an unprecedented scale of impoverishment of industrial and trade firms and personnel cuts in the state apparatus. In 1981 alone, 269,000 employees of the Federal Government's and States' apparatuses lost their jobs.

In the interest of the ruling class, the statistical organisations of capitalist states juggle with facts in order to conceal the genuine scope of unemployment. Thus, according to official sources, the number of jobless in the United States is ten million. These estimates disregard 1,200,000 people who "have lost all hope to find jobs" and 5,600,000 part-time employed, i.e., people employed for reduced hours in unskilled jobs for the inavailability of other work.

According to the research centres of trade unions, which give the genuine data on unemployment, there were thirty-three million jobless in the capitalist world's seven leading countries last March, while in keeping with official statistics, the number was only 20,700,000. Meanwhile, even this underrated official figure is approximately three times higher the level of unemployment in these countries ten years ago.

As in case of inflation, the growth of unemployment is becoming uncontrollable. Indeed, the cyclic fluctuations of economic activity no longer exercise such a noticeable influence on its dynamics as before. Neither a certain economic recovery in capitalist countries after the deep crisis of 1974-1975 nor the short-lived splashes on the Western economic scene in the subsequent years when it seemed that the reserve army of labour should be reduced eased the employment situation.

The workers who lose their jobs are in deplorable conditions. The times are long gone in the capitalist countries when jobless (who were officially registered as such) were paid unemployment allowances for a certain period of time (usually for six months). At the peak of the 1974-1975 crisis 75 per cent of the officially registered 8,400,000 "redundant" workers received such allowances.

The situation has radically changed. In December 1981 only 37 per cent of the officially registered 9,500,000 jobless received allowances. Among the causes for such cuts it is worth mentioning, first and foremost, President Carter's and President Reagan's measures of toughening the conditions of paying out allowances even to official unemployed.

An Absolute Drop in Real Wage

The latest apparent tendency is leading not simply to the slowing down of the rates of real wage growth but to an absolute drop in real wages. Although this process started in different countries at different times and the volume of reductions is also different, in conditions of the current crisis this tendency is mounting in the entire zone of capitalist industrialized states. The available aggregate data on the dynamics of real wages in the manufacturing industry in the OECD countries (in which between 20 and 25 per cent of all hired workers are employed) point to a stable tendency to wage falling. The drop stood at 0.2 per cent in 1979, 2.0 per cent in 1980 and 0.5 per cent in 1981.

Though the manufacturing industry is the most important and indicative sector of production for demonstrating the dynamics of wages, the same tendency is typical of other branches, too. In the United States, for instance, the real wages of hired workers have been falling for the past ten years. At present they are 16.3 per cent below the starting point of this countdown--the level of 1972. In Britain the real wages of working people decreased by 4.5 per cent in 1981 alone. Similar processes are taking place in other Common Market countries.

The rates of inflation, too, remain at a very high level. In 1981 double-digit inflation was typical of all the developed capitalist states. What is more, the "residual aftermath" of the high cost of living accumulated in the preceding years of the dramatic growth of prices has eaten up the savings of certain cross-sections of the population and has compelled others to make debts to pay which they have to drastically cut their vital requirements.

In conditions of mass unemployment the monopolies have started an offensive on the living standards of the employed part of the working people. In the United States, for one, the biggest car-making and air companies have forced the labour unions of their personnel into concluding such collective agreements which provide for a gap between the level of inflation and the growth of nominal wages, which means a direct drop in real earnings, and for the reduction of holidays and the elimination of a number of other gains of the working people.

The selfish policy of the monopolies is accompanied by rigid economy in the field of state social spendings adopted by almost all Western governments which is expanding the gap between the rich and the poor. Thus, the Reagan Administration has cancelled twenty Federal social programmes, has cut by fifty per cent twenty-five others and has reduced the social security fund. Besides that, Reagan's taxation policy is aimed at protecting the incomes of the monopolies and high-incomed sections of the population. By 1986 the share of the corporation tax in the revenue part of the US Federal budget will have been lowered from the present 12 to 8 per cent. At the same time, the low-incomed families of working people have to shoulder an increasingly heavy burden of taxes.

In the capitalist countries social spendings are reduced against the background of an unrestrained arms race and growing military expenditures. The United States, for instance, is going to spend 226,300 million dollars for military purposes in the 1982 fiscal year, compared to 161,400 million in 1981. Britain has endorsed the biggest military budget in peaceful time at the level of 14,000 million pounds. Japan which has been drawn into the orbit of militarization has also slated a record level of military spending for 1982--2,600,000 million yen. The side-tracking of manpower and material resources from the civilian branches of the economy severely affects the conditions of working people.

Aggravation of Class Struggle

The massive onslaught of monopoly capital on the material and social gains of the working class encounters the growing resistance of the organized workers' movement.

In conditions of the economic crisis the most important demands of the strikers are: protection of jobs, reduction of unemployment, wage rises and the curbing of inflation. The very nature of these demands determines their sharp social direction--for it is only possible to guarantee, say, the right to work if the governments change their economic policies with a view to increasing capital investments in the expansion of production and the provision of jobs. In the field of wages, strikers demand not only their growth but also guarantees against inflation.

It is worth noting that increasingly massive anti-war demonstrations under the slogan of an end to the arms race, to the manufacture of neutron and chemical warfare and to the deployment of nuclear missiles have this year become part and parcel of the large-scale social protest of workers and other sections of population in the West. A powerful wave of the anti-war movement, which started in Western Europe last year, has swept the United States.

The economic crisis is toughening the conditions of the class struggle. Monopoly capital uses the entire arsenal of means at its disposal in order to stem the wave of mass discontent. It has in its service the state apparatus and severe anti-popular and anti-trade union laws which are extensively used by businessmen against the strikers. This notwithstanding, the class struggle does not abate. In January-March between nineteen and twenty million people participated in strikes, mass demonstrations and marches held in industrialised capitalist countries. The wave of strikes has reached practically every capitalist state.

The Tenth World Trade Union Congress which took place last February with the participation of representatives from 269 million trade union members convincingly demonstrated the resolve of the working people to resist the onslaught of monopoly capital and the capitalist governments' policy of restricting and eliminating the socio-economic gains won by workers in harsh class battles. The Congress confirmed the need to work for peace, disarmament and social progress.

CSO: 1812/125

NATIONAL

STRAVINSKY'S CREATIVE WORKS LINKED TO MOTHERLAND

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 82 p 6

[Article by Tikhon Khrennikov: "The Living Ties of Time: On the Occasion of the 100th Anniversary of I.F. Stravinsky's Birth"]

[Excerpts] These days the world musical public is marking the 100th anniversary of the birth of Igor Fedorovich Stravinsky. The work of this Russian composer to a considerable degree determined the paths of creative quests and discoveries in the musical culture of our time. In the course of many decades Igor Stravinsky, through both his works and the force of his multifaceted artistic personality, was a tremendous influence on the whole course of musical events of our time. Stravinsky's significance, his place in the development of 20th century artistic thought, are especially apparent today, many years after the appearance of his best and most important works.

Stravinsky's creative road is significant and instructive. Looking back on it from the height of the present, we especially acutely feel how important it is for an artist to maintain his ties with his national soil, with the culture that reared him, what an important source the art of his native people is to the composer. And at the same time we see equally clearly that the severing of these deep-rooted ties results in irreparable creative losses even for such a master of genius--and Stravinsky was precisely a master of genius.

Stravinsky's years of wanderings began shortly before the First World War. He lived first in Switzerland, then for a long time in France, and in 1939, fleeing from Hitler invasion, he moved to the USA. For a long time he was separated by fate from his motherland. It is, however, significant that Stravinsky never identified himself with the emigre circles brought to foreign lands by hostility towards the revolution. Many years later, when we first met the famed musician in America, he stressed that he had left tsarist Russia, not Soviet Russia. Nor can it be regarded as a fortuitous coincidence that Stravinsky made an arrangement of the Russian folk song "Ey ukhnem" ["Volga Boatmen"] for wind and percussion instruments precisely in the stormy year of 1917.

And yet, separation from the native land could not but affect the work of this incomparable master, even despite the fact that the Russian theme, Russian history and folklore continued to one degree or another to stir his creative imagination. One can confidently claim that the best achievements of Stravinsky abroad were in one way or another fertilized by national sources.

Just recall: the ballet "The Wedding," "The Tale of the Fox, the Cock, the Cat and the Ram," "The Soldier's Tale," the opera "Mavra" after Pushkin, and the ballet "The Fairy's Kiss," in which the composer lovingly transforms musical themes from Tchaikovsky, whom he profoundly revered. This striving towards national roots can be felt throughout all of Stravinsky's creative work and includes his major instrumental works. It is symbolic that one of his works of the latter period were four Russian songs for soprano, flute, harp and guitar and that in 1965 he wrote his Canon to the theme of Russian folk tune "Ne sosna u vorot kachalas'..."[No pine tree sways by the gate].

It should be noted that from youth to old age Stravinsky was remarkably perceptive to innovations of all kinds. He moved with remarkable ease from one stylistic sphere to another, mastering virtually all the fashionable trends of the 20th century one after another, from jazz and neoclassicism to ultra-modern composition systems. At times these transitions yielded no tangible artistic results, remaining as it were within experimental limits. Those, perhaps, were the periods in which the composer's separation from his native soil was most apparent. To be sure, he created works which enriched the culture of our time during all periods, works the originality, forcefulness and intellectual intensity of which imperatively attract the audience.

For a long time portions of the Western press with envious persistence spread rumors to the effect that Stravinsky was hostile to the Soviet Union and disliked our music. In the early 60's, together with a group of Soviet musicians, I was a guest of Stravinsky in the USA. And immediately all suspicions were cleared and misunderstandings explained. The composer accepted our invitation to visit the USSR with great joy. That portentous visit occurred in the fall of 1962. He spent three weeks in his native country, he performed at concerts where his music was played, met with listeners and admired the marked changes that had occurred in Moscow and Leningrad over almost half a century. Wherever he went he was welcomed with exceptional warmth.

During those memorable days the composer repeatedly confessed that the visit had given him a charge of spiritual youth, that he had again, with renewed force, felt himself to be a Russian person. "The language of music," he said at the time, "is a special language. It is not the same as the language of literature. It is not so easy to understand whether this music was written by a Russian and that by a Frenchman or Englishman. All my life I have been speaking Russian, I think in Russian, my articulation is Russian. This may not be readily apparent in my music, but it is inherent in it, it is in its hidden nature."

Deeply moved, Stravinsky visited the places where he spent his youthful years, places associated with so many memorable events in his life and in the history of Russian culture. And the eminent composer was probably most gratified when he could see for himself that his music lives, is heard and stirs people in his homeland. "You can't imagine how happy I am!" were the words with which he

addressed the audience in the Great Hall of the Moscow Conservatory which give him a standing ovation after his first concert in Moscow. He later repeated these words over and over again. At his departure from the Soviet Union, he told us at the airport: "We'll be back! To an early reunion!" He dreamed of coming again to the USSR, of spending a longer time in his native land, of performing again before Soviet audiences. A grave illness prevented him from carrying out his intention.

Igor Stravinsky belongs to the whole world. He was born and grew up in Russia, he lived and worked in many countries, he was buried in Venice. But he was and remains a great Russian composer, his heritage is one of the brightest pages of classical music of the 20th century. It has become an important link inseparably connecting us with the great tradition of our country's culture.

9681

CSO: 1800/768

NATIONAL

'THANK YOU, RUSSIAN PEOPLE' VOLUME PUBLISHED BY KAZAKH WRITERS

Moscow LITERATURNAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Jun 82 p 10

[Review by Ilya Shukhov: "From the Bottom of the Heart"]

[Text] Alma-Ata--"I cannot help singing your praise, Russian people!
To you I give my song and my heart! You helped us find the road forward,
you helped us win victory in combat."

This verse is by the Kazakh poet Zh. Sain from the book, "Thank You,
Russian People," published in Alma-Ata (compiled by A. Khamidullin, design
by R. Yuldashev).

The book presents statements by the founders of Marxism-Leninism, outstanding political figures and statesmen, and prominent writers on the historic role of the Russian people, their internationalism and humanism, courage and industriousness. In it are assembled cherished thoughts about Russia and lines of admiration and gratitude to their elder brother by representatives of the most diverse nations and peoples of the USSR.

This book--as it were an anthology of friendship and brotherhood--stirs the imagination with its feeling of profound respect for the great Russian people, it is moving in the heartfelt quality of the recognitions of their outstanding services to humanity. Every one of us shares to the bottom of his heart the lines of R. Gamzatov: "Soviet Russia is a beacon illuminating the road for people."

9681

CSO: 1800/770

NATIONAL

OBKOM SECRETARY ON DEALING WITH WORKERS

[Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian no 27, July 1982, carries on page 5 a 3500-word article titled "Use Labor Resources Economically" by T.G. Lisovoy, first secretary of the Khmel'nitskiy Oblast party committee. Lisovoy argues that greater mechanization is needed in industry and that off-season occupations should be found for agricultural workers. He also calls for "the strengthening of labor discipline and the reduction of losses of labor time."

CSO: 1800/900-P

NATIONAL

BRIEFS

LAST VOLUME OF LENIN BIOGRAPHY--Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 July 1982 publishes on page 2 under the heading "Chronicle of a Great Life" a 2,200-word book review by A. Sovokin, chief of the sector for V.I. Lenin's works of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, reviewing the 12th and final volume of "Vladimir Ilich Lenin: A Biographical Chronicle" [Vladimir Ilich Lenin: Biograficheskaya Khronika] by a "large collective of scientific workers of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism." Sovokin outlines the contents of the 12th volume, which covers December 1921 through January 1924--"years of peaceful building and intensive struggle by the party and people to restore the national economy ravaged by the imperialist and civil wars and take the Soviet land forward toward socialism in the conditions of the new economic policy." The review notes some of the political events and publications dealt with in the book and quotes from Lenin's writings of the period concerning domestic and foreign policy. Sovokin notes the role of the Soviet delegation at the Genoa conference and Lenin's "attentiveness toward the international conference on disarmament held in Moscow in December 1922," and discusses Lenin's "outstanding role in rallying true revolutionary forces under the banner of the communist international." He concludes that the work will enable Soviet people to "find new information about the guide and leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and to build life Lenin-style." [Editorial Report]

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY PRIZES PRESENTED--The diplomas and badges of winners of the USSR Council of Ministers prize for 1982 in the sphere of science and technology were presented yesterday to a large group of scientists and specialists for fulfilling comprehensive scientific research, design and technological operations in the most important salients of the development of the national economy and its sectors and for introducing the results of this research and these operations into practice. Among the recipients were specialists who developed radia tires with enhanced operational and agrotechnical qualities for high-power agricultural tractors and the creators of a wide range of plasticizers. Presenting the awards, academician G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, cordially congratulated the prizewinners and wished them further creative successes. [Text]
[PM121353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 82 p 3]

CSO: 1800/884

REGIONAL

GRISHIN OPENS MOSCOW HEART RESEARCH CENTER

PM131323 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 82 p 1

[Unattributed reportage: "Health Center"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday at the new All-Union Cardiological Scientific Center complex a meeting was held of the construction and design organization and construction industry enterprise collectives, the cardiological center workers and representatives of the working people of Kuntsevskiy Rayon. It was opened by I.M. Golovkov, first secretary of Kuntsevskiy CPSU Raykom.

The gathering was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. Comparatively little time has elapsed, he said, since the first stone of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences All-Union Cardiological Scientific Center complex was laid on what used to be fields here on the outskirts of Moscow. And now remarkable buildings have grown up, the splendid and bright blocks of the largest scientific and medical complex in the world, equipped with the most modern medical and engineering equipment.

The construction of the cardiological center is just a small fact in the country's life history. But this fact clearly reflects the party's policy and its program demand--everything for man, everything for the sake of man. And today we say our first words of thanks to our own Leninist party, the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for their tireless concern for Soviet people and for improving their living conditions, improving their health and ensuring peace on earth.

The work of many thousands of Muscovites has been put into the construction of the complex, V.V. Grishin noted. These include primarily and collective of designers and architects of the Moscow Scientific Research and Design Institute of cultural, leisure, sport and health protection installations, which devised the original design, which in terms of its imaginativeness and structural features constitutes an achievement in construction practice. New design options relating to many of the life support systems of such a facility have been applied here. The great work of the construction workers must be assessed at its true worth, as must the harmonious work of the trusts and associations of the main administration for housing and civic construction in the city of Moscow, (Glavmosstroy), the Glavmosinzhstroy [presumably the main administration for engineering construction], the

Glavmosmontazhspetsstroy [presumably the main administration for installation and special constructions projects], the main administration of the construction materials and construction components industry of the Moscow Gorispolkom (Glavmospromstroy materialy) and ministry and department installation and repair organizations.

The following collectives have performed shock work in the construction of the cardiological center--the collective of the Mosstroy Nos. 32 and 31 trusts (work leaders Comrades Vasilyev, Sazhin and Khasin), the Mosotdelstroy No 1 trust (manager Comrade Khanygin); Mosstroy mekhanizatsiya No 1 trust (manager Comrade Petrushin), the Mosotdelstroy Association (chief Comrade Ilyin) and the construction administration of the Moszhilstroy No 3 trust; (chief Comrade Bekhtiyev). The construction headquarters under the leadership of Comrade Zhitlevskiy did a great deal.

Many production teams worked remarkably during the construction of the cardiological center. It is difficult to list everybody, so here are just a few of the leading collectives. These are the general construction teams under Vyacheslav Vladimirovich Bolshakov, Aleksandr Ivanovich Khristunov and Aleksandr Vasilevich Seliverstov, Anatoliy Petrovich Kopach's installation workers, Nina Ivanovna Sidorovaya's finishing workers, Vladimir Grigoryevich Komarov's fitters and sanitary engineers and many others.

The activity of the construction project's combined party organization (party committee Secretary Comrade Baranov) deserves high appraisal--it managed to ensure efficient and coordinated work among the numerous collectives of subcontracting organizations, to mount mass socialist competition and to mobilize the working people to guarantee the on-schedule commissioning of the installations while maintaining high quality of work.

The construction and installation work, which cost about \$37.5 million, was completed in a short space of time. Over 40,000 cubic meters of ferroconcrete parts and components have been installed and 80,000 square meters of buildings have been brought into operation in all. Modern and progressive items from the construction materials industry have been used in the construction of the cardiological center. The center's buildings have been executed in ferroconcrete structures from standardized items in the unified catalogue. Several new wall panel designs have been introduced in constructing the complex. High-quality finishing materials have been used in finishing the premises.

A lot of work has been carried out in providing amenities and greenery for the complex's territory. A central square has been created, strolling and shopping areas have been provided, adjacent land has been transformed and approach roads have been laid.

The working people of industrial enterprises and organizations in Kuntsevskiy and also Kievskiy rayons and komsomol members of the capital have provided considerable help in the construction work. In their free time they have helped the construction workers with great enthusiasm, worked selflessly in all sectors and made their own contribution to the on-schedule fulfillment of the work on the complex.

We must also take note of the scientific center's collective, which, begrudging neither time nor effort, helped the execution of the construction work and promoted the rapid commissioning of the installation. The soul of the construction work and an active and interested participant in it has been academician Yevgeniy Ivanovich Chazov, director of the All-Union Cardiological Scientific Center and USSR deputy minister of health. He has put much work and energy not only into the construction of the scientific center but also into fitting it out with equipment, providing cadres and organizing its work.

And so in a short space of time the planned complex has been built. It has been built well and sturdily, with all the work carried out to a high standard. The complex was accepted by the State Commission with the rating "excellent."

On behalf of the Moscow Party Gorkom, the Moscow Gorispolkom and other city organizations, V.V. Grishin fervently and cordially congratulated all the participants in the construction work on their remarkable labor victory and wished the construction workers, the designers and all who have built this center of medical science and practical health care, big new successes.

With the commissioning of the startup complex of the All-Union Cardiological Scientific Center, it becomes the largest scientific research institute in this very important sphere of medicine. Modern diagnostic and medical equipment enables fundamental research to be carried out into the causes and prevention of illnesses and effective preparations to be created to cure them. Here, much scientific work and at the same time in-patient treatment of the sick will be carried out. It can be said with confidence that yet another major step in the protection of the health of the working people both of Moscow and the whole country has been taken.

Soviet people know well that concern for the welfare, health and happiness of working people has been and remains the Communist Party's supreme goal. No state in the world has such a broad network of medical services and major scientific research medical complexes at its disposal as the Soviet Union. In Moscow alone in recent years [there] have been built an oncological scientific center, a scientific research center for the protection of the health of mother and child and multispecialty hospitals in Veshnyaki-Vladichino, Lenino-Dachnyy and Volkhonka-Likhachev truck plant and now the main blocks--the scientific research, diagnostic and laboratory blocks--of the All-Union Cardiological Scientific Center are being brought into operation.

As is known, the cardiological scientific center has been built with funds received as a result of the unpaid labor of Soviet people on the All-Union Communist Subbotnik. The commissioning of the new complex strikingly confirms the humanitarianism of the Soviet state and reflects the unity and monolithic cohesion of the party and people.

The CPSU Faithfully serves its people. Our country's working people trust the party and wholly approve its policy and the practical activity of the

CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. In response to the party's concern, Moscow working people are striving to augment their contribution to the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum decisions and to strengthening the motherland's economic and defense might. They have broadly mounted socialist competition to fittingly greet the 65th anniversary of Great October and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and to fulfill the plans for 1982 and for 11th 5-year plan as a whole.

In conclusion V.V. Grishin expressed confidence that the construction workers will always be in the forefront of competition, fulfill the tasks facing them and carry over the experience of building the cardiological center to other projects in the city. Once again he congratulated all the participants in the work to construct the cardiological scientific center complex on the great labor victory and wished them health, happiness and new labor successes.

V.N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; S.P. Burenkov, USSR health minister; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; I.N. Ponomarev and A.M. Roganov, Moscow CPSU Gorkom secretaries; leaders of various ministries and departments; well-known medical scientists; and responsible party and Soviet workers all attended the meeting.

CSO: 1800/887

REGIONAL

USUBALIYEV ON IMPROVING QUALITY OF JOURNALISM

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 4, Apr 82 pp 32-34

[Article by T. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the central committee of the Communist Party of Kirgizia: "All That the People Live By"]

[Text] Frunze--The journalists of our republic are probing deeper into processes taking place in the economy, in the socio-political and cultural life. The organizational role of the press has increased considerably and its materials have become more effective. The slogan put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev--"The economy must be economical"--has become the leading topic in all elements of the mass information and propaganda media. One of the component parts of intensification is the all-round raising of labor productivity. During the current year this index must account for not less than 80 percent of the total increase in industrial output, 70 percent of the increase in construction, and almost all of the increase in agricultural output in our republic. It is, consequently, important to subordinate the main efforts of all journalistic collectives to such main-line topics as intensification, raising the efficiency of production and quality of work, the growth of labor productivity, economy and thrift.

The press is also participating actively in the implementation of the extensive construction program. In 1982, it is planned to commission the Kurpsayskaya GES to full capacity, step up work at the construction of the Tash-Kumyrskaya hydro-station and other industrial, agricultural and social projects especially housing.

Agriculture is a subject of the party's special concern. Last year the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers passed a decision providing for a considerable increase in the production of wool and meat in the republic. A plenum of the CC of the Communist Party of Kirgizia approved concrete measures for implementing the resolution of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers. The thing is now to fulfill all that has been planned within the set deadlines.

Journalists determine the key points for the application of their efforts in the solution of this task. The main thing here is to create a firm feed base. In view of the limited possibilities for expanding areas devoted to feed crops in the republic, attention is being concentrated on raising their yields.

An important requirement to every publication is to extensively feature the experience of the foremost farms, which get 100 and more centners of fodder units per hectare, and to reveal shortcomings and mismanagement in the use of feed, in assuring the survival of livestock, omissions in breeding and zootechnical work and in the construction of livestock premises.

Socialist competition is a tested method of mobilizing the creative initiative of the masses for the successful implementation of economic and social objectives. The arsenal of journalism contains many forms of the press' participation in its development and improvement which have proved their worth. Newspapers, television, the radio help labor collectives to correctly draw up socialist pledges and seek reserves of increasing production, they conduct mass probes, establish worker and agricultural correspondent posts at the most important sections of the economy, report the fulfillment of pledges and disseminate advance experience.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirgizia supported the initiative of the editorial staff of the newspaper SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN, which organizes annual "round table" meetings of foremost workers of livestock husbandry and enterprises of the light industry. The work of the newspapers SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIA and VECHERNIY FRUNZE, which write well about the expansion of production and improvement of the quality of consumer goods and actively influence the development of socialist competition and the raising of its effectiveness, must be commended.

And yet, one still finds shallow materials on competition on the pages of newspapers. This, in particular, was pointed out by the CC of the Communist Party of Kirgizia in its resolution, "On the Treatment of Questions of Socialist Competition in the Chuiskaya Combined Newspaper LENINSKIY PUT." To this day, this, as well as a number of other newspapers, use old yardsticks to compare competition results, preferring overall gross output over quality and losing sight of such indicators as fulfillment of the plan according to nomenclature of items and their deliveries under contracts.

Or take such a question as verification of the fulfillment of socialist pledges. At the beginning of the year the newspapers usually print numerous pledges taken by separate collectives and whole branches of industry. But then month after month passes while the journalists forget about those collectives, how they fare and whether they are living up to their pledges. Our republican newspapers SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN and SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIA and a number of oblast and rayon papers can also be faulted for this. But once a paper has published a pledge taken by some collective, this means it has also committed itself to a pledge to be a constant public monitor of the fulfillment of plans. I am sure that if the journalists were more persistent and consistent in this there would be much fewer lagging enterprises, collective and state farms in the republic.

It is good that many journalistic collectives concentrate their efforts on revealing labor innovators and describing their organization and methods of work. After all, foremost experience is our wealth, it is necessary to handle it with care and work for its universal dissemination. Unfortunately,

some editorial staffs see their task only in proclaiming an initiative or undertaking. But the proclamation of initiatives cannot be an end in itself. Of primary importance is to stubbornly struggle for their dissemination. Moreover, newspapers should require backtracking managers to explain why they fail to introduce advanced experience and conduct affairs the old way.

Three years ago, for example, many enterprises in Frunze, Osh and other cities of the republic enthusiastically undertook to introduce the Rostov initiative "To work without laggards." The press, radio and television were quick to report which collectives supported the initiative. But what happened later? We continue to have lagging enterprises, shops and brigades. It would seem that this is where the real work begins for the newspaper people: to analyze thoroughly the reasons why the initiative "misfired," where this happened, in what link, and help it acquire a mass character. But many journalists lacked the enthusiasm for this.

Or take initiatives which originated in our republic and received all-union recognition. I have in mind, in particular, the movement, "Progressive ideas for production!" initiated by the collective of the Frunze Instrument-Building Plant imeni 50-letiya Kirgizskoy SSR, which was endorsed by the CC of the Communist Party of Kirgizia. It was reported in the central press, and our republic papers also wrote about its positive points. But the matter never went beyond that.

Journalists could also help a lot in the solution of such a problem as increasing the production of consumer goods. It is not just that this topic hasn't yet become continuous, pursued from issue to issue. In order to write competently one must first define the key tasks on the solution of which success ultimately depends. It is important for our republic to make efficient use of the industrial potential for manufacturing consumer goods, to more actively involve enterprises of Union ministries located in Kirgizia in the production of these items, expand the network of their subsidiaries, organize shops and sections of at-home labor, and make better use of byproducts from local raw materials. This is just what the CC CPSU resolution on the work of the Communist Party of Kirgizia for expanding the production and improving the quality of consumer goods and developing the service sphere draws our attention to.

I would like to specifically speak of the most numerous detachment of our journalists, the workers of rayon newspapers. They are located in the very midst of life and are duty-bound to know the state of affairs, not only in farms as a whole but in each livestock section and brigade. It must be said that many journalists have learned pretty well to present concrete questions of concern to the working people and create a quick-response impact on village life.

More interesting features on the development of public livestock husbandry and raising its productivity are now appearing, for example, on the pages of the Sokuluksiy, Ak-suyskiy, Kochkorskiy and Kantskiy rayon newspapers.

At the same time, not all rayon newspapers have managed to overcome the daily routine. The main genre in many publications is seasonal information:

sowing time comes, they write about sowing, when it's haymaking time or the shepherding season starts they inform their readers about these agricultural campaigns, or rather, they record events.

This is typical of the work of journalists of the Dzhumgal'skiy, Suzak'skiy, Aravanskiy and several other rayon newspapers. At first glance they seem to be writing quite a lot about animal and crop husbandry, they list shortcomings in individual collective farms and state farms and the names of people guilty of mismanagement. But as a rule the materials lack a serious analysis of the causes of miscalculations and suggest no ways of overcoming them. The usefulness of such reports is not, of course, great.

The rayon party committees help journalists of the rayon press to raise key questions of agricultural development more boldly in the pages of newspapers and pursue matters to the end with party-style principled forthrightness. If an issue goes beyond rayon limits it is taken up in the pages of the oblast or republic press.

I think the editorial staffs of oblast and republic publications should collaborate more extensively with rayon newspapermen and carry out joint assignments. The purposeful efforts of journalists from republic, oblast and rayon newspapers in developing various topics would make for a considerable improvement of the effectiveness of the printed word. Such coordination would be especially useful in the solution of complex problems associated with the further development of sheep breeding in the republic.

In short, the rayon press is in need of daily attention and help. There are, unfortunately, still cases when individual rayon party committees use editorial staff, frankly speaking, not in their field of work. The party CC has been receiving signals that at the height of agricultural campaigns journalists from rayon newspapers have been assigned for lengthy periods to work in the fields or livestock sections. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirgizia resolutely condemns such actions and strictly admonishes those rayon party committees which, by so doing, weaken one of the important sections of ideological work.

I would like to make special mention of the important task of party publicistics: to glorify, in all their grandeur, the men and women of labor, whose hands, intelligence and talents create the might of our Fatherland. They should, without embellishment or verbal bombast, convincingly reveal the motivations that guide people towards labor exploits.

In Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book "Tselina" there are the following lines: "Heroic beginnings have different manifestations. One and the same person may risk his life and rush into a burning building but turn out to be incapable of performing, day in and day out, some monotonous job. There is the heroism of the moment...And there is the heroism of daily chores, when people consciously and voluntarily condemn themselves to difficulties, knowing well that such difficulties might not be present in some other place."

This idea provides food for thought. Indeed, journalists sometimes manage to offer a fair representation of momentary heroism. It is much rarer that they

are able to depict so vividly the heroism of our workdays. In my view, this is because some publicists do not wish to take the trouble of studying social and moral problems, they do not strive to get to the inner essence of our social life. You sometimes read a feature about a person who year after year scores outstanding labor achievements and can't help wondering how easily he does it: he wants to set a record and, presto, there it is. One can hardly expect such schematic portrayals of labor exploits and those who perform them to touch the reader's heart and mind.

Publicistic journalism can be of value only if it is investigative. The words will penetrate to the reader's heart and mind and find a living response only if they are heartfelt, wise and sincere. An instructive example for us in this respect are Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's books, "Malaya zemlya," "Vozrozhdeniye," "Tselina" and "Vospominaniya." They offer a concrete and convincing answer to the question, how to write publicistic matter that is persuasive by virtue of wealth of facts, depth and impassioned ideas. They offer great lessons in politics, economics, morals and party ethics, and persistent mastering of them is the honorable duty of every journalist.

The 26th Party Congress pointed out the need to resolutely restructure many sections and spheres of ideological activity with the aim of making its content more topical and its forms more responsive to the contemporary requirements and needs of Soviet people. At the same time, substantial weaknesses in ideological, political and educational work are still being overcome slowly. Features in the press, television or radio do not always offer profound analyses of facts or serious generalizations. Propaganda of the historical advantages and achievements of socialism is not always conducted capably and convincingly, people's attention is not focused on major impressive achievements of the party and the people.

Some organs of mass information draw up good plans but quickly forget them. Here is one example. The central editorial office for propaganda of the republic television and radio drew up plans for extensively featuring questions of further improving ideological and educational work in the third quarter of last year. It was decided to feature 17 Kirgiz-language broadcasts under spectacular headings. However, 16 of those broadcasts were replaced by others, as were all six Russian-language broadcasts in the series. The same thing happened with the TV program. Many broadcasts display an absence of deep knowledge of life, they are stereotyped, vapid and mediocre. It's hard to expect such features to reach out to their listeners' heart and mind.

The party has outlined additional measures to achieve a radical turnaround in solving the new tasks of ideological and party organizational work put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress. In this it displays constant concern for people. There can be no place for bureaucratism, callousness or arrogance in Soviet society.

It would be a good idea for newspapers, magazines, the TV and radio to show those managers who know their job well, are closely associated with people and are concerned and responsive and to sharply criticize those who fail to do

their jobs, who say one thing but do the reverse, who are coarse and arrogant. In this connection we should, for example, give more extensive coverage to how the resolution of the CC of the Communist Party of Kirgizia on the presentation of report and information speeches by executives in labor collectives is being carried out.

Our mass information media have accumulated considerable experience in patriotic and international education. Many newspapers have begun to feature such rubrics as "Mark the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR With 60 Shock Weeks!," "Fulfill All Orders of the Fraternal Republics On Schedule!," and others. Twice a month the republican TV broadcasts "Friendship Screen" programs with the participation of TV studios of the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

But far from all strata of this multifaceted topic have been upturned. Some journalists handle it flipantly. Materials addressed to young people are especially uninteresting. They are incapable of sparking a live response in a young person's heart or awaken lofty ideas and noble aspirations in him.

The main line in the development of this theme should be seen in comprehensively showing the unity of the nations and peoples of the Soviet Union, the unity of their political and social goals, the economy and culture. It is important to show even more vividly and convincingly how the Soviet people's internationalistic convictions are tempered in the process of daily practice and body forth in the creative deeds and accomplishments of the party and the people. One would only like the journalists to do this more thoughtfully and seriously. The slightest irresponsibility and political nearsightedness can cause only harm, as happened, in particular, during one of the republican "Good Morning" radio broadcasts.

Labor and ethical education and the resolute struggle against mismanagement and waste, for saving and thrift, against thieves, crooks and parasites, are increasingly occupying a deserving place in the work of the mass information and propaganda media. Craving to accumulate wealth, dishonesty, attempts to work slovenly but live high--all such moral distortions are incompatible with the Soviet way of life. It is here that the role of the press cannot be overestimated. It is duty bound to foster consumption culture in people, to castigate philistine consumerism, money-grubbing, the cult of things. To wage the struggle against those who covet the people's property, who sell themselves for bribes, losing human dignity and honor, who do not scruple sleazy methods of making profit, it is necessary to write so that every new publication would provide food for serious thought and rally the public for resolutely eradicating all that slows our forward movement and clouds of life of Soviet people.

Quite a few of our papers offer good examples of featuring this acute subject, among them SOVETIK KYRGYZSTAN, SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIA, the Oshskaya Oblast paper LENIN ZHOLU, and VECHERNIY FRUNZE. But even there one doesn't always see initiative, persistence and even simple professional skill. Journalists of the ISSYK-KUL'SKAYA PRAVDA still lack courage and principle in the struggle against the antipodes of socialist morality. Features that would cause

scoundrels to, so to say tremble, appear extremely rarely in its pages.

I would also like to recall the case of the "Chinar" cafe in Frunze. A group of dishonest people there engaged in bribery, extortion and stealing of products. It would seem that the gang of crooks caught red-handed should immediately get what they deserve. But about a year passed while the republican Prosecutor's office which was conducting the case couldn't come up with an indictment. So the newspaper SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIA was quite right when it published a public inquiry addressed to the republican Prosecutor. Ultimately the criminals were, of course, punished as they deserved. I cite this fact to re-emphasize that the press is a powerful source, and if it is used purposefully and consistently, evil will be punished. It is necessary to resolutely counter relapses of the private-property mentality, the disposition of some people for enrichment, money-grubbing and scorn of the public interest; this must also be done in the press.

Newspaper materials should clearly express one pervasive idea: those who would live well must work well.

The Soviet press is a keen weapon of the party. It is difficult to overestimate its impact on the masses, whether it be an account of positive experience or a critical feature. And yet, the pages of some papers feature little criticism, businesslike and creative criticism.

Journalists are still not always capable of pinpointing typical events of universal significance, and occasionally they are carried away by minor facts. Nitpicking is incompatible with truthful, balanced, Lenin-style principled criticism. This should be remembered by everyone who airs his opinions in papers, on television or the radio.

Of course, there are still cases of mistaken reactions for forceful press commentaries. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirgizia has repeatedly corrected such executives and taken concrete steps to enhance the efficacy of critical statements.

Journalists possess a wonderful gift--the gift of the word. It is necessary for them to use this sharp weapon capably and skillfully for the benefit of people, to inspire and encourage them. This should be facilitated by a genuinely creative atmosphere in every editorial collective, an atmosphere in which abilities, gifts and talents would flourish vividly, an atmosphere conducive to the fostering of a lofty sense of responsibility of journalists to the society.

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REGIONAL

LAW AND ORDER CAMPAIGN INTENSIFIED IN KIRGHIZIYA

Role of Prosecuting Organizations

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 20 May 82 p 2

[Article by M. Demichev, procurator of the Kirghiz SSR, state justice advisor second class: "Strengthen Law and Order"]

[Text] On 28 May 1922 the Third Session of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee adopted a decree on the establishment of a state procurator's office. And it is now 60 years that this highly important agency of the Soviet state has been a fighting helper of the party in accomplishing the diverse tasks of communist construction.

Stopping and preventing crimes and any anti-social manifestations, exercising supervision over the observance of the laws and guarding them against all and any violations, procurator supervision increases the role and authority of socialist law. And this is very important. "Quite a few good laws have been adopted in our country," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in the Summary Report to the 26th CPSU Congress. "Now it is a matter above all of their exact and unswerving execution. For any law is alive only when it is carried out, and carried out by everybody and everywhere."

One of the most important tasks of the procurator's office is the protection of the labor, housing, family, and other rights of the citizens. Moreover, especial importance is attributed in this work to an examination of citizens' letters, complaints, and statements in which they share their thoughts about the state of the law, report violations of it, and make suggestions on strengthening law and order. Every year around 15,000 complaints and statements are examined and dealt with in the agencies of the procurator's office of the Kirghiz SSR. Concrete measures are taken on their basis, legality is restored, and violators are punished.

The agencies of the procurator's office have a special role in accomplishing the tasks which have been set by the party for the country's economy: to steadily increase the economy's intensity, ensure the safekeeping and efficient use of physical assets, and strengthen production discipline.

Frequently difficulties arise in regulating economic relations as a result of decisions made by enterprise and organization leaders from narrowly departmental or local positions. It happens sometimes that the true state of affairs is distorted for the sake of an imaginary good. Tens of millions of rubles are lost because of reporting distortions and deception, the production of poor quality output, and criminal negligence and mismanagement. Last year, after the intervention of procurator agencies, more than 300 people were held to disciplinary and material responsibility for these reasons, and some of them had to be put on trial.

Bribe-taking is a great social danger. In recent times the struggle against it has become somewhat more active. With the help of the public bribe-takers have been exposed and brought before the law who for a long time ran things in trade organizations, in the system of the meat and dairy industry, in state insurance, and in a number of the republic's VUZes--the Institute of Physical Culture, the university, and others. The republic's inhabitants were very pleased about the conviction of a large group of thieves, embezzlers, and bribe-takers who for a long time ran the show in the public catering system.

However, as checks which are carried out by the procurator's office show, in the systems of certain ministries and departments there has been no decrease in the amount of the squandering and theft of physical assets which causes the state great harm. The complacent attitude which has developed in certain labor collectives toward so-called minor thefts of socialist property is giving rise to serious alarm. At the enterprises of the republic's meat and dairy, food, and light industries every year quite a few petty thieves carrying output in their briefcases and shopping bags are arrested. The damage from such thefts is considerable: They not only disorganize our economic plans to a definite degree, but have a negative influence on the cultivation of conscious discipline among the citizens.

It should be said that without the intervention of procurator supervision compensation for the state is by no means always collected for the material damage caused by thefts, mismanagement, and an unconscientious attitude toward work. The legal services of ministries and departments and enterprises and organizations present too few claims against offenders for compensation for damage. Almost all of these claims are presented by the procurators. This kind of lack of principle on the part of officials is costly for the state.

It was noted at the 26th Party Congress that as a result of a large number of economic and social reasons, an increase in labor resources will be a difficult matter in the 1980's. For this reason, the task has been set of making the most efficient possible use of every pair of working hands, and of improving the placement and occupational training of cadres. However, in individual branches of the economy of our republic the necessary significance is not being attributed to this important matter. Large losses of working time occur at the industrial enterprises of the cities of Frunze, Tokmak, and Przheval'sk and in Oshskaya Oblast. Truancies and lateness have become so customary here that they are not paid attention to.

All of this is explained by the fact, in particular, that at a number of enterprises and organizations poor use is made of the legal means of strengthening discipline and order. Often violators of labor discipline find protection from their immediate superiors and remain unpunished. There are quite a few such "irreplacable" workers and "necessary people" for whom everything is permitted at the enterprises of the republic's Ministry of Construction, in the Frunze Production Footwear Association, and in others.

No kind of indulgence must be permitted for truants, drunkards, and production disorganizers. As the party teaches, in every labor collective full use has to be made of all of the organizational, financial, and legal means of strengthening order and discipline. A great deal still has to be done in order to tightly shut all of the doors to parasitism, bribe-taking, and speculation, to any encroachments on socialist property.

The workers of the republic's procurators agencies are directing their efforts to effectively promoting law and order in all of the spheres of state and social life.

Problems in Rural Areas

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 16 May 82 p 3

[Article by L. Korneva and V. Krasnoshchekov, special correspondents of SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA: "When the Law is Not Honored"]

[Text] A rural meeting is taking place, an assembly of the inhabitants of the Dzhangı-Dzherskiy Rural Soviet of Sokulukskiy Rayon. How does it differ from an ordinary meeting? The same presidium on the high platform, and the spectators' hall filled to bursting with local people. The only thing is that a special atmosphere of confidentiality and of a lack of indifference holds sway today over this crowded assembly. People speak not only from the rostrum which is on the stage, but also from their seats. They ask questions and, having listened to the reply, they again take the floor. . . .

The conversation which is taking place today at the meeting is devoted to two highly important issues: attitude toward labor, and the struggle with law violations. This agenda is not accidental. For, how we live, how we do our work, how we regard ourselves and those around us determines both the moral climate of the labor collective and our own well-being.

The Basic Law of our society guarantees everybody the right to work. However, there are people whose aspirations are far from the generally accepted norms. There are still frequent instances of negligence and irresponsibility, and of an indifferent attitude toward work. There are also such people on the territory of the Dzhangı-Dzherskiy Rural Soviet. If I want to, they say, I work; if I want to, I play.

--In this case what is alarming is not only their lack of a conscientious attitude toward their social duty,--said the Procurator of Sokulukskiy Rayon V. Lays, who was addressing the meeting at the request of the villagers.

--The trouble lies elsewhere--their psychology is built on a confidence in their own invulnerability, an invulnerability to punishment. This happens because very often people who malingering or commit some misdemeanor are not punished in accordance with the laws.

For example, why are there still people in Dzhang-Dzher who are not working either on the sovkhoz or at other enterprises here? Because they have another and easier way to exist--speculation. Speculation in and of itself contradicts the existing laws. But how many legal norms are violated before a person goes to the market to sell some meat.

Years ago, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kirghiz SSR adopted the Ukaze "On the Norms for Maintaining Livestock in the Private Ownership of Citizens Who Are Not Kolkhoz Members" which establishes that workers, employees, and other citizens who are engaged in socially useful labor, disabled persons of the first and second groups, pensioners, and aged citizens may keep one cow per family, with its offspring until the age of one year and one calf until the age of two years, 10 sheep and their offspring until the age of three months, or 2 pigs for fattening, or 1 koumiss mare with its offspring until the age of 1 year. Villagers employed in animal husbandry may in addition keep 1 head of young cattle until the age of 2 years, and up to 10 sheep with its offspring up to the age of 1 year. There are no limits on poultry, rabbits, and bees.

At the meeting a long list was read of the names of residents of the village of Verkhne-Vostochnyy who, according to the rural soviet books for 1982, have excessive livestock. Among those for whom the law has not been written is G. Akhmedov. He has 145 sheep and goats, 3 head of cattle. Z. Magomedov--132 sheep and goats, 2 head of cattle; M. Akhmedov--112 sheep and goats; M. Zalikhayev--100 sheep and goats, 2 head of cattle, and so forth, and so forth. This is not the first year that this situation exists, but the ispolkom of the rural soviet has not brought the number of livestock in the subsidiary farms to the proper norm. And it has not informed administrative agencies of this.

There is in this whole story still another important detail which should have been of most interest for the ispolkom of the Dzhang-Dzherskiy Rural Soviet. Sixteen adolescents, the children of the very parents who have excessive livestock, do not attend school. They have no time to study--they are pasturing their individual herds. Another law is being violated--on universal secondary education.

It was recently calculated that the surplus sheep and goats held by the residents of Dzhang-Dzher come to around 3,000 head. And this individual herd has to be not simply fed but fattened in order to take 6 and 7 rubles for a kilogram of lamb on the markets of the city of Frunze. . . . Where is the

feed to come from? Not from the tiny household plot. But these people who are from the "cream-skimming breed" do not break their heads over such problems. Right there next to the village are the sovkhos fields which are sowed with lucerne, sugar beet, and grain crops. . . . The livestock grows and gains weight on the sovkhos's feed.

The following figures were cited at the meeting: in 1980 the sovkhos administration made up 38 documents on damage caused to crops by livestock involving a total loss of 8,123 rubles. In 1981 51 documents were made up with a loss for the farm of 17,719 rubles. All of this was handed over in good time to the ispolkom of the Dzhang-i-Dzerskiy Rural Soviet. What kind of action was taken there on these documents? It can be said that they were put under the desk blotter.

In 1980 of 8,123 rubles, only 120 were collected; last year of 17,719 rubles--1,005 rubles. But on this account, in order to secure kolkhoz and sovkhos crops against damage from livestock, there is a special Ukaze of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet which provides for a number of effective measures to stop abuses. In particular, with deliberate damage to crops which involves more than 1,000 rubles criminal liability comes into effect. Last year alone 51 documents on crop damage from livestock were made up in Dzhang-i-Dzher. In many cases the damage exceeded 1,000 rubles, but the sovkhos administration did not fill out a single item of material in the rayon's investigative agencies. . . .

Meanwhile, the enterprising business operator figured out the situation. The size of the individual flocks is continually increasing. Whereas in the past lamb was brought to the market by bus, or transportation was hired for the occasion, now they have acquired their own wheels. Wherever you see a house there is a car, and also a motorcycle. And in the family of Beshtal Akhmedov and his sons there were an entire six (!), of different makes--from a "Volga" to "Zhiguley." As they say, for every situation in life: for trips to the fair, for marriages, for buying livestock in the neighboring villages, and for making a run to Uzbekistan. . . . Who has any need of public labor!

The question of the "personal garage" was put especially sharply at the meeting. With what money, and from whom was this transportation acquired? The administrative organs will still have to make a detailed analysis of this and report on the results to the public.

--Trouble is also in something else--the psychology of money grubbers and speculators causes moral damage to those around them,--Team Leader of the First Section of the sovkhos Kh. Umarov and the sovkhos Director Ya. Lorents said at the meeting.

Take that same Akhmedov family. The sons work in production from time to time and for that reason their earnings are low. But each one has a house that is full to the brim. Recently militia agencies confiscated more than 100 excess sheep from them.

There are quite a few honest toilers in the Dzhangi-Dzher sovkhos whose hands grow rich harvests of grain crops, sugar beets, and melon crops. For example, the vegetable growing leader Magomed Mirzayev and his entire large family, the mechanization specialist Zaynudin Kurbanov, the sugar beet link leader Ya. Ruff, the corn grower Sh. Velibekov, the feed team link leader T. Ramazanov, and many others. But frequently the work of these people comes to nothing. Today the corn field has gladdened the eyes of the farmer with equal rows of shoots and with bright green. But tomorrow his heart will stop and tears will come to his eyes at the sight of the torn and hoof-trampled land. . . . No, the participants of the meeting decided, it is impossible to continue this way. Are we really going to look indifferently at how for the sake of personal greed and gain the honor and the dignity of the working man are trampled upon and the farm is caused material damage? There are laws to fight against private enterprise, and they have to be carried out. These thoughts sounded in the addresses of the sovkhos workers Z. Magomedov and Z. Zalikhayev, the Chairman of the Rayon Ispolkom V. Smeyuchi, and others. Everything that casts a shadow on our way of life and that hinders our forward movement has to be suppressed sternly and uncompromisingly!

Quite a few angry words sounded out at the rural meeting against the adherents of drunkenness. Who today is the most inveterate enemy of order and organization in production? The lover of alcohol, the truant, the pensioner and former teacher F. Kuzubov said with pain at the meeting. And drunkards, as a rule, are parasites and do not work anywhere.

Last year four of the sovkhos's residents were sent to labor-treatment dispensaries for the systematic abuse of alcohol. But this year cases of hooliganism and thefts of state property committed by persons in an unsober state have not decreased. Since the beginning of the year 27 state chauffeurs and 27 drivers of personal vehicles have been deprived of their drivers' licenses for drunken driving. Frequently people who do not have licenses get behind the wheel. And as a result, there is accident after accident with grave consequences for peoples' health.

--Today motor hooligans are not a rarity with us,--Mukash Sopuyev, a shipper at a branch of the shoe production association, enters into the conversation. Every evening you can see a wild gang of 12 people on a single motorcycle racing with enormous speed over the streets of the central farmstead. And it is not other people's children who are acting like hooligans. They are our own, Dzhangi-Dzher children. Each one of them has parents. Why do they act so irresponsibly about the education of their children?

There was agitated talk at the meeting about the family of Mikhail and Lyubov' Marchukov. They brought seven children into the world. But they forgot about their maternal and paternal duty to them. They drank to excess, changed their jobs from time to time, and left their children without supervision. As a result their son Aleksandr followed their footsteps, committed a serious law infraction, and was condemned to four years of deprivation of freedom.

A great deal is done in our country to strengthen family relations. Let us remember our nurseries, kindergartens, schools and tekhnikums, and our boarding schools where children can live and learn. But the responsibility for the upbringing of children rests first of all with the parents, the Safety Engineer K. Ashurlayev said at the meeting.

In preparing for the meeting, the rural soviet deputies and workers talked with the residents of Dzhang-Dzher and wrote down questions on socialist legality which interested them. The republic's Procurator M. L. Demichev gave exhaustive answers to them, and also to those asked during the conversation.

The assemblage was addressed by the Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kirghiz SSR M. F. Kabanov who took part in the discussion of the question.

The Chief of the Section on Administrative Agencies of the CC CP of Kirghiziya Z. K. Koshoyev and the republic's Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs V. I. Yatsenko took part in the work of the meeting.

The participants adopted a decision.

--We are profoundly convinced,--it is stated in it,--that if all of us together undertake to institute public order, our village will be a model one. To achieve this is the duty of every resident of Dzhang-Dzher.

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REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON PUBLIC LEGISLATION RIGHTS

Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 26, 1982 p 12

[Interview with Kurban Khalilov, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR, by Mikhail Taratura]

[Text]

These are the words from the Appeal of the Soviet Government to the peoples of the former Russian empire, adopted a month after the Socialist Revolution of 1917. In another five years, in 1922, four independent republics that had arisen on the ruins of the Russian empire—the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Byelorussia and the Transcaucasian Federation—decided to form a single state, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Subsequently, the USSR was joined by other peoples which today form the 15 constituent Republics of our state. Each of them enjoys sovereignty secured by the country's main law, the Constitution of the USSR.

What is the meaning of sovereignty within the framework of a single state?

This and related questions were the subject of an interview given by **Kurban KHALILOV**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR, the supreme legislative body of that Republic. Below is his conversation with our correspondent Mikhail Taratuta.

THE REPUBLIC PASSES LAWS

Q.: Under the Soviet Constitution each Republic has the right to create and improve its own legislation. What legislation is currently being prepared to be put before the Supreme Soviet of Azerbaijan?

A.: We are now preparing a Housing Code to be considered by the Supreme Soviet of Azerbaijan at its summer session.

Q.: How different will the new legislation be from the existing norms in the USSR as a whole?

A.: As long as the law has not been adopted, I cannot talk about details. The general principle is, however, that the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopts the Fundamental Legislation on different matters containing general provisions, while every Republic elaborates them in accordance with its indigenous conditions, interests and traditions. For example, the Fundamental Housing Legislation contains 55 articles, while our bill will probably have three times as many.

For a multinational state like the Soviet Union to live as a single organism, the laws of different Republics must dovetail. And that is why Fundamental Legislation is adopted.

Q.: Does that mean that a Republic cannot pass a law dissimilar from the Union's legislation?

A.: Far from it. Even if it wanted to, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR could not pass legislation meeting the various requirements of each of the constituent Republics.

lics. For example, in the Muslim tradition of Azerbaijan, polygamy had been widespread for centuries. But the requirements of the modern world made it necessary to outlaw that. On the other hand, in Russia and the Ukraine, polygamy was never practised, so there was no need for such a law.

Q.: The Republic's Constitution describes Azerbaijan as a sovereign state. And yet it cannot pass laws on a number of important issues. Isn't there a contradiction?

A.: It is true that a Union Republic cannot pass its own laws on a number of questions, such as defence, foreign policy, and the size of social security benefits. It has voluntarily surrendered these functions to the central authorities. That was a logical thing to do in a multi-republic nation. It would be absurd if Azerbaijan, for example, contrary to the interests of the whole Soviet Union, decided to sever relations with some foreign state or if each Republic established its own social security standards — some higher than others. That would violate the principle of the equality of nations, the key element in the Soviet nationalities policy.

However, as far as the internal life of our Republic is concerned, we decide everything ourselves. That includes conferment of Azerbaijan citizenship which automatically results in Soviet citizenship. Incidentally, the Presidium considers about a hundred applications a year from foreigners wishing to become Azerbaijani citizens.

Q.: Doesn't it sometimes happen that decisions passed by the central government bodies fail to take into account all the interests of a Union Republic?

A.: Not a single document or ruling affecting the interests of a Republic is passed without the participation of its representatives, and these are not adopted until a mutually acceptable decision is found, meeting the interests of the whole Soviet state and those of the particular Republic.

Q.: How is each Union Republic represented in the central government bodies?

A.: In the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Azerbaijan has 63 deputies. I have been elected Vice-President of

the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics are members of the USSR government. And the chairmen of the Republic State Planning Committees, where economic and social programmes are worked out, are members of the USSR State Planning Committee (Gosplan).

In addition, each Union Republic government has its own permanent representatives on the Council of Ministers of the USSR in Moscow to handle current relations between their Republic and the central bodies of power. But that is not all. Chairmen of the Supreme Courts of the Republics are members of the Plenary Board of the Supreme Court of the USSR and take an active part in its work.

Q.: How active is the Supreme Soviet of Azerbaijan in passing new legislation?

A.: Last year, for example, the Supreme Soviet and its Presidium passed 480 acts. Among the more significant acts that required extensive preparation were laws on the economic and social development of Azerbaijan for 1981-1985 and the Republic's budget for the current year. Also last year, we passed important laws on the protection of atmospheric air and on the protection and utilization of wildlife.

Q.: Who, under the Constitution of your Republic, can initiate legislation?

A.: Deputies to the Supreme Soviet, its Presidium and Standing Commissions, the Supreme Court and the Procurator's Office of the Republic, and various government and public organizations, including the trade unions.

But one must bear in mind that the legislator does not think up laws, he merely formulates them. Every new piece of legislation meets some new demand of society. Social requirements and public opinion are also often reflected in letters from citizens sent to the Supreme Soviet and to its individual deputies. Last year, for example, the Presidium received more than 4,000 letters. Many of them suggested improvements in the Republic's legislation. All these letters were carefully studied and summarized and some of them provided the basis for new legislative acts. For example, a year ago we responded to the suggestions of citizens by adopting

a decree that imposes harsher punishment for theft.

'LEAVE WELL ENOUGH ALONE'

Q.: The Constitution of Azerbaijan has a provision to the effect that the Republic reserves the right to secede from the USSR. Has this question ever been raised in a practical way?

A.: As the saying goes, you should "leave well enough alone". I don't think it is accidental that the USSR, when it was formed in the early 1920s, contained only four republics and in ten years' time there were already seven republics. By 1936, the peoples of four other republics asked to be included within the Soviet Union. Today the Soviet Union has 15 Republics. Obviously, the peoples of all these Republics did not enter the USSR on the spur of the moment.

In case of Azerbaijan, entry into the USSR enabled it to preserve its statehood which had often been in jeopardy in the past. During and after World War I, Azerbaijan's territory was occupied by German, Turkish and British troops. But when it joined the USSR, our Republic had its independence securely guaranteed, with the whole military might of the Soviet state protecting it.

But that is not all. Thanks to the help of the other Union Republics, notably the Russian people, which were then at a higher level of economic development, Azerbaijan was spared the lot of so-called single-crop countries, like "banana", "tin", and "rubber" states.

Consider this: at the beginning of the century, Azerbaijan, which accounted for about half of the world's oil extraction, did not manufacture even paraffin lamps and had to import everything. In other words, Azerbaijan had oil but no industry.

And then Azerbaijan became a full-fledged member of the Soviet Union whose Constitution guarantees implementation of a single socio-economic policy. The practical outcome of this has been that machines, entire factories, and skilled engineers and workers were sent to our Republic from developed Central Russia.

Gradually, the Republic built up a modern economy. During its years as a Soviet Republic,

Azerbaijan has created chemical and electrical engineering industries, instruments and machine building, and electronics. We have introduced ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, and a massive energy base. In short, we have become a highly industrialized state by all accounts.

Oil ceased to be our only asset. Today, Azerbaijan derives its wealth from the products of dozens of other industries, too.

Q.: Azerbaijan is a multinational country. Azerbaijanis make up about 80 per cent, Russians account for 8 per cent, Armenians for about as much, and many others comprise the remainder. Is that reflected in the composition of your Parliament?

A.: It is reflected very accurately, with 80 per cent of the deputies being Azerbaijanis, a little over 10 per cent Russians and almost 7 per cent Armenians. Among the deputies are Ukrainians, Georgians, Lezgins, Avars, Jews and Kurds.

The mixed population is even reflected in the fact that two Azerbaijanis, one Armenian and one Russian make up Vice-Presidents of the Supreme Soviet.

NO NATIONAL ISOLATION

Q.: How is the multinational character of your Republic reflected in radio and television programmes?

A.: The television station in Baku, which caters to the needs of our small Republic, broadcasts 11 hours a day. Of these, 9 hours are in Azerbaijani and two hours in Russian and Armenian. We also receive national TV programmes from Moscow in Russian. Radio broadcasting is similar in this respect.

Q.: What is the situation with book publishing?

A.: Last year the Republic published 1,100 titles of books, 16 million copies in all. Of these 72 per cent are in the

Azerbaijan language, 20 per cent in Russian, 4 per cent in the languages of other USSR peoples and another 4 per cent in foreign languages, for example, in Farsi, Arabic, English, French and Spanish.

Q.: What are the language priorities in schools?

A.: 83 per cent of the schools teach in the Azerbaijan language. Russian is studied from the first grade. The remaining 17 per cent are schools where teaching is in Russian, Armenian and Georgian.

Q.: Is the Azerbaijan language studied in these schools, too?

A.: Yes, it is an obligatory subject from the third grade. In addition, some foreign language is studied at all schools.

Q.: What is the language of instruction in higher education?

A.: Higher education institutions normally have two departments: Azerbaijan and Russian. Everyone is free to choose between these departments.

Q.: What is the official language?

A.: Our official state language is Azerbaijani. But because our Republic has so many nationalities, we passed new constitutional legislation a few years ago which allows free use of Russian and other languages by the local population in all the state and other institutions.

Q.: What does that mean in practical terms? For instance, how does your parliament conduct its business?

A.: The deputies speak in the language they prefer. In practice more often than not it is either Azerbaijani or Russian. Simultaneous interpretation is provided through earphones built into the chairs in the auditorium.

Documents are usually prepared in Azerbaijani and Russian. Legislative acts are also translated into Armenian because Azerbaijan has a large autonomous area where Armenians are in the majority.

Q.: How common are mixed marriages in your Republic?

A.: In 1981 of 62,000 marriages registered in Azerbaijan, 5,500 were mixed. In Baku, which has people of more than 100 nationalities, the rate of mixed marriages is 14 per cent. And the rate of mixed marriages is going up.

Q.: Are there any non-Azerbaijani members in your family?

A.: Yes, there are. My brother's wife is Russian. And one of my nieces has also married a Russian.

Q.: Can an Azerbaijani get by without knowing any Russian?

A.: Of course it is possible to live without knowing any Russian. But that would make one's life much poorer. Although we do publish a lot of literature in Azerbaijani, some of it translated from Russian and other languages of the world, we cannot translate everything. Considering that we are a comparatively small Republic — a population of 6 million people of different nationalities — translating the whole of world literature into Azerbaijani would hardly make sense economically. In other words, by confining oneself to one's own language, an Azerbaijani would place himself outside vast areas of culture. For example, he could not understand many of the visiting theatre performances and some of the films shown on our screens. The same goes for the greatest human value, communication. It may well happen that your next-door neighbour or your colleague at work is a Georgian, a Russian or an Armenian who might not know Azerbaijani. At the same time, Russian has long become an international means of communication over here. In the context of our country, I, for one, cannot imagine a meeting of specialists from different Republics without a common language. And such meetings are part of our everyday life.

REGIONAL

ROAD BUILDERS FROM UZBEKISTAN AT WORK IN TYUMEN

Moscow AVTOMOBIL'NYYE DOROGI in Russian No 5, 1982 pp 30-31

[Article by V. Valuiskiy]

[Text] Together with construction subdivision collectives from a number of Union republics, road builders from Uzbekistan are building highways in the Tyumen region. During the first three years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, they have undertaken to build with capital payments 100 km of automobile highways in Western Siberia.

A special department, Uztyumen'dorstroi [Uzbek Tyumen Road Construction] was organized within the Minavtodor [Highway Ministry] system in order to manage the road construction operations in Tyumen; it is now reorganized into a trust. In order to ensure that the builders will be supplied with food and industrial goods, an ORS [Worker Supply Department] was included in the trust.

Construction began as soon as road-construction machinery arrived at the building site. Results of these operations can be viewed as having initial success: 20 km of operational roads were ready one month ahead of schedule as set forth by the 1981 plan. In addition, construction operations in excess of plan and at a cost of 403,000 rubles have been completed.

The builders are at home at the new site--a settlement of trailer dormitories has appeared. These trailers were manufactured by the October Experimental Mechanical Maintenance Plant No 7 of the Minavtodor collective. Two two-unit houses, two 16-unit houses and two dormitories with 103 spaces each have been opened for use. The residential fund originally set up provided living quarters for only 350 builders. Today, the fund has been expanded--almost 1500 builders that work in Tyumen have living quarters.

An industrial base has been established: boiler unit, transportable electrical station, various types of warehouses, saw frames, GSM [flammable lubricating materials] storehouse, parking lots, etc.

Road construction is being carried out under complex hydrogeological conditions and with an absence of local construction materials.

For this reason, at the Kuilyuk experimental plant for reinforced concrete pavement structures in Tashkent, the largest of Minavtodor concerns, the problem of supplying the Uzbekistan road builders contingent with construction equipment is being worked on, as well as supplying them with reinforced concrete slabs for covering the roads. It is known here that under northern conditions, top durability slabs are required. The present goal of the plant's collective is to supply not only quantity but high quality products as well. To this end, in order to assure production of the necessary quantity of slabs, a departmental reorganization was initiated.

By end of 1980, a successful resolution of production issues at this plant allowed the plant to send the Uzbek road builders working on the highway in Tyumen more than 10 thousand m³ of reinforced concrete products.

Operations are proceeding well. The mandate of the Uzbekistan workers to increase the glory of the republic's road builders in Tyumen is being successfully fulfilled. Construction of the road is ahead of schedule. This has been promoted by a constant search for reserves and improvement of technology.

Many machine operators and drivers have sought to make a significant impact on the operation. N. Sh. Baliakhmetov, M. Kh. Karimov, I.G. Cherkaikin, R. Kadyrov and others have provided examples of shock labor. They supported the initiative of 15 distinguished workers of Uzbekistan to fulfill 10 and more annual norms during the 11th Five-Year Plan, and gave their word to complete two five-year programs during the Five-Year Plan. The followers of the patriotic initiative are true to their word--they fulfill two norms each day.

Recently, the united board of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Construction and Management of Automobile Highways, and the branch professional union of the republic awarded first place to the working contingent, and presented them with the Red Challenge Banner and a monetary premium. The board ruled that names of many of the road builders be placed on the republic's board of honor.

Today, the road builders are making good progress toward fulfillment of the second year program of the Five-Year Plan, during which it will be necessary to present 40 km of the completed "Siberian" automobile highway and complete construction operations costing 20 million rubles. This will be a fitting gift to the motherland in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

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REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN PEOPLE'S COURTS PROTECT WORKERS' RIGHTS

Vilnius TIESA [TRUTH] in Lithuanian 20 May 82 p 2

[Article by Pranas Kūris, Lithuanian SSR minister of justice: "On the Guard for Constitutional Rights"; from the "As the People's Courts Elections Draw Near" column]

[Text] The present stage of development of our society is characterized by the consistent spread of democracy and the strengthening of socialist justice and law and order. All law enforcement authorities, and the people's courts among them, have therefore to deal with problems of great importance. In all spheres of life they must strengthen the Leninist principles of socialist justice, and equally firmly protect the interests of the state, society, and individual citizens.

In ancient mythology, justice was symbolized by the goddess Themis--a blind-folded woman holding a scale in one hand, and a sword in another. The bourgeois judicial institutions use this symbol even now, when they want to emphasize the supposed objectivity of a bourgeois court and its above-class image.

In their capacity as one of the state's government authorities, and in discharging their specific responsibility of carrying out justice in concrete legal cases, the people's courts are helping to strengthen the socialist judicial system and law and order, and are performing a significant preventive, propaganda and educational role. The importance of their activity is particularly evident in the defense of personal and civil citizens' rights, and in ensuring that all authorities, organizations, officials and USSR citizens comply accurately and unswervingly with Soviet laws and adhere to the rules of socialist community.

Article 55 of the Lithuanian SSR Constitution stipulates: "Lithuanian SSR citizens have the right to legal protection from attempts on personal honor and dignity, on their life and health, and on their freedom and property." The greatest responsibility for proper implementation of this constitutional right rests, then, with the people's courts.

People's courts constitute the basic link in the chain of the Soviet judicial system. They examine from 96 to 98 percent of all criminal and civil cases. Behind those general figures are real people. In performing this function of justice [which is] particular to them alone, the courts are facing the defense

of citizens' rights and their legitimate interests in dealing practically with every legal case.

One of the greatest achievements of socialism is the actual right of every citizen to work. Since work is the basic condition of socialist society's existence and development, the state gives particular attention to the protection of the right to work.

The legal qualifications of managers of the economy are improving, the legal councils of enterprises and institutions are working better, and violations of work laws are decreasing. Statistic data indicates that the number of cases involving readmission to work and recovery of wages is also decreasing.

Labor relations are a very complicated kind of social relation as in addition to basic work laws, they are regulated by a number of various acts, statutes and instructions issued after the passage of the laws. Not all those concerned with these matters have a sufficient knowledge of it. Partly because of this, mistakes and violations still happen and the correction and restoration of working people's rights has to be done by the people's court.

People's courts are in charge of labor disputes which cannot be solved on the spot by the labor disputes commissions and local labor union committees. Directly, without resorting to these public bodies, people's courts examine workers' and employees' statements concerning administrative dismissals, and also solve the cases of reinstatement and changes in the formulation of dismissals. Cases of unfounded dismissals from work, unwarranted penalties, and disputes concerning work compensation are processed within a period of 10 days.

The people's courts' purpose is not only to restore the rights already violated, but also to forestall possible violations of the right to work and to strengthen work and production discipline. Thus in deciding to restore violated rights without delay, the people's court also punishes those officials responsible for the violation of labor law, as the case may require, approves individual contracts, writes proposals calling higher authorities' attention to labor and industrial discipline violations revealed by the trial.

In defending the work rights of workers and employees, the people's court has also to defend the interests of enterprises and organizations from unfounded claims of some dishonest persons, and put an end to laziness and cheating.

A strong material basis has been created in the Soviet Union to satisfy the need for housing. This enables the improvement of housing laws and the expansion of guarantees of citizens' rights to housing. Accordingly, this constitutional right was considerably expanded in the basic housing laws of the Soviet Union and its republics, which became effective on 1 January 1982.

The role of people's courts in solving housing disputes is most significant. Eviction from occupied living quarters in state and public apartment housing can be done only by a judicial procedure. Only those persons who have willfully occupied the living quarters, or persons living in buildings in danger of collapse, can be evicted by an administrative procedure.

A tenant is considered as having lost the right to the use of living quarters if he was absent from them longer than for 6 months, and this too can be done only by a judicial procedure. The people's court also protects the citizen's right to exchange his living quarters as stipulated by the law. If the executive committees of the local Soviets of Peoples' Deputies refuse to issue an order for the exchange of living quarters, the dispute is decided by a people's court.

At the 26th CPSU Congress attention was called to the question of strengthening the Soviet family. In our country strong material and spiritual prerequisites have been created providing the conditions for stronger family relations, the development of individual freedom, and all conditions have been provided to strengthen the family, educate the growing generation, and to ensure a happy motherhood and childhood.

When laws regulating marriage and family relations are broken, the very delicate rights and legitimate interests of children, spouses and parents are affected. In examining these types of cases, the people's courts are guided by the realization that a thorough examination and a fair settlement of disputes in this area of social relations contribute to a greater citizens' responsibility to the family as the basic element of society.

The rights of parents are established solely by the decision of the people's courts and these rights can be denied when the parents, or either one of them, fail to fulfill their responsibilities to educate the children, or they abuse their parenthood rights. Child support and support for disabled parents are also determined by the people's courts.

Human life and health are the greatest values, and therefore particular attention is given to their protection. Citizens' rights and liberties, their lives and health are protected from felonious intents by penal laws, and criminal trials are of particular importance in the people's courts' activities.

Soviet criminal laws are humane. The purpose of a sentence is not only to punish, but also to reform and rehabilitate the convict, and to prevent new crimes. In handling actual criminal cases and reaching verdicts, the people's court not only carries out justice and punishes guilty persons, but to a certain extent also ensures other citizens' safety against felonious attempts on their life and health, their honor and dignity.

The people's court is an office of authority. In ensuring socialist justice, promoting law and order and protecting citizens' rights and liberties, the people's court's function is very significant and many-sided. The mission of a people's judge is therefore also very important and responsible. To be able to try others and decide the fates of other people, the judge himself must be an example of impeccable moral character and be unyielding to deviations from the precepts of socialist law and morals. It is not enough for the people's judge to have a good knowledge of laws and make a practical application of them. He must be a person of principle, impartial, and able to combine within himself the qualities of humaneness, tact, wisdom and fortitude.

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REGIONAL

AZERBAIJANI ACADEMICIAN ON INFLUENCE OF ISLAM

PM121611 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 82 p 2

[Interview with Acad F.K. Kocharli of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences, director of the academy's Institute of Philosophy and Law, by B. Abaskuliyeva under the rubric "Authoritative Opinion": "Those Who Raise the Green Banner"--date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Recently one has been hearing increasingly frequently about Islam's influence on the policy of particular eastern states, on international relations and on the national liberation movement. And it is perhaps now that the conflicts within the ranks of Islam's supporters are showing particularly graphically. Where do you see the cause of these phenomena, Firudun Kasumovich? In your view, what characterizes the present state of Islam?

[Answer] Above all else, Islam remains a religion. And a religion second to Christianity in numbers of believers. It is hard to state the precise number of Muslims. The World Islamic League speaks of a figure close to 1 billion. According to the same estimate, over 600 million of those live in 49 states where the population professing this faith is in the majority.

Over 30 countries proclaim Islam as their official ideology, although they are essentially secular states. Pakistan, Kuwait and a number of other countries are trying to introduce Islamic dogmatism into sociopolitical and spiritual life.

In recent years Islam has been trying increasingly actively to influence international relations. The idea of the "need to unite" countries and peoples on the principles of a united religion is being heard with increasing persistence. It is said that these are the principles on which relations among Muslim countries should be based.

It should be noted that Muslim theologians frequently resort to anticommunist and anti-Soviet ideas. These ideas are eagerly taken up by monarchical, doctatorial and other reactionary regimes.

As has already been noted, Islam is heterogeneous. Thus we can now also speak of progressive national movements developing under Islam's banner.

In many countries it is these movements which advocate social transformations and a noncapitalist development path. The recent Muslim theologians' conference in the DRA is a vivid example of this. This conference expressed support for measures being pursued by the country's present leadership. But note that another section of Afghanistan's Muslim clergy continues to support counterrevolution. I have in mind here those who, having emigrated from the country, are doing this also under cover of Islamic slogans.

A genuinely scientific assessment of the role played by Islamic ideology in a number of developing Asian and African countries was given at the 26th CPSU Congress. "Some eastern countries have recently been actively putting forward Islamic slogans," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted. "We communists respect the religious convictions of people professing Islam, and other religions too. The main thing is the aims being pursued by the forces proclaiming particular slogans. The liberation struggle can be launched under Islam's banner. This is attested by historical experience, including recent experience. But this indicates too that reaction raising counter-revolutionary revolt also operates with Islamic slogans. The whole matter consequently consists in what is the real content of any given movement."

[Question] Various "radio voices" broadcasting to our country in the ethnic languages of the East, including Azerbi, appeal to all Muslims to unite under Islam's green banner. What, in your view, is behind these appeals?

[Answer] Primarily a desire to undermine the Soviet peoples' unity. It is no coincidence that imperialist propaganda has recently been speaking increasingly often about the status of the "Muslim peoples" in the Soviet Union. The very name Muslim peoples, as you are aware, is conventional. It is a question of those peoples among whom Islam is the most widespread religion.

The authors and inspirers of these propaganda broadcasts forget one important fact: By no means all the representatives of the so-called Muslim peoples in the USSR are believers. To fail to notice such details is, of course, of benefit to those who dream not so much of uniting the Muslim countries as of introducing national discord and religious hostility into our life.

Sovietologists and anticommunists are striving to prove that adherents of Islam for a "special strata of the population" in the USSR deprived of democratic rights and freedoms are subjected to persecution. Allegations that we have a ban on prayer and fasting are also very popular among socialism's enemies. They frequently claim that Soviet Muslims are generally opposed to the socialist system.

These propaganda campaigns have a further aim: To drive a wedge into our country's friendly relations with Near Eastern and south Asian states.

[Question] I would like to know the attitude of believers themselves toward these attempts.

[Answer] I can say confidently that most Muslims [in the USSR] are genuine patriots of our motherland, its true sons and daughters. They are working actively for the Soviet motherland's good, considering this their civic duty.

An international review in PRAVDA described how a delegation of Soviet Muslims visiting Iran, headed by the (Sheykh-ul-Islam) (the head of the Muslim clergy in the Transcaucasus), left a reception because anti-Soviet actions were taking place there. It should be noted in particular that adherents to Islam here widely support the Soviet state's peace-loving policy. In his sermons to believers (Sheykh-ul-Islam) Allakhshukyur Pashazade, head of the Muslim clergy of the Transcaucasus, has repeatedly praised the country's leadership for preserving peace and urged that this noble mission be promoted.

The self-styled "protectors" of the fate of believers in the USSR are displeased that believers here unanimously support the policy of the party and the Soviet state. They refuse to understand that this is a sincere manifestation of Soviet people's feelings.

[Question] Western radio broadcasts frequently claim that Soviet youth is also being drawn to Islam. Is this so?

[Answer] If you are speaking of the bulk of our young people then, of course, it is not so. On the contrary, the growth in general culture and the rise in the educational standard have resulted in just a small number of young people attending services at mosques. The number of young men and women observing religious customs has fallen considerably.

However, you cannot close your eyes to the fact that some young people are nevertheless observing Muslim customs. In general this is no surprise: For centuries it has been instilled into people that Islam is not simply a faith but a way of life too.

And it is here that a special role must be played by the new Soviet rites and various forms of leisure which could divert young people away from old principles.

Our party pays great attention to questions of atheist education. Broad-scale work has been launched in the republic to create and propagandize new civic rites. Wedding processions can often be seen at the memorial to the 26 Baku commissars in Baku. Young people entering into marriage go there with their friends to stand by the eternal flame and pay their respects to the fighters of the revolution. This tradition was born recently. It meets young people's inner needs and thus is widespread.

Other rites have also emerged. Great popularity is enjoyed by the first furrow and harvest festivals which have become the beginning or the summing up of the agricultural year. Heroes of labor and masters of arts speak here and sports competitions and jubilees are held. Every region

honors its best people. And it is now hard to picture the Azerbaijan countryside without these festivals which have entered our workers' everyday lives and make them more colorful and spiritually richer. It is natural that such an organization of leisure time and the emergence of new civic rites and customs should divert young people's attention away from religious rituals.

I would like to reemphasize that respect for believers' religious convictions in no way means rejecting atheistic propaganda. However, such propaganda should be conducted in a competent and well-informed way, taking into account the whole complexity and contradictory nature of the contemporary state of Islam. This work should be conducted tactfully, without wounding the believers' religious feelings.

CSO: 1830/415

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN ACADEMICIAN VIEWS VATICAN'S SOCIAL DOCTRINE

Vinius TIESA [TRUTH] in Lithuanian 22 May 82 p 2

[Article by Vincas Kalnietis: "Today's World and the Vatican"; from the "On the Bookshelf" column]

[Text] A new book, the 28th, has appeared on "Problems of Scientific Atheism," published by the Scientific Atheism Institute of the Social Sciences Academy of the CPSU Central Committee. In it scientists of the country's various scientific institutions analyze the situation in the Catholic church, its place in today's world, questions of atheist activities, and other matters.

Profound social changes produced by putting Marxist-Leninist ideas into practice in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the expansion of atheism and the worldwide religious indifference, have been a blow to the Catholic church and have weakened its positions. Looking for the way out of this situation the Vatican was compelled to resort to maneuvers, to adjust to the spirit of the times, and even to modifying many of the usual conservative positions.

One of the symptoms of the current crisis in the Catholic church, writes Academician Vladas Niunka of the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences, is that its social doctrine has lost its authority with the masses at large. The Vatican is afraid that Marxist-Leninist ideas are conquering the world.

The religious ideologists understand that they cannot reject Marxism entirely because they would discredit themselves even more in the eyes of many. Thus, while avoiding speaking out openly against it, they are looking for other means of fighting.

The Vatican press is trying to prove that the Catholic church ostensibly condemns capitalist exploitation and approves working people's aspirations in striving to achieve a more just society. However, as Academician V. Niunka indicates, the Vatican in criticizing capitalism, goes no farther than bourgeois reformism.

In his article, "The Evolution of the Vatican's Political Positions," V. Niunka shows that recently in the Vatican, especially since Cardinal Voityla became the pope, Catholic activists started paying particular attention to human problems. John Paul II gives a very gloomy appraisal of the human condition in the contemporary world. The negative effects of the

scientific and technical revolution, man's estrangement, the degradation of his individuality in bourgeois society, and the constant danger of a thermonuclear war instigated by imperialists, the danger obviously reflects the realities of our age. However, Catholic ideologists deliberately do not see the real causes of these negative phenomena. They are trying to prove that only the Catholic church can be man's spiritual leader and save him from many misfortunes.

In an effort to surmount the crisis surrounding it, the Catholic church has also introduced organizational changes in its apparatus, and has intensified its struggle against those theologians who deviate from the Catholic doctrine. Recently, the Vatican has made efforts to cement and to expand its contacts with other Christian churches, and is even trying to begin a dialog with non-Christian churches.

For the propagation of their ideas the promoters of Catholicism are using the services of television, radio and the press. The Vatican radio, broadcasting in 34 languages, has a particular significance. The religious topics of these broadcasts are often blended with political pronouncements of an anti-communist nature.

The book also includes the article "Catholic Theology and the Scientific-Technical Revolution," by J. Minkevicius, doctor of philosophical sciences; J. Mačiulis, candidate of philosophical sciences, examines modernization trends in the Catholic church; and Candidate of Philosophical Sciences A. Gaidys, the characteristics of the Catholic clergy's anti-communist evolution.

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REGIONAL

SMUGGLING OF ANTI-SOVIET LITERATURE INTO LITHUANIA DECRIED

Vilnius TIESA [TRUTH] in Lithuanian 13 May 82 p 2

[Article by Mindaugas Skaistgiris: "Tourists With Masks"; from the "Ideological Diversions of Imperialism" column]

[Text] It is a natural and understandable desire of man to get to know others, to see far-away and nearby countries and to learn about the joys and the worries in the lives of [other] nations. These noble aims are served by tourism. Every year many Soviet people go abroad. Many citizens of other countries visit us. Such ties help nations to know and understand each other better and serve a noble purpose--they help to preserve peace on our planet. Quite a few tourists from abroad also visit our republic. They get acquainted with present-day socialist Lithuania, and the life and achievements of its people. They see what bourgeois propaganda hides from them because it looks at Soviet life only through dark glasses.

Among the tourists are also those Lithuanians who live abroad and who for one reason or another long ago left their native land and have not seen it for many years. All of our visitors leave with a realistic impression of the Nemunas country. Of course, not all of them upon returning home want to or are able to talk openly about what they have seen in the Soviet Union and our republic. Sometimes they are compelled to lie and to slander. It is obvious why--the reactionaries are afraid of the truth about Soviet Lithuania and its achievements.

Bourgeois propaganda has its usual stereotype: if a Soviet visitor abroad or a citizen of a Western country upon returning home honestly speaks of the Soviet people's life, he is "a communist agent." So there has been a lot of noise in the U.S. emigre press about Rev. G. Blynas' visit from Soviet Lithuania to the United States. The so-called "liberators" became worried that the priest did not approve of their lies about the so-called "persecution of the Catholic church in Lithuania."

Tourism is not a unilateral exercise as the Western anticommunists would like to have it. Tourism has to be a mutually advantageous acquaintance, an honest exchange of information and well-intentioned contacts.

However, among the foreigners from the West there also happen to be those who come to see us with evil intentions. Recently, for example, IZVESTIYA wrote

about a U.S. citizen, Rozalija Somkaitė, living in New York, who at the invitation of her relatives visited Soviet Lithuania last year. At the Sheremetyevo International Airport in Moscow the customs inspectors found a tube of toothpaste among her belongings in which a film was hidden, containing slanderous anti-Soviet material. It was not the first time that R. Somkaitė has visited Lithuania, and she knows how we live. However, she was carrying material defaming our country.

A similar thing also happened with U.S. citizens, the Jesuit priest Jonas Kudikas, presently living in Cleveland, Rev. Mykolas Cukuras, Eugenija Kezis from New York and her daughter Danutė Volosenka. In their baggage the Soviet customs inspectors have also found slanderous materials about our country.

Unfortunately, there are also those tourists who in fulfilling the assignments given to them by subversive centers, attempt to bring inflammatory anti-Soviet literature into our country. For example, Adolfas Kregždis, born in Lithuania and now living in the United States, came to Lithuania with his daughter Rasa. At the Moscow airport customs they found nationalist anti-Soviet literature in his possession. U.S. citizen Vytautas Alksninis, an engineer, tried to bring in literature of a similar kind.

As some of our fellow-countrymen arriving here tell us, those who plan to visit their native country get their instructions from reactionary Lithuanian emigration leaders. Most of the instructions are obviously being carried out in the quiet, without wide publicity, and not only by the "liberators" but in such cases also by the Western secret services eagerly assisting them. Moreover, quite a few open instructions can also be found in the nationalist press itself. For instance, the nationalist newspaper TĖVIŠKĖS ZIBURIAI [THE LIGHTS OF THE NATIVE LAND] has printed an entire directive titled "For Travelers to Lithuania." In this article there is no lack of advice: "While in Lithuania, it is necessary to be careful. While in Lithuania it would not be advisable to have any contacts with government officials.... Conversing without witnesses you can say anything you want, and you can also exchange available information." It goes without saying what such "information" involves, if it is advised to exchange it in secret.

In the nationalist press published in the United States, an interview appeared with Kęstutis Jokubynas. When asked "What assistance from abroad do they expect in Lithuania," he answered: "The need for material assistance, we could say, no longer exists, although many people have always liked and still like gifts. It is well-prepared literature that is lacking most." This, then, was stated quite openly. What "well-prepared literature" meant, however, was passed over in silence. Nevertheless, it can be concluded from such people as A. Kregždis, V. Alksninis and their like that attempts are being made to bring anti-Soviet nationalist literature into Soviet Lithuania. This is the kind of literature we don't need.

We should like to point out, by the way, that among the citizens of Western countries visiting our country, our republic, there is only a minority of those who come with a hostile predisposition, and who would like to harm us.

Whose interests do these tourists with masks serve? The available facts lead us to affirm that they primarily serve the bourgeois Lithuanian emigrant organizations, hostile to socialist Lithuania and repeatedly unmasked in our press, such as VLIK [Supreme Lithuania's Liberation Committee] and ALT [Lithuanian American Council] which are engaged in propaganda and ideological subversion activities. In the postwar years VLIK prepared and sent to Lithuania subversives, terrorists and spies who spilled innocent Soviet people's blood. Now it is trying to conceal its agents among tourists. The author of the instructions "For Travelers to Lithuania," R. Kylius, and others like him explain that foreigners planning to attend Lithuanian language courses organized by Vilnius State University "should take one more course--in preparation for the these...." It is no secret over there that it is necessary to prepare all tourists traveling to our country accordingly. And perhaps there is no need to explain what in the language of such people as, for instance, K. Jokubynas the words "preparatory course" mean. Why, he works with the Central Intelligence Agency supported "Radio Liberty" station, whose antennas are directed at the Soviet Union. "Radio Liberty" just as "Radio Free Europe," in addition to propaganda, is also engaged in spying--collecting various information about socialist countries, and passing it along to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. One of the ways to collect this information is the tourist travel of its agents. It is also one of the channels for transporting illegal literature which K. Jokubynas is suggesting be used. It should be noted that this renegade's road to the CIA subsidiary "Radio Liberty" was logical--before reaching the West he was twice convicted: in the postwar years for ties with the members of nationalist bands killing the Soviet people, and later for spying.

We should like also to draw attention to the following detail: R. Somkaitė's father was a wealthy farmer in bourgeois Lithuania. As the great Fatherland war was about to end, she escaped to the West. M. Cukuras, J. Kidikas, E. Kezis, V. Alksninis and others like them left Lithuania at the time when the Hitler invaders had to get out. Thus, people like these, who several decades ago fled overseas, have now taken to activities hostile to our country and are becoming agents carrying abroad slanders about present-day Lithuania, or the other way around. Some of them agree to do these improper and disgraceful things after being caught by the lure of dollars from bourgeois propagandists and reactionaries, and succumbing to their pressure and blackmail, while others do it overwhelmed by the anti-Soviet propaganda. It should be added that quite a few emigrants embark on such adventures, misled by the imperialist propaganda insidiously exploiting the nationalistic emigrants' feelings and nostalgia for their native land.

We look forward to decent visitors who come here with good intentions. Our doors are closed, however, to the emissaries and couriers of the foreign secret services and their agencies, and the anti-Soviet organizations.

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CSO: 1809/2

REGIONAL

RECENT KAZAKH NOVELS ON HISTORICAL TIES TO RUSSIA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata PROSTOR in Russian, No 5, May 1982, carries on pp 190-196 a 5400-word article titled "Friendship is the Bidding of the Ancestors" by Gul'nar Yeleukenova. The article reviews recent novels by A. Alimzhanov, I. Yesenberlin, A. Sergeyev and M. Magauin on the development of ties between Kazakhs and Russians prior to the 1917 revolution. It praises them for their subject but criticizes them for a sometimes one-sided treatment of individual characters and occasional limited scope.

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