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JPRS 81499

10 August 1982

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1288

19980916 095



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10 August 1982

USSR REPORT  
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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## INTERNATIONAL

### CHAZOV ADDRESSES ACADEMICIANS ON HORRORS OF NUCLEAR WAR

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 24 Jun 82 pp 1-5

[Article by Academician Y. I. Chazov, chairman of the Soviet Committee International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, Presidium of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Lenin Prize winner: "We Believe in the Triumph of Peace"]

[Text] A little more than a year has passed since the time when physicians from many countries, opposing the nuclear arms race, formed the movement International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War. At their first congress in the United States last year, they, proceeding from accurate scientific data, told the public at large about the threat to life on earth which emanates from nuclear weapons and called on the scientists and physicians of the world to spare no effort in explaining to the nations and governments the pernicious consequences such a war would have for mankind as a whole.

The humane and noble activities of this movement met with extensive support not only on the part of medical establishments, but also public and religious organisations and ordinary people in many countries.

Last year, the Soviet Committee International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War was organised at the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. Among the main tasks of the Committee is the study of the implications of nuclear war.

The peoples of the countries which may host neutron weapons should know that the explosion of a kiloton charge would form a 5 sq km zone of absolutely lethal radiation and that on an area of 15 sq km people would be exposed to radiation doses that would most probably lead to grave radiation-caused diseases--malignant tumours, genetic disturbances, etc. It should be remembered that in case of a military conflict, hundreds and thousands of such warheads will be used.

These data were submitted by Soviet representatives to the Palme Commission, an international nongovernment organisation concerned with disarmament, which includes prominent politicians from many countries. Mr Olof Palme told a press conference that the world should know the conclusions medical experts drew.

In connection with preparations for the second congress of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, which discussed the implications of

nuclear war in Europe, Soviet scientists pioneered the study of the possible medical consequences of nuclear war on the continent. L.A. Ilyin, full member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, reported the findings to the congress. Calculations show that the aggregate power of the world's stocks of nuclear weapons is equivalent to several million atomic bombs dropped on Japan and that the unit power of today's nuclear munition may reach dozens of megatons. One nuclear-armed and nuclear-propelled submarine carries nuclear munition, whose power considerably exceeds that of the munition exploded in all wars since the invention of gunpowder.

Data on the implications of nuclear war in Europe clearly point to an unprecedented scale of human losses. Some 314 million people, nearly half the population of Europe, will become victims to nuclear strikes.

The scientific papers, submitted to the congress, used an arbitrary evaluation of the power of nuclear blasts over Europe, making as little as ten percent of the aggregate power of nuclear weapons which, according to U.S. experts, can be used by the confronting sides. However, the scale of a nuclear catastrophe and its implications will be immeasurably greater.

We must make it clear to the nations and governments of the world that nuclear weapons imperil the very life on earth.

In this respect an important role is to be played by the book, "The Danger of Nuclear War. A Viewpoint of Soviet Medical Experts," which was published by the Soviet Committee and which was met with favourable comments on the part of the medical communities of many countries.

The United States, Britain, Canada, West Germany, Hungary and other countries saw the national conferences of physicians, which examined the medical implications of nuclear war and which passed resolutions and appeals calling for an end to the nuclear arms race and for the outlawing of nuclear weapons. Members of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences participated in these conferences to deliver reports and meet the press.

The appeal adopted by a conference of Swedish physicians insisting on the prevention of nuclear war was signed by 15,000 physicians including P. Raunkrantz, President of the Swedish Medical Association, and B. Kronholm, President of the Swedish Society of Medical Sciences. The National Committee of the Physicians of Finland is now engaged in active work. The National Committee of the Physicians of the Netherlands published papers dealing with the implications of nuclear war for the peoples of Europe. The United States published a book, "The Last Epidemic," in which American, British and Soviet physicians throw light on the possible consequences of nuclear war for mankind.

The World Health Organisation(WHO) heeded the opinion of scientists and physicians. In May 1981, despite the objections of representatives of some Western countries, the WHO General Assembly adopted a resolution on the medical consequences of nuclear war and the role the WHO could play in checking the nuclear arms race.

A major event in the life of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War was its second congress which met in Cambridge, Britain, and which was attended by delegates from 31 countries.

The success of the congress was largely due to the active participation of the Soviet delegation led by Academician N.N. Blokhin, President of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences.

The data, submitted to the congress, met with a particularly strong reaction on the part of the delegates of Europe which the U.S. strategists regard as a scapegoat for nuclear retaliation. In the conditions of the arms race, a tragic incident can trigger off a nuclear conflict. U.S. physicians told the congress that so far nuclear weapons technical control systems had developed trouble on more than 150 occasions. Besides, there were mistakes due to psychological factors connected with nuclear weapons handling.

Participants in the congress bitterly noted that although tens of millions of people starve, suffer from chronic conditions and die of infectious diseases and the lack of good food and water, thousands of millions of dollars are spent on war preparations and the nuclear arms race.

Just over ten years ago smallpox was widespread in 33 countries with an aggregate population of 1,200 million. The number of smallpox cases ranged from 10 to 15 million and the disease claimed two million lives a year. The WHO completed its ten-year anti-smallpox campaign by eradicating the disease. This cost the world 300 million dollars, as much as goes for the arms race every five hours.

The World Health Organisation proclaimed the 1980s the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. It is estimated that by 1990 over 2,000 million people in the developing countries could be supplied with the good drinking water and sanitation facilities they are lacking today. This would cost the world 300,000 million dollars, less than the arms race devours every seven months.

Our Committee decided to hold this autumn a conference of Soviet scientists and physicians against the nuclear arms race, for the prevention of nuclear war. This will be another contribution to the preservation of world peace.

A major impetus to the activities of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War was the reply of L.I. Brezhnev to the address he received from the second congress of the movement. The reply produced a great impression on the nations and governments of many countries and showed once again who really stands for peace on earth.

The main thing today is to halt backsliding to a world war, to prevent the irreparable.

Time does not wait. Too great stockpiles of explosives exist in the world. Nuclear weapons should have no place on earth. The sooner they will be abolished, the easier it would be possible to save mankind from dangers to which it is exposed by the aggressive quarters.

We believe that reason will triumph.

CSO: 1812/136

## INTERNATIONAL

### SOVIET CONFERENCE ON MIDDLE EASTERN HISTORY REPORTED

Moscow NARODY AZII I AFRIKI in Russian No 2, Mar-Apr 82 pp 150-152

[Unattributed conference report: "The Eastern Faculty of Leningrad State University"]

[Excerpts] On 1-3 April 1981, the 11th Jubilee Scientific Conference was held on the historiography and history of the nations of non-Soviet Asia and Africa devoted to the 26th CPSU Congress. Some 66 papers were heard at the conference.

At the Section on the Near East, N. A. Kuznetsova (IV AN [Institute for Oriental Studies under the Academy of Sciences]) gave a paper "History and Historiography in the Political and Ideological Struggle in Modern Iran (From the Materials of the Iranian Press of 1977-1980)." "The Modern Ideological Struggle and Certain Problems in Studying the History of Russo-Turkish Relations in Modern Turkish Historiography" was the subject of the paper by S. F. Oreshkova (IV AN). The paper by G. A. Kleynman (IV AN) "International Institutions Engaged in Turkological Research" was concerned with the activities of such organizations as the International Committee for Pre-Ottoman and Ottoman Research, the Permanent International Atlantic Conference (PIAC), the International Congress of Turkish Arts and others. Z. G. Ozherel'yeva (INION AN [Institute for Scientific Information on Social Sciences of the USSR Academy of Sciences]) gave the report "Works by Turkish Historians on Turkish History (the 1970's)," O. I. Goluzeyev (LGU [Leningrad State University]) gave "New Materials on the History of the Baath Party," A. D. Novichev (LGU) on "Western Sources on the Balkan Crisis of the 1870's," N. N. D'yakov (LGU) on "The Tretise of Ben Osman Hoji 'The Mirror' (1833)," and V. I. Sheremet (LIVT [Leningrad Water Transport Institute]) on "Turkish Historiography of National Liberation Movements in the Balkans in the First Half of the 19th Century."

The section also heard the papers of V. I. Dyatlov (Irkutsk State University) "The Genesis and Structure of the Egyptian Bourgeoisie: Certain Problems of Foreign Historiography," S. Ye. Grigor'yev (LGU) "On the Question of the Institution of Slavery in Afghanistan at the End of the 19th Century. From the Materials 'Siraj at-Tavarih'," T. M. Sipenkova (LGU) "Azerbaijan in the 'History of Caliph ibn Haiat'," A. V. Sagadeyev (INION AN) "The Role of the 'Theology of Aristotle' in the Development of Medieval Arab-Moslem Philosophy," O. E. Eshkuvatov (Kashkadar'ya State Pedagogical Institute) "On the Question of the Study of the History of Certain Adjacent Eastern Nations in Uzbekistan," M. S. Meyyer (ISAA [Institute of African and Asian Nations] at Moscow State University) "Economic Problems of the Ottoman Empire of the

16th-18th Centuries in Modern Turkish and Western Historiography." G. S. Kharatishvili (LGU) using the materials "Siraj at Tavarih" showed the great cultural historical importance of the first Afghan mission to Europe in 1895 for Afghanistan. The subject of the paper by Yu. N. Rozaliyev (History Institute of the Academy of Sciences) was "On the Historiography of the Economic History of the Turkish Republic."

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## INTERNATIONAL

### ORIENTAL INSTITUTE RESEARCH PLANS OUTLINED

Moscow NARODY AZII I AFRIKI in Russian No 2, Mar-Apr 82 pp 116-125

[Article by V. I. Ivanov and A. O. Tamazishvili: "Scientific Research of the Institute for Oriental Studies under the USSR Academy of Sciences in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress"]

[Excerpts] Primary attention is given to analyzing such problems as the new areas of economic and scientific-collaboration of the USSR and other socialist commonwealth nations with the developing states, the increased effectiveness of foreign economic ties, the impact of the scientific and technical revolution on the liberated states, the strategy of their economic development, new trends in the development of the "production--resources" system and shifts in the form and directions of imperialist expansion in Asia and North Africa. There has been further elaboration of interdisciplinary problems related to the involvement of the developing nations in the international division of labor, the struggle for a new economic order, and the impact of technical and scientific cooperation on the economy of the developing nations under the conditions of the exacerbation of crisis phenomena in the world capitalist economy.

In recent years new areas of work for the Institute have been research on demographic, food, mineral raw material and energy problems and their impact on the economic and sociopolitical situation in the developing nations and on the world economy. From the scientists this has required the ability to not only correctly analyze new phenomena but also forecast the development of events. The forecasting of socioeconomic processes in the nations of the overseas [non-Soviet] East has become one of the basic tasks of scientific research. Methods and procedures have been elaborated for short- and long-term forecasting and comprehensive forecasting is provided for the economic, social and political development of the Asian and North African nations as well as the entire region as a whole. Research on the food problem in the developing nations of the region is linked, in particular, to forecasting the food supply for these nations. A concept has been proposed for forecasting food production in a "dualistic" agrarian structure and for forecasting consumption under the conditions of a deepened gap between solvent demand and the evermore qualitatively lagging supply of food. Attention is being paid both to an integrated assessment of the aggregate of factors which determine the present and long-range dynamics of the food balance in the developing nations of the East as well as to theoretical research on a number of major food supply problems (social and economic disproportions, the relationship of "external" and "internal" processes influencing the food situation).

A study is being continued on the key questions in demographic theory and bourgeois demographic concepts in terms of the nations of the overseas East, the demographic situation and demographic policy, the processes of migration and urbanization as well as the demographic aspect of labor resource reproduction.

Important significance is being assumed by a study of the theoretical and political problems of social thought, the culture and religion of Eastern peoples. In the investigation of ideological problems, primary attention is paid to the basic patterns of historical evolution and contemporary development of social thought as well as to the particular features of petty bourgeois and nationalistic ideological currents. In publication is the monograph by R. L. Polonskaya and A. Kh. Vafa "Vostok: idei i ideologii (kritika burzhuaznykh i melkoburzhuaznykh kontseptsiiy 'tret'yego puti' razvitiya)" [The East: Ideas and Ideologies (A Critique of the Bourgeois and Petty Bourgeois Concepts of the 'Third Way' of Development)]. In line with the increased role of Islam in the political life of certain nations, one of the leading places is held by an analysis of the role of traditional religious ideologies and the concepts of "Islamic economics" and the "Islamic state" in the modern ideological and political struggles. A detailed study is being made for the reasons of the greater ideological role played by Islam in the so-called Moslem countries and a typology of Moslem political movements (from the example of events in Iran and Pakistan and the situations in a number of other nations of the overseas East). The orientalist are deepening the study of the traditional institutions related to religion and influencing the processes of ideological delimitation and the essence of the political movements which occur under the slogans of religious teachings, in bringing together the most diverse social strata. We would also point to such works as the collection of articles "Islam v istorii narodov Vostoka" [Islam in the History of Eastern Peoples] (Moscow, 1981) and the monograph by A. I. Ionova "Islam v Yugo-Vostochnoy Azii: problemy sovremennoy ideynoy evolyutsii" [Islam in Southeast Asia: Problems of Modern Ideological Evolution] (Moscow, 1981).

The preparations of the three-volume "Noveyshaya istorii arabskikh stran" [Modern History of Arab Nations] by a collective of scientific co-workers from the Institute shows the significant intensification of research on the Near and Middle Eastern countries.

The diversified analysis of economic and social development in Iran in the 1960's and 1970's made it possible to draw a number of conclusions important not only for understanding the process of the formation of prerequisites for the Iranian Revolution of 1978-1979 but also for determining its social nature. In the collective monograph "Istoriya Afganistana" [The History of Afghanistan] which has been prepared for publication, particular attention has been given to the modern period of Afghan history, to the crisis of the bourgeois-landowner regime and to the development of the national-democratic 1978 April Revolution.

The Institute is carrying out extensive work in the area of coordinating orientalist research in the nation's scientific institutions. Active cooperation of the Institute with the scientific institutions of the Union republic academies of sciences is being carried out in a number of areas including also problems of modern development, history, literature and culture. Scientific cooperation is being strengthened and furthered with the nonacademy institutions the activities of which are related to studying the Eastern nations. The Institute is providing great aid to the

nation's VUZes which are training orientalist specialists and in participating in the work of drawing up teaching aids. Close cooperation with institutions of higher learning is one of the aspects of the institute's activities in training scientific cadres. An interesting and promising initiative in this area is the setting up of an all-Union school for young orientalists the first classes of which were held in 1980 in Rostov Velikiy.

The All-Union Association of Orientalists must play an important role in coordinating orientalist research in the USSR as well as in further developing Soviet oriental studies. The founding meeting of this organization was held in October 1980. The Association is organizing its work on the basis of the Institute for Oriental Studies which has become a collective member. This step strengthens the leading role of the Institute in Soviet orientalist science.

The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress have posed new and responsible tasks for the Institute's scientists as well as for all Soviet orientalists. Preparations have been completed on the collective monograph "Razvivayushchiesya strany Azii i Severnoy Afriki na rubezhe 80-kh godov" [The Developing Nations of Asia and North Africa at the Start of the 1980's]; this is the first creative response of the Institute's collective to the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. They are also preparing to publish the monograph of Academician Ye. M. Primakov "Vostok posle krakha kolonial'noy sistemy" [The East after the Collapse of the Colonial System]. The Institute is focusing its attention on a deeper study of the experience of building socialism in the USSR and the other nations of the socialist commonwealth for the developing states of the overseas East, the specific features of class formation, the role of individual classes, estates and social strata in the evolution of the socioclass structure of these nations. A study will be continued on the general patterns and national features of building socialism in the Asian countries. There are plans to prepare the monographs "Opyt stroitel'stva ekonomicheskikh osnov sotsializma v KNDR, MNR, SRV" [Experience in the Construction of the Economic Bases of Socialism in North Korea, Mongolia and Vietnam] and "Klassy, partii i politika v razvivayushchikhsya stranakh Vostoka" [Classes, Parties and Policy in the Developing Nations of the East]. A study of the strategy and tactics of the communist and workers parties in the liberated nations of the East is becoming a particularly important area of scientific research for the Institute. In particular, this subject will be taken up in the collective work "Sovremennyye problemy strategii i taktiki kommunisticheskikh partiy v osvobodivshikhsya stranakh" [Contemporary Problems in the Strategy and Tactics of the Communist Parties in Liberated Nations].

In light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, particular importance is being assumed by an interdisciplinary study of international relations and the prospects of their development. Of particular timeliness and practical importance is the research on the problems in the struggle for peace and a lessening of international tension, including the increasing involvement of the developing nations of Asia and Africa in this struggle and their resistance to imperialist policy. The institute's five-year plan includes the collective works "Strany Azii i Severnoy Afriki v sisteme mezhdunarodnykh otnosheniy" [The Nations of Asia and North Africa in the System of International Relations], "Dvizheniye neprisoedineniya na rubezhe 80-kh godov i problemy mezhdunarodnykh otnosheniy v Azii" [The Unaligned Movement at the Start of the 1980's and the Problems of International Relations in Asia] and "Sotsial'no-ekonomicheskiye i politicheskiye problemy gonki vooruzheniy i

razoruzheniya v stranakh Azii i Severnoy Afriki" [Socioeconomic and Political Problems of the Arms Race and Disarmament in the Asian and North African Countries].

During the current 5 years, such major subjects will be studied as "The Problems of Peace, Security and Cooperation in the Asian-Pacific Area" and "Problems of Peace and Security in the Zone of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean Basin." This work will be conducted jointly with scholars from Hungary, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia. The collective monograph "Aziya i Kitay" [Asia and China] will deal with the questions of the impact of the Chinese expansionist foreign policy on the system of international relations in Asia. The collective work "Sovetskiy Soyuz i mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniya v Azii i Severnoy Afriki na sovremennom etape" [The Soviet Union and International Relations in Asia and North Africa at the Present Stage] will become an important step in the direction of furthering research on the problems of international relations.

The results of research on ethnic history, the present state of the national question, national processes and relationships in a number of countries of the overseas East will be generalized in the monograph "Natsional'nyy vopros v osvobodivshikhsya stranakh: yego rol' v sotsial'nom i politicheskom razvitii" [The National Question in the Liberated Nations: Its Role in Social and Political Development].

One of the aspects of historical research at the Institute over the next few years will be a further study of the patterns in the historical development of society and the change of socioeconomic formations in the countries of the overseas East. The monograph "Evolutsiya aziatskikh obshchestv: sintez traditsionnykh i sovremennykh struktur" [The Evolution of Asian Societies: A Synthesis of Traditional and Modern Structures] is to be published. Of enormous significance are the conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress on the nature and prospects for social and political development in the countries with a socialist orientation. The collective monograph "Natsional'no-demokratischekiye revolyutsii, problemy ikh razvitiya i pererastaniya v sotsialisticheskiye" [National-Democratic Revolutions, the Problems of Their Development and Evolution into Socialist Ones] will be devoted to this subject.

Great work is to be done to study the problems of strategy in the economic development of the liberated Asian nations. The Institute's 5-year plan for scientific research includes the collective monograph "Problemy strategii ekonomicheskogo razvitiya osvobodivshikhsya stran" [Problems in the Economic Development Strategy of the Liberated Nations]. Also planned for publication is the collective work "Vneshneekonomicheskiye svyazi SSSR s razvivayushchimisya stranami Vostoka" [Foreign Economic Ties of the USSR with the Developing Nations of the East].

The new phenomena pointed up by the 26th CPSU Congress in international economic relations such as the growing economic discrimination against the developing nations by the leading imperialist states, the increased activities of international monopolies in the developing nations, the growing role of these countries in the international division of labor and the influence of scientific and technical progress on the development of the countries in the overseas East will be taken up in the monographs "Transnatsional'nyye korporatsii v ekonomike stran Vostoka" [Transnational Corporations in the Economy of the Eastern Countries], "Mirovoye kapitalisticheskoye khozyaystvo i razvivayushchiyesya strany" [The World Capitalist Economy and the Developing Nations], "Razvitiye kapitalizma v stranakh Vostoka" [The Development of Capitalism in the Eastern Nations] and others.

There is to be a wider scale of study on the present state and prospects for solving the food, raw material and demographic problems in the nations of the studied regions. The preparation of a number of monographs has been planned and which are brought together by the following subjects: "Raw Products and Fuel-Energy Problems of the Developing Countries," "Food Supply for the Developing Nations of the East (Domestic and Foreign Aspects)," and "Demographic Aspects of Labor Resource Reproduction in Asia and North Africa."

The traditional areas of oriental studies will also undergo further development. The Leningrad Division of the Institute is to be assigned a major role in carrying out this program.

A range of problems dealing with the history of social thought, culture and religions of the Eastern peoples will be examined, the study of the problems and role of language will be continued and interdisciplinary literary research has been planned, in particular, a number of works has been devoted to the role of literature in the ideological struggle.

The preparation of the collective works "Islam v sovremennoy politike razvivayushchikhsya stran" [Islam in the Modern Policy of the Developing Countries] will be a continuation of the work already carried out by the Institute in studying the mass religious movements and the role of the religious factor in the nations of the overseas East. The diversity of subjects for scientific research and the traditional sectors of oriental studies can be seen from the presence in the plan of such works as "Drevniy Vostok: osnovnyye problemy obshchestvennogo stroya" [The Ancient East: Basic Problems of the Social System], "Kul'tura Drevnego Vostoka i mirovayatsivilizatsiya" [The Culture of the Ancient East and World Civilization], "Yazyki natsional'nykh men'shinstv sotsialisticheskoy respubliki V'yetnam" [Languages of the National Minorities in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam] and Part II of the "Grammatika yaponskogo yazyka" [Japanese Grammar]. The Institute's plan also includes the collective monographs "Kul'turnoye nasledie narodov Vostoka i sovremennaya ideologicheskaya bor'ba" [The Cultural Heritage of the Peoples of the East and the Modern Ideological Struggle] and "Istoriya obshchestvennoy mysli v Kitaye (pervaya polovina XX v.)" [The History of Social Thought in China (the First Half of the 20th Century)].

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## INTERNATIONAL

### TRANSNATIONAL COMPANIES' ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA CRITICIZED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 14 Jul 82 pp 1-4

[Article by Z. Kadymbekov, IZVESTIA staff correspondent: "Monopolies Versus Africa"]

[Text] Transnationals came to prerevolutionary Ethiopia to stay, as they believed. Receiving all kinds of privileges, they plundered, together with the national bourgeoisie, the natural riches of the country. They exported the lion's share of profits. The enrichment of propertied people meant, simultaneously, the impoverishment of workers. A year before the revolution an unskilled worker earned no more than an Ethiopia dollar a day. Socialist Ethiopia took radical measures against the domination of foreign capital. It nationalised all foreign banks and insurance companies, nearly 100 industrial enterprises, and the bigger private shops. The government obtained controlling interest in 29 major private companies, including Mobil Oil, Shell and Total. All this stopped the outflow of tremendous profits abroad.

Transnationals had to leave Ethiopia. However, they have not disappeared from Africa, continue sticking to their positions, and even think about revenge.

The tentacles of transnationals spread to all continents, to all countries where they managed to gain a foothold. A total of 21,000 subsidiaries of transnationals are at work nearly in every corner of the world. Every fourth of them operates in emergent African countries.

The analysis of the activities of transnationals shows that, far from promoting the industrialisation of developing states, their investments worsen the complicated economic situation of these nations. The investments of transnationals, alleged to be "aid," are nothing but an instrument helping them receive fabulous profits. Thus, between 1950 and 1975 U.S. monopolies invested 2,250 million dollars in the developing countries of Africa and made profits of nearly 7,000 million dollars, with nearly 80 per cent of the total having been exported to the United States.

African countries, which account for 30 per cent of the capitalist world's output of major minerals, over 60 per cent of the world's stocks of phosphorites, chromium, titanium and tantalum, and more than 30 per cent of the world's resources of copper, manganese, cobalt and uranium ore, attract foreign monopolies primarily as a source of cheap crude products. Significantly, the countries which have tremendous natural resources account for a considerable proportion of foreign investments.

Having captured commanding heights in mining, transnationals brazenly pillage the natural resources of emergent states and fix arbitrarily prices for their raw materials. As a result, developing countries, first, cannot establish control over the export of their crude products, second, are deprived of the basis for developing independent national economies and, third, plundered as they are, they also find themselves up to the neck in debt. Cheap raw materials purchased by transnationals, return to developing nations as manufactures, whose prices often greatly exceed their real value.

More often than not, African countries have to sign such fettering agreements because they lack the developed manufacturing of their own. This fully suits transnationals. Adapting themselves to the specific conditions of African countries, transnationals initiate industries which require low skilled manpower, particularly consumer goods and small assembly enterprises, there. Transnationals do not even think of creating the basic industries in those countries which have the necessary natural resources. Credits they extend as "aid" to African countries are frequently used for the needs of transnationals themselves.

Also groundless are assertions that transnationals promote the introduction of progressive technologies in developing countries. In reality, transnationals supply their subsidiaries and African countries with obsolescent equipment. Frequently, developing countries pay for these technologies much above their real value. Thus, Nigeria purchased U.S. textile equipment made 40 years ago, having paid for it with 70 per cent of the stock of a new joint company. Many other similar facts could be given. According to UNCTAD, in obtaining technologies, developing nations overpay the West from 9,000 million to 14,000 million dollars a year.

Transnationals do not limit themselves to economic expansion. Their advocates allege that transnationals make peaceful goods for peaceful society. However, the reality upturns the myth about peace-loving monopolies: 20 major U.S. transnationals are the main suppliers of war products. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, over a thousand corporations making consumer goods also export weapons. These include Exxon (oil) General Motors (automobiles), IBM (computers), RCA (TV sets) and Singer (sewing machines).

The United States is the world's biggest arms exporter. In 1980 U.S. arms export totalled 15,000 million dollars, a considerable part of which went to Africa. The military business of transnationals, mostly of U.S.-based corporations, makes it possible for the aggressive regimes of South Africa and other countries to receive the weapons they need and increase tension on the continent.

What strategy do the developing countries favour in the struggle for a new international economic order? Delegates to a recent international conference in Addis Ababa agreed that the pivotal element of the economic policies of their countries should be lessening their dependence on imperialist "aid," particularly on transnationals. Economic strategy, delegates said, should accentuate the transformation of the economic patterns of developing countries on the basis of their huge domestic resources, and also the growth of economic, scientific, technical and trade cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Countries which chose the progressive road of development are in the forefront of the struggle against transnationals. Measures taken by Socialist Ethiopia and some other African countries vividly show other emergent states of the continent that it is possible to work, objectively and consistently, for national economic independence and achieve successes on this road.

The voice of Africa's newly-free states resounds ever more confidently, their ranks become united ever closer, and they act ever more resolutely against neo-colonialism, for greater independence, social and economic progress. The growing opposition of emergent countries to imperialism is a guarantee of their future victories.

CSO: 1812/135

## INTERNATIONAL

### DEVELOPING STATES CANNOT EXPECT ECONOMIC JUSTICE FROM WEST

[Editorial Report] PM051539 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 25, June 1982, signed to press 14 June, carries on page 22 a 2,500-word article titled "Yoke of Neocolonialism" by Candidate of Economic Sciences R. Zimenkov. Zimenkov outlines the developing countries' continuing dependence on the West and repeats their call for a restructuring of the "international economic order." Zimenkov cites evidence to back up his assertion that the developing countries cannot expect "constructive dialogue" with Western developed countries and concludes by noting the "increasing cohesion" shown by the former at the 2-5 June session of the nonaligned countries' coordinating bureau in Havana in calling for an examination of the "whole package" of north-south relations.

### ACTIVITIES OF KAZAKH SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL TIES WITH KAZAKHS AND UYGURS ABROAD

[Editorial Report] Moscow GOLOS RODINY in Russian No 29, July 1982, carries on pages 6-7 a series of articles and letters describing the work of the Kazakh Otan Society for Cultural Ties with Kazakhs and Uygurs Living Abroad under the general title "The Newspaper 'Our Motherland' is Our Guest." According to the headnote, the publications of this society reach co-nationals in Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, Sweden, West Germany, the United States, and Canada.

CS0: 1800/969-P

NATIONAL

OBKOM SECRETARY ON IMPROVING PRODUCTIVITY IN AGRICULTURE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by N. Kirichenko, first secretary of the Odesskiy Obkom, CP of the Ukraine: "Links Within the Single Complex"]

[Excerpt] Crop unevenness is causing a great deal of concern. Last year for example, 10 percent of the farms averaged under 20 quintals per hectare. Raising their yields to no more than the oblast average would increase the output by 200,000 tons of grain. This is one of the priority tasks facing the rayon agroindustrial associations which are being currently organized. They must thoroughly understand the reasons for which some kolkhozes and sovkhoses tolerate low farming standards, make poor use of the equipment and fertilizers and neglect seed growing. They must not only understand the reasons but correct the situation rapidly.

The food program calls for intensifying the work on the selection of new crop strains and hybrids. Last year Yuzhnaya Zarya, Obriy, Chayka and Parus promising winter wheat strains, which were developed by F. Kirichenko, D. Dolgushin, S. Lifenko and other scientists at the All-Union Selection and Genetics Institute, proved their suitability. Steps are currently being taken to increase their use in next year's crop.

In the southern oblasts of the Ukraine, Odesskaya included, corn, oleaginous and leguminous crops crop harvests can be increased. Currently 170,000 hectares in the oblast are under corn, which is being cultivated with industrial methods almost everywhere. The plan calls for averaging 345-50 quintals of corn grain per hectare.

About 900 mechanized detachments and teams are engaged in corn growing. Obviously, by far not all crop growers have mastered skill and experience to perfection. That is precisely why Hero of Socialist Labor A. Mardar', team leader at the kolkhoz imeni Tatarbunarskoye Vosstaniye, who averages 100 or more quintals of grain per hectare annually, offered to sponsor young corn growers and to share his experience with them. A so-called paired-up competition was launched in the oblast, the essence of which is that not only the frontranking masters try to grow a bountiful harvest but give constant practical assistance to those whom they sponsor. Currently more than 1,000 detachments and teams, which are growing corn, sugar beets and other crops, are involved in such paired-up competition.

Improving supplies of fruits and vegetables for the population is an important part of the food program. This year 453,000 tons of vegetables -- more than ever before -- will be sold to the state.

Feed production is becoming a specialized sector. A comprehensive program has been drafted for its development. It includes increased farmland productivity and the construction of silage and haylage installations and storing facilities for seeds, grain feeds and grass meal. With the help of sponsoring organizations in Odessa and other cities alone storage areas for 28,700 tons of feed will be built in the oblast. The farms are increasingly using intensive livestock breeding methods; livestock farms and complexes are being reinforced with skilled cadres.

It is possible as of now to achieve a sharp increase in meat production with the help of the "fast-growth" sectors, such as poultry and rabbit breeding, and raising cattle in individual plots and auxiliary enterprise farms.

The Mayak Kolkhoz in Krasnooknyanskiy Rayon applied an interesting innovation: Cow barns and other premises, which are empty during the summer, were adapted to raise turkeys, as a result of which already last year 170 tons of turkey meat was procured without major outlays. About 300 tons will be produced this season. The obkom supported and the party organizations extensively disseminated this valuable initiative, for many farm premises, barns and horse stalls become vacant in summer. Here young stock, chickens and turkeys can be raised with a profitability ranging from 80 to 100 percent.

The private auxiliary plots could yield a great deal of meat, milk and eggs. The participants in the May Central Committee plenum pointed out that such plots account for a substantial share of the total output. However, they need steady assistance. An oblast conference of chairmen of village soviets and heads of procurement organs, processing enterprises and other interested organizations was held recently. Means to improve the work of such plots were discussed. Last year hundreds of thousands of hogs, a great deal of cattle, sheep and poultry were sold to the oblast population for raising purposes.

The question which naturally arises is that of returns from private auxiliary plots. They are substantial. For example, last year they accounted for the following share of the total farm output: meat (slaughtered weight), 29.3 percent; milk, 16.2; eggs, 43.4; potatoes, 90; vegetables, 14.7; and fruits and soft fruit, 39.2 percent. During the first half of this year they delivered 4,515 tons of milk, which is higher than last year's deliveries during the same period by several hundred percent.

We must continue to increase further the share of the individual contribution of kolkhoz members and other rural residents to the production of comestible goods. However, this creates a number of problems. The private auxiliary plots are being insufficiently supplied with feeds. There is a shortage of minor mechanization facilities and gardening tools.

Contractual relations with the population, which is engaged in raising cattle and poultry for kolkhozes and sovkhoses are developing successfully in

Odesskaya Oblast. Substantial experience has been gained in this area. For example, last year the population raised 12,000 ducks, 500 hogs and 110 head of young cattle on the basis of contracts with the kolkhoz imeni Kutuzov, Tatarbunarskiy Rayon. In the entire oblast 25,500 head of cattle, 15,400 hogs and a substantial amount of poultry were raised on a cooperative basis, as a result of which about 9,000 tons of meat were sold to the state.

This type of contractual relations makes the more efficient use of oblast feed resources and obtaining feed from areas inaccessible to mechanized mowing and public cattle grazing possible. Housewives and, during holidays, secondary and higher school students participate in this project.

We are also developing rabbit breeding as a promising food source. The experience acquired by the Progress Kolkhoz in Izmail'skiy Rayon in rabbit breeding proves its tremendous profitability. The kolkhoz has set up a model mechanized breeding farm. Last year 68 tons of dietetic meat were sold.

Many oblast industrial enterprises have set up their auxiliary farms in which they raise cattle and poultry, grow vegetables, fruits and mushrooms and breed fish. Currently there are 35 such farms and as many new ones are being set up. Such auxiliary farms yield high returns. For example, such a farm supplies meat and vegetables to the public catering enterprise of the Izmail Ship Repair Yards and products sold to the workers and employees. However, the legal rights of enterprise auxiliary farms have not been codified as yet. They are not being allocated funds for equipment, construction materials and chemical fertilizers. The USSR Gosplan should consider this matter.

By far not all ministries and departments are showing an interest in the establishment of such farms.

Many shortcomings remain in the area of cadre selection. Extensive work remains to be done in converting the farms to total cost effectiveness, for by virtue of its very nature the kolkhoz is a cost-effective unit. The party and the government helped the kolkhozes yet one more time by deciding to raise the purchase price of a number of products and writing off or postponing the payment of debts. The rural party members must improve the effectiveness of their organizational work and struggle to develop stable economic conditions for the application of real rather than formal cost effectiveness. This would encourage the increased production of comestible goods.

The objective is clear. The oblast party members and rural workers have adequate forces and material facilities with which to implement the party's plans aimed at improving the well-being of the people.

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CSO: 1800/909

## NATIONAL

### PRIMAKOV ON POST-COLONIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN ASIA, AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

Moscow NARODY AZII I AFRIKI in Russian No 2, Mar-Apr 82 pp 147-148

[Unattributed lecture report: "Moscow: The All-Union Association of Orientalists"]

[Text] Among the important areas in the activities of the All-Union Association of Orientalists (VAV) founded in 1980 are: the propagation of orientalist knowledge, the popularization of the achievements of Soviet oriental studies and propagandizing the policy of the CPSU and Soviet state in the area of strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the eastern countries and peoples. The association's propaganda commission headed by the deputy chairman of the association, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences G. F. Kim, organized a series of lectures on the subject "The East: History and Modern Times." Involved in this work were the leading orientalists and members of the association as well as the "Znaniya" [Knowledge] Society and other organizations and institutions (for example, the State Museum for the Arts of Eastern Peoples).

On 8 October 1981, the first lecture of this series was given on "The East after the Collapse of the Colonial System of Imperialism." This was conducted in the form of a "roundtable." In opening the session, the association's chairman and director of the Institute for Eastern Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Academician Ye. M. Primakov described the basic goals and tasks of the VAV as well as its role and place in the social life of the nation. The speaker reviewed the diverse and complex processes occurring in the East during the post-colonial period. The East has ceased to be a community and obviously it is possible to speak about its unity only very conditionally, although traits have survived which link the former colonial and semi-colonial countries. These are: an objective divergence of interests with imperialism; the relatively low economic development level; the mixed nature of the economy; finally, a unilateral dependence or "asymmetrical interdependence" vis-a-vis the developed capitalist nations or the centers of world capitalism.

In speaking about the processes of economic differentiation in the East, Ye. M. Primakov pointed out that in the 1960's and particularly in the 1970's, as a result of the uneven economic and political development, here have arisen individual "centers of force" or a sort of "subimperialist loci" which due to their exceptional economic or military-political importance were in a special situation in the group of developing nations and where development has occurred more rapidly. An

example would be Saudi Arabia and certain rich oil-producing nations as well as a small group of other states. At the same time, the other group of developing nations falls more and more behind and development is slower than in the past. The uneven development of the former colonial and dependent nations has shown a tendency to further strengthen also because the liberated states which have progressed in their development are utilized by the transnational companies as a basic sphere of their activity. The differentiation process gives rise to a range of social, economic and political contradictions.

The speaker took up in detail the questions of political development in the Eastern nations. In particular he emphasized the significance of a dialectical approach to the processes which are occurring under Islamic slogans. In conclusion, Ye. M. Primakov pointed out that events in the East indicate that the revolutionary process is further developing in the zone of national liberation.

The speech by G. F. Kim reflected the questions related to the carrying out of diverse and complex tasks confronting the liberated nations at the present stage in the struggle to strengthen their political and economic independence. He pointed to the falaciousness of assertions by the modern ideologists of imperialism that the development of many Afro-Asian nations along a capitalist path is the "broadening of the sphere" of capitalism on the international arena, an "infusion of new, fresh blood" and a "definite stage of rejuvenation" in world capitalism. In the Asian and African nations, anti-imperialist moods and trends are growing stronger as are the searches for alternative paths of development. Various social doctrines have been widely disseminated.

The director of the Africa Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Prof An. A. Gromyko, devoted his speech to the problems of the struggle for social progress in Africa, to the foreign policy of the continent's nations and to the development of Soviet-African cooperation. He described the policy of imperialism primarily as the policy of the U.S. government aimed at destabilizing the situation on the continent and at undermining the progressive regimes.

The rector of the University for Friendship of Peoples imeni P. Lamumba, Prof V. F. Stanis, took up certain aspects of Soviet aid to the developing nations and in particular, the training of national highly trained cadres. Within the P. Lamumba Friendship University alone, at present around 6,700 students, graduate students and trainees from 106 developing nations are studying. Over the 20 years that the university has existed, 7,300 graduates have received its diplomas and around 400 persons have defended their candidate dissertations.

G. I. Mirskiy (Institute of World Economics and International Relations) examined the questions of the present situation in the Near and Middle East. V. P. Lukin (Institute for the United States and Canada) analyzed a broad range of problems relating to the social, economic and political development in the Asian-Pacific region and pointed out particular features and prospects in its development as well as the increased influence of the processes occurring here on the international situation.

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CSO: 1800/814

## NATIONAL

### WESTERN VIEWS OF SOVIET NATIONALITY POLICY ATTACKED

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 6 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by G. Vol'ter, senior instructor in the department of Marxism-Leninism of the Kirghiz State Institute of Art: "In a Curved Mirror"]

[Text] Anticommunism distorts the essence of the new historical community, the Soviet nation.

The conclusion of our party regarding the emergence and development in the USSR of a new historical community, the Soviet nation has drawn the unabated attacks by the ideological opponents abroad for over 10 years. The bourgeois "Sovietologists," "Eastern specialists" and other "specialists" on the USSR have made many efforts to refute the existence of the new community, and in the face of failure, to try to minimize the importance or distort its nature and essence until they are unrecognizable. Until now the term Soviet nation in the anticommunist literature has not been mentioned without quotation marks, which according to the thinking of the authors should supposedly reflect its artificiality and contrivance. It is no accident that one of the articles that was recently published in the Viennese journal OESTERREICHISCHE OSTHEFTE said: "What exactly does the 'Soviet nation' mean?"

This question hangs in the air for many bourgeois authors. According to the assertion of H. Carrere d'Encausse, the theory of the Soviet nation as a community does not have a real foundation. It was supposedly artificially created so that by "denationalization" of the non-Russian population, a "new nation of the Soviet-Russian type" could be formed. The French political scientist is echoed by the former SS sonderführer, current professor of the anticommunist center in Cologne, B. Meissner: "The thesis of the 'Soviet nation'," he writes, "primarily serves as the ideological substantiation for the policy of Russification which is the basis for 'internationalization'." We also find similar statements in the Swiss newspaper NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG: "The constitution repeatedly refers to the concept of the 'Soviet nation' as a new value. It implies nothing more than the result of intensive Russification."

Such statements do not withstand any criticism. The new community, the Soviet nation, is an objective reality, a natural result of social progress: it is the child of the Great October Socialist Revolution and mature socialism. Each social structure creates on the basis of its social relationships, communities of people which are definite and inherent to it. The family, tribe, people and nation are historical forms of the processes of consolidation of social life. They correspond to the developmental stages of social relations: primitive-communal, slave-owning, feudal, capitalist and socialist.

The prerequisites are already created under capitalism for the emergence of new communities. K. Marx and F. Engels indicated that in the bourgeois society, because of objective economic conditions, increasing internationalization of material and spiritual production, "national homogeneity and limitedness become more impossible..." But only under socialism, especially at its developed stage, do the conditions emerge for the formation and development of new, higher historical communities than the nation. The Soviet nation has become this community in our country.

The most important objective factor for the formation of the Soviet nation as a community is modern socialist production. It requires the blending at large enterprises of thousands of peoples of different nationalities, and strengthening of interrelationships between types of production in different republics of the country. The national economic complex of today in industry alone is over 45,000 large enterprises where 10 million different items are fabricated. All of them are united by numerous production ties. The economy of Kirghiziya is an organic part of the country's economy. Over 95 percent of the production products of industrial-technical purpose for a total of R 6 billion were exported to other economic regions during the 10th Five-Year Plan. One Frunze plant "Tyazhelektromash" alone supplies its products to 750 consumers in all corners of the country. Life confirms Lenin's words that it is namely the "interests of labor [which] require the closest union between the workers of different countries and different nations."

The blending of workers of all nations and nationalities in the USSR into a unified community occurred in the joint struggle for victory of the socialist revolution, against the white guards and the foreign interventionists, during the selfless labor at the construction projects of the prewar five-year plans. It was clearly manifest in the unselfish help to the people from the previous backward regions and in the battles of the Great Patriotic War against the German Fascist plunderers.

A unified Soviet community has deep ideological roots. They started in the joint prolonged sojourn of the nations and peoples in the framework of a single centralized state, in patriotic and revolutionary traditions of the struggle against foreign aggressors and class suppression. An important role in the international blending of the workers of all nationalities into a unified community belongs to the Russian people, their working class, and the Communist Party of the country.

This historically important and reliable fact is the subject of intensified speculations by the anticommunists. The formation and development of the Soviet nation as a community are entirely classified by them as "forced Russification," "denationalization" of the non-Russian people. This absurd myth continues to be persistently used by the anticommunists despite the fact that it has been convincingly refuted by the Soviet scientists many times. It could not be any other way, for in this case the bourgeois propaganda would lose its "broken-in horse", and in the opinion of the imperialist ideologists, the means of planting antagonism among the people of the USSR.

The antisoviet myth of "Russification", or what is the same, "forced assimilation" is started by the anticommunists not only to attempt to refute the fact of the existence of the Soviet nation as a community, but also in order to distort its social and international essence. In recent years for this purpose they have

launched an antiscientific propaganda concept of the "new Soviet nation." In the Soviet Union, writes the former prewar Master's student of L'vov University and today one of the USSR "specialists" acknowledged in the FRG B. Lewit, "a Utopian plan is being created to make an integration model in which almost 250 million people are to be melted in a single boiler into a unified Soviet nation." The fairly well known anticommunist R. Pipes also believes that the "Soviet leadership for many years already has been advancing the theory of the gradual convergence of different nationalities populating the country which must result in the creation of a common Soviet nation."

At first glance, an internationalist position is behind this concept which does not hide the explicit anticommunist directivity. However, this is not so. Actually, the idea of a "unified Soviet nation" is reduced to the inevitable disappearance in the USSR of nations and nationalities, the absorption of them by "Great Russians, since the hypothetical nation, in the thinking of the ideologists, must be formed on a "Russian basis." "Socialist internationalism," asserts the already familiar B. Meissner, "implies the leading role of the Great Russians. The RSFSR is a model for the entire Soviet Union."

It is difficult to say what is greater in these discourses: the basic lack of knowledge of the problem or intentional distortion of the question for propaganda and undermining purposes. What disappearance of the socialist nations and nationalities can be discussed if, for example, according to the 1979 census 93.1 percent of the country's population named the language of their nationality as their native tongue, and the number of representatives of all nationalities in the USSR rose, and some of them, considerably. Thus, in the period from 1970 to 1979, the number of Tajiks rose by 38 percent, Uzbeks by 35.3 percent, Turkmens by 35.2, Kirghizes by 27, Kazahks by 23.6, Azerbaijanis by 22.2 and Armenians by 15.3 percent. At the same time the number of Russians increased by only 10.6 percent. These data can be continued, and it will become quite clear that the number of representatives of a certain nationality in our country is primarily determined by the natural increment in the population which is not the same for different nations, and is not notorious "Russification." From the viewpoint of quality changes occurring in the culture of the USSR nations and nationalities, the real situation also does not support the concept of a "unified Soviet nation."

Proof of this is development of the language life of the Soviet peoples. Contrary to the assertions of the bourgeois "Sovietologists" the demands of the Soviet peoples to master the national language and to use it for intranational communication are maintained on a high level. In the USSR schools, teaching is in 52 languages, and in each republic, in addition to the language of the native nation, other languages are used. In the Ukraine, children are taught in five languages, in Georgia, in six, and in Kirghizia in six (Kirghiz, Russian, Uzbek, Tajik, Tungan and German). We publish 44 journals, 56 newspapers in national languages, broadcast radio and television transmissions in 67 languages, and there are 47 national literatures operating, many of which have long since won universal acclaim.

The bourgeois ideologists are trying to give the thesis of the "unified Soviet nation" the form of serious "scientific" studies and developments. In their proof they start from two basic bourgeois concepts of nations. According to

the first concept, a nation is a community of citizens of a state, i.e., the result of the "realization" by the people of their affiliation with this community. The second says that the nation is a cultural community that is separated from a material foundation. Both concepts have an antiscientific, idealistic nature since in a certain form they appeal to the consciousness and do not take into consideration its historical and economic dependence and social-class content.

The proponent of the second concept, B. Meissner, believes that through the intensifying forward development of "comprehensive international convergence" of the Soviet socialist culture, the foundation will be laid for a "new communist culture" which does not know national boundaries. This means conversion of the multinational "Soviet people" into a closed "Soviet nation." Here we have an example of one of the numerous sophisms that the bourgeois theoreticians resort to when they have to prove that which cannot be proven. The essence of this sophism is that essentially correct premises, the formation of a communist culture through convergence of national cultures, are used to draw an a fortiori incorrect conclusion that a "closed Soviet nation" is behind this "integrated" culture. In this case, the author, of course, means that the communist culture is devoid of an international content, otherwise it would be unsuitable as the main premise for the conclusion that the bourgeois concept requires. In this place, however, the professor clearly does not agree with the dialectics which asserts that the communist culture is an inseparable unity of the total and separate, i.e., the national cultures of the USSR peoples.

From the viewpoint of dialectics, this is the organic whole which is unthinkable without the socialist nations and nationalities, its component parts. Their disappearance would mean the disappearance of the whole at the same time. Moreover, the multifaceted nature and wealth of the total is determined by the quality of the single. The assertions of the anticommunists that the emergence of the Soviet people entails the assimilation of the socialist nations are therefore not only erroneous, but also have a clearly slanderous nature. The course of the Communist Party and the Soviet state is not aimed at wiping out the national differences, but on the contrary, including the comprehensive evolution of a progressive national state. The party is starting from the continuity of two trends in national relations: the higher the level of flourishing of the nation, the more successful the process of their comprehensive international convergence, and at the same time, the solution to the task of communist construction.

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CSO: 1830/423

## NATIONAL

### GREATER ATTENTION TO PUBLIC OPINION, MASS PARTICIPATION URGED

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 6, Jun 82 pp 18-29

[Article by A. Ye. Krukhmalev and V. V. Petukhov under rubric "26th CPSU Congress: The Party's Course Is the People's Course": "The Activity of the CPSU in Involving the Masses in State Administration"]

[Excerpts] The constantly developing mature socialism that was constructed in the USSR is the result of the creative activity of the masses, which are guided by the Communist Party. A very important political tool in the creation of a new society that is based on principles of social justice is the socialist state. It is the chief link in the system of administering the entire country. In the mass involvement of the workers in the administration of state affairs V. I. Lenin saw a "miraculous means" which no capitalist state had ever had at its disposal or could have at its disposal<sup>1</sup>. He proceeded from the fact that the actual participation of the workers in the administration of the state and society contains the very essence of socialist democracy, and the sociopolitical activity rate of the citizens<sup>2</sup>. In the spirit of these Leninist ideas, the documents of the 26th CPSU Congress reveal the meaning of Soviet democracy, its effective nature. The Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the Congress emphasizes: "The self-interest in the common cause, in the development of production, the juxtaposition of opinions, frank and well-principled criticism and self-criticism, and the increase in the sociopolitical activity rate of every citizen -- therein lies the essence of Soviet democracy, working, active democracy"<sup>3</sup>.

Problems of socialist democracy, of increasing the activity rate of the masses, their broader and broader participation in the administration of the state have always been and continue to be in the center of attention of the CPSU. "This is the chief trend in the further development of the Soviet political system"<sup>4</sup> is the statement made in the CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "The Sixtieth Anniversary of the Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics." The party is doing everything possible to assure the creative, initiatory activity of the masses in the sphere of state administration. Convincing confirmation of this is provided by the 1982 elections to the local Soviets of People's Deputies.

The tremendous amount of experience the party has had in involving broad masses of the public in state administration received concentrated expression in the USSR Constitution that was adopted on 7 October 1977. At the same time, the objective

requirements of the present-day stage of development are among the factors necessitating the improvement in the mechanism of the scientific administration of society, the improvement of the already existing forms and the search for new effective ones, the expansion [sentence incomplete].

The party is concerned not only for the increasingly active participation of the workers in elections to agencies of authority, but also in assuring that the opinion of the masses is also taken into consideration to a greater and greater degree when agencies of state administration are being formed.

Under present-day conditions the principle of the appointment of officials by superior agencies is in effect. Party organizations take steps to assure that the procedure in confirming economic and administrative managers for their positions is more public, more publicized, and to assure that that confirmation depends to a greater degree upon the opinion expressed by the appropriate collective. Experience that is interesting in this regard is the experience of accounting for the recommendations primarily of the party organizations, as well as the trade-union and Komsomol organizations, when promoting administrative and economic managers and preparing their performance appraisals.

For example, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, when the question of the need for reinforcing that republic's Glavsnab arose, proposed to the party committees of the Kutaisi Automobile Plant and the Tbilisi Electric-Locomotive-Building Plant that they recommend candidates to replace the officials at Glavsnab from among workers at their enterprises. Meetings of shop collectives were held under the guidance of the party organizations, and the political, on-the-job, and moral qualities of the nominees were discussed at those meetings. The results of the discussion were summed up at a meeting of the party and economic activists at both enterprises. The managers who were recommended by the worker collectives are successfully justifying the trust placed in them<sup>14</sup>.

Thus, the party organizations strive to guarantee the complete expression of the will of the masses in the process of forming the agencies of authority and of state administration.

The Communist Party, proceeding from the principle of "constantly conferring with the workers on the most important questions of domestic and foreign policy, and bringing those questions forward for discussion by all the people"<sup>15</sup>, takes all steps to support and develop the practice that makes it possible to isolate, generalize, and best reflect in laws the opinion of the workers, to take into consideration the recommendations of the citizens in the plans for economic and social development. The party organizations help the masses to exert a better influence upon the action programs of the agencies of authority for purposes of implementing their will. The expansion of the participation of the masses in the elaboration of these programs is one of the trends in the activity of the party to increase the activity rate of the workers in the sphere of administering the state.

In the activity with regard to the further increasing of the effectiveness of the participation of the masses in state administration, the Communist Party, taking into consideration the peculiarities of the sociopolitical activity rate of the

workers under present-day conditions, including the influence of the scientific-technical revolution, tremendous importance is attached to the concern for raising their level of political efficiency, to the correct direction taken by the process of formation of public opinion, etc. In particular, under conditions of the scientific-technical revolution there are increased requirements on the overall cultural level of the individuals, as well as the providing of them with the necessary political and scientific-technical knowledge. At the same time the mastery of the results of scientific-technical progress contributes to an increase in the amount of free time available to the workers, promotes improving the organizing of mass political information, the introduction of new methods of administration on the basis of the use of electronic computer technology, etc. All this creates additional opportunities for the participation of the masses in the administrative activity. Simultaneously there is an increase in the demands on the scientific nature, on professionalism in administration<sup>43</sup>.

What we are observing, consequently, is the origin and action of two interrelated tendencies: the successive democratization of state administration, on the one hand, and the complication of the administrative functions, on the other. And, naturally, the complication of administrative functions leads to an increase in the percentage and quality of professional skills in the persons who in one way or another participate in administration, whether they be administrative specialists or citizens who are combining the execution of those functions with their basic labor activity.

Under these conditions special importance is attached to the formation of the political culture of the masses, an important element of which is the possession of the skills required for administrative activity. As V. I. Lenin emphasized, it is impossible to administer without competency, without a knowledge of the science of administration<sup>44</sup>.

Obviously, at the present-day stage it is not yet possible for every citizen to achieve professional administrative training, but the possession of the necessary administrative skills, the development of such qualities as initiative, and a state approach to the specific situations in everyday life, is something that everyone needs. The party strives to achieve the combination of the mass dissemination of the skills required for administrative activity and the raising of the level of the professional efficiency of administration in the employees of the state apparatus. Herein lies a typical feature of the democratic nature of socialist administration, and an important guarantee of success in the struggle against the manifestations of bureaucratism and technocratic and other perversions of state administration that are still encountered.

Under present-day conditions one still encounters, as was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, incidents when, in certain people, especially young ones, "a state of being educated and informed sometimes exists alongside of political naivete, and a state of being professionally trained exists alongside of an insufficiently responsible attitude toward labor"<sup>45</sup>. Therefore the educating of communist ideological integrity, of conviction, of an active vital position is also an extremely important aspect of the formation of the political culture of the masses. Political culture, L. I. Brezhnev emphasized, presupposes the knowledge by Soviet citizens of their rights and duties, the paths and methods for realizing them, the skillful application of them in the interests of building communism, the

understanding of the interrelationship between their interests and the interests of the collective and society. "Promoting this, helping to develop a high level of political culture in every citizen, is an important task of the party, state, and public organizations that are responsible for the communist education of the workers"<sup>26</sup>.

In conformity with the tasks that were advanced by the congress and guided by the CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "The Further Improvement of Ideological, Political-Educational Work," the party organizations are persistently striving to raise the level of political culture among the masses. For this purpose they are using a broad network of party and Komsomol training, the system of political and economic education in labor collectives, nighttime Marxism-Leninism universities, people's universities of legal knowledge, etc., which arm the workers with Marxist-Leninist theory, as well as a knowledge of the principles of scientific administration.

Many party organizations have succeeded in raising to a higher level the legal propaganda and legal enlightenment, which represent a necessary condition for educating political culture. In Moscow and Leningrad, for example, social-political reads, and lecture series on the topics "The Basic Law of the Society of Developed Socialism" and "The Constitution Lives, Operates, and Works," are being conducted on an extensive scale. Legal knowledge is being acquired by students in legal-culture departments, motion-picture lecture series, and clubs dealing with various interests. The party organizations at a number of enterprises in those cities have set up a smoothly operating system for the legal training of the workers and employees<sup>47</sup>. Valuable work experience has also been accumulated by party organizations in Belorussia, Lithuania, and other union republics.

These measures are of great importance with regard to raising the requirements for the behavior of every citizen in the political-legal sphere, and his activity in implementing his rights and duties. Political-legal culture acts as an inseparable component of the socialist way of life and simultaneously as a powerful factor for developing it.

The next vital problem in developing the activity rate of the masses is the formation and practical use of public opinion. The party views public opinion as an important form of involving the workers in the administration of state affairs and simultaneously sees in it one of the channels for revealing and getting to know the interests of the workers and their needs, and it does everything in order, as V. I. Lenin pointed out, to know the moods of the masses, and to express correctly that which it becomes aware of<sup>48</sup>.

Public opinion in the sphere of state administration is the evaluation and judgment by various groups of workers concerning events and facts of social reality, the development of their attitude to the activities of the agencies of authority, and this becomes possible only on the basis of providing the workers with new and timely information, and guaranteeing publicity in the work of the state agencies. A reliable channel for this information is provided by the 380 million copies of newspapers and magazines, 75 million television screens, and the almost complete radiofication of the country<sup>49</sup>. At the present time the periodical press, radio, and television throw broad light upon the work of the agencies of authority, making

it possible for the workers to be informed concerning all their practical matters, and they are seeking new, effective forms for informing the public. Rubrics that have become permanent ones on the pages of many newspapers and magazines are: "The Life of the Soviets," "What's New in the Work of the Soviets," "Deputy and Life," and others that are devoted to answers to letters from the workers and that provide thorough information to the readers about everything that is new and advanced in the work of the agencies of authority, while simultaneously reacting sharply to any shortcomings. More and more frequently the means of mass information appeal directly to the public opinion of the masses. The press, radio, and television regularly conduct discussions, with the participation of the readers, listeners, and viewers, of the most important, most critical problems of public life, and organize round-table discussions with the participation of managers, specialists, and the public<sup>50</sup>.

However, the large opportunities that the means of mass information and propaganda possess are not being used in full measure. The party's 26th Congress devoted the most serious attention to this aspect of the situation. ". . . We all have a self-interest in assuring that our means of mass information and propaganda are always a true forum of the party opinion and the nationwide public opinion," the Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the Party's 26th Congress noted. "Every article in a newspaper or magazine, every broadcast on television or radio, must be viewed as a serious discussion with the people who are awaiting not only a truthful and timely exposition of the facts, but also a thorough analysis of them, and serious generalizations"<sup>51</sup>.

Publicity, the informing of the workers, are achieved by other means as well. In particular, a large amount of political and practical importance in this regard is attached to the personal contacts that the administrative party and Soviet workers and Soviet deputies have with the masses. Uniform political days, meetings with workers collectives, question and answer nights, "open houses," and other forms that have become widespread in recent years make it possible for the workers to obtain complete information about new developments in political life, to clarify any questions, and to express their comments and wishes.

Experience that is instructive in this regard is that of the Communist Party of the Ukraine. In the course of a uniform republic-level political day on the topic "Socialist Democracy in Action," those who made statements in worker collectives were 144 members of CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, 517 deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet and the UkSSR Supreme Soviet, and more than 123,000 managers of party, Soviet, trade-union, Komsomol, and economic agencies<sup>52</sup>.

These forms of expanding the publicity, of providing direct communication with the masses, in addition to informing the workers concerning all the problems that are of interest to them, also make it possible to ascertain the moods and interests of people, their attitude toward the decisions of the party and state agencies, to obtain information about the state of affairs in the outlying areas, and to direct public opinion toward the fight against any phenomena that are alien to socialism and communist morality.

The party devotes the most serious attention to the practical use of public opinion. Broad opportunities for this exist in the implementation by the workers of their

constitutional right to submit to state agencies their recommendations for improving their activity, and to send letters and critical comments to them. The Communist Party, attaching great importance to this form of the participation of the masses in the administration of state affairs, requires, in the decree entitled "Measures for the Further Improvement of the Work With Letters and Recommendations from the Workers in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress," the most attentive attitude toward the opinions and recommendations of the workers, and to their critical comments<sup>53</sup>. That decree of the CPSU Central Committee requires the party, Soviet, trade-union, and economic agencies to guarantee broad publicity when considering recommendations, statements, and complaints from the workers; recommendations, critical comments, and requests, the resolution of which requires the taking of collective opinion into consideration, and the inclusion of them for discussion at workers meetings and citizen gatherings. "It is deemed necessary," the decree of the CPSU Central Committee emphasizes, "to assure the more active use of the time-tested experience of conducting Open Letter Days; of having the managers give reports to the labor collectives on the work they are doing with letters; and of trips by administrative workers to the outlying areas for the purpose of collective specific statements and having personal contacts with the citizens on the spot -- at enterprises, construction sites, on kolkhozes and sovkhoses, and at the population's place of residence"<sup>54</sup>.

Systematic work in this direction is being carried out, for example, by the Tselinogradskaya Oblast Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. Open Letter Days are held regularly in Tselinograd and eight rayon centers. During the past two years, on the basis of letters, suggestions, and comments from the workers, the party's oblast committee has adopted more than 40 decrees dealing with the improvement of the trade, medical, and municipal services provided to the public and with improving the quality of the construction and repair of housing and structures intended for social, cultural, and recreational purposes<sup>55</sup>.

An attentive attitude toward people's opinion, the knowledge of their needs, provide a considerable amount of assistance to the agencies of authority in supporting and extending interesting undertakings and initiatives by the workers, which are the expression of their active and self-interested participation in the resolution of the large and small affairs of their labor collective, city, and the entire country, and make it possible to take into consideration promptly their comments and recommendations and to take specific steps to deal with them.

A new and vast field of activity for the workers and all Soviet citizens has been opened up by the historic decisions of the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which approved the Food Program for the Period Until 1990. The party organizations, guided by the Plenum documents and relying upon the activity rate of the masses, are extending a nationwide socialist competition for the attainment of the goals that have been set in increasing the food-supply resources, which is one of the chief conditions for raising the national standard of living and reinforcing the might of our Motherland.

Thus, the CPSU, implementing under conditions of developed socialist society the Leninist principle of the maximum participation of the masses in administration, guarantees the expansion of the number of persons executing administrative functions, the increase in the effectiveness and quality of administrative activity,

and the prompt ascertaining in it of everything that is new and advanced, and its support and dissemination. The more mature socialist society becomes, the higher the rate of public activity on the part of Soviet citizens and the broader and deeper their involvement in the administration of the affairs of state. Therein lies one of the important natural laws for improving developed socialism.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. See: V. I. Lenin, *Poln. sobr. soch.* [Complete Collected Works], Vol 34, p 313.
2. See: V. I. Lenin, *Poln. sobr. soch.*, Vol 31, p 288; Vol 33, pp 100-102; Vol 37, pp 500-501; Vol 38, pp 91, 93-94.
3. *Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS* [Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1981, p 65.
4. *O 60-y godovshchine obrazovaniye Soyuza Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik* [The Sixtieth Anniversary of the Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics], CPSU Central Committee decree dated 19 February 1982, Moscow, 1982, p 16.  
Soviet literature has thrown light upon many aspects of the party's activity in developing the sociopolitical activity rate of the masses (see *Razvitoy sotsializm* [Developed Socialism], Moscow, 1978; *Sotsial'naya politika KPSS v usloviyakh razvitogo sotsializma* [Social Policy of the CPSU Under Conditions of Developed Socialism], Moscow, 1979; M. Stepichev, "The Party and the Development of Socialist Democracy," *PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN'*, No 4, 1979; N. N. Demochkin, "The Activity of the CPSU in Improving the Democratic Foundations of the Work of the Soviets Under Conditions of Mature Socialism," *VOPROSY ISTORII K.P.S.S.*, No. 12, 1979; Yu. Ye. Volkov, "The Chief Trend in the Activity of the CPSU in Developing Socialist Democracy," *VOPROSY ISTORII K.P.S.S.*, No 3, 1981).
14. See: S. Khabenshvili, "Taking More Complete Consideration of the Opinion of the Communists and Worker Collectives in the Resolution of Personnel Questions," *PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN'*, No 21, 1980, p 32.
15. *KPSS v rezolyutsiyakh i resheniyakh s"yezdov, konferentsiy i plenumov TsK* [The CPSU in Resolutions and Decisions of Congresses, Conferences, and Plenums of the Central Committee], Vol 8, Moscow, 1972, p 304.
43. Speculating on this fact, bourgeois ideologists attempt to represent the situation as though, during the era of the scientific-technical revolution, there are reduced opportunities for the participation of the masses in the administration of socialist society and the state, and as though administration becomes a matter for a narrow technocratic "elite," etc. For criticism of such fundamentally erroneous assertions see: *Demokratiya razvitogo sotsialisticheskogo obshchestva* [Democracy of Developed Socialist Society], Moscow, 1975; *Sovetskaya demokratiya v period razvitogo sotsializma* [Soviet Democracy During the Period of Developed Socialism], 2nd edition, Moscow, 1979.

44. See: V. I. Lenin, *Poln. sobr. soch.*, Vol 40, p 222.
45. *Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS*, p 67.
46. L. I. Brezhnev, *Leninskim kursom. Rechi i stat'i* [On Lenin's Course: Speeches and Articles], Vol 6, p 545.
47. See: PRAVDA, 19 July 1981.
48. See: V. I. Lenin, *Poln. sobr. soch.*, Vol 44, p 497; Vol 45, p 112.
49. See: *Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS*, p 75.
50. See: PRAVDA, 21 August 1979; 27 February 1981.
51. *Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS*, pp 75-76.
52. See: KOMMUNIST, No 18, 1981, p 56.
53. See: KOMMUNIST, No 6, 1981, pp 29-30.
54. *Op. cit.*, pp. 29-30.
55. See: PRAVDA, 2 November 1981.

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## COORDINATION OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK DESCRIBED

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 6, Jun 82 pp 30-42

[Article by V. S. Khelemendik: "Certain Questions of Coordinating Ideological, Political-Educational Work Under Conditions of Developed Socialism"]

[Excerpts] Coordination is an important link in party management. In ideological, political-educational work, coordination is one of the necessary elements in the comprehensive approach, an instrument which assure the close unity of ideological-educational, organizing, and economic activity of the party organizations. The party attaches great importance to improving the coordination of the activity of various ideological institutions and organizations, especially such mass means of ideological influence as the press, television, and radio.

During recent years the CPSU and the local party organizations have accumulated a considerable amount of experience in coordination in the area of the ideological education of the workers, including the coordination of journalistic activity. That experience has been profoundly revealed in the materials of recent party congresses<sup>1</sup>, decrees of the CPSU Central Committee<sup>2</sup>, the works of L. I. Brezhnev<sup>3</sup>, and other party leaders<sup>4</sup>.

The experience of the party organizations in the sphere of coordinating the activity of journalistic collectives received definite illumination at the All-Union Conferences of Ideological Workers in 1979 and 1981<sup>5</sup>, at conferences on scientific practice in recent years, including all-union ones<sup>6</sup>, in scientific publications<sup>7</sup>, and on the pages of general-political magazines and newspapers. The practical aspects of such coordination is generalized at the level of oblast, city, and rayon party organizations, and at the level of the party committees of labor collectives. In recent years one has also seen the publication of monographs that throw special light upon problems of coordinating the ideological activity, including means of mass information and propaganda<sup>8</sup>.

In this article, on the basis of very important party documents and statements by party leaders, party workers, and researchers who have been studying the experience of party organizations, an attempt was made to consider the concept developed by the party under conditions of developed socialism and the system that has formed in the practical situation for coordinating ideological, political-educational activity, primarily by such means as the press, television, and radio.

Executing the instructions of the party congresses and the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee, the party organizations constantly improve the objectively influenced process of coordinating the press, radio broadcasting, and television. They rely at such time upon the time-tested Leninist principles of party leadership and simultaneously enrich the practice of coordination with new forms and methods.

During recent years, party organizations have accumulated a considerable amount of experience in coordinating the activities of the editorial offices of newspapers, television, and radio. We have seen the appearance of much that is new in the daily interrelationships between the party collectives and the collectives at the editorial offices, and in the forms and methods of providing the journalists' political orientation.

Something that has become an inseparable part of coordinating the means of mass information and propaganda is the providing of time-responsive information and instructional guidance to journalists. In many republics, krays, and oblasts, press conferences are held once every month or quarter on the most vitally important problems of economic, sociopolitical, and cultural life. This provides the opportunity for the agencies of the press, television, and radio broadcasting to arrange their work on the basis of objective, systematic, and increasingly complete party information, and, in a purposeful manner, to study and throw light upon the underlying processes that are occurring in the everyday, real-life situation.

For example, the Poltavskaya Oblast Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine holds a press conference every quarter. The press conferences are conducted by secretaries of the party's oblast committee, the chairman of the oblast executive committee, his deputies, and the heads of very important oblast services. The propaganda and agitation section develops, jointly with the board of governors of the oblast organization of the Union of Journalists, a press-conference plan for the year. The journalists are informed in advance of each press conference. They are given the opportunity to think out ahead of time the questions for which they would like to receive an exhaustive response<sup>35</sup>.

The Odesskaya Oblast party committee has established the tradition of holding weekly informal planning sessions, at which the heads of the propaganda and agitation section, after first receiving the appropriate information from all the other sections of the committee, communicate that information to the journalists. This pertains to the events in the forthcoming week which are the most important for the oblast. The same time-responsiveness is employed to refine the forms of illuminating these events. The managers of periodical publications, radio broadcasting, and television, working in unison, determine the specific sphere of actions of each editorial collective. At these weekly conferences of journalists, the basic trends are set down for the forthcoming statements and -- something that is especially remarkable -- the content and forms of these statements are determined with a consideration of the specific features of each of the means of mass information and propaganda<sup>36</sup>.

Frequently the providing of information to journalists in the practice of party organizations is carried out simultaneously with their instruction, with the raising of their ideological-theoretical and professional level. For example, the

Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia has a permanent seminar on scientific practice for the administrative workers of the press, television, and the radio and for the leading journalists in the republic, at which regular statements are made by secretaries of the Central Committee, governmental administrators, and representatives of the central publications and the board of governors of the Union of Journalists. Economics courses has also been created for administrative workers in agencies of mass information and propaganda (on the basis of the Tallinn Polytechnical Institute and the Tartu State University)<sup>37</sup>.

Successful coordination cannot be carried out in a haphazard manner, without a previously thought-out plan. Therefore, the planning of the activity of the journalistic collectives as a component part of the single system of planning the ideological work is under the constant attention of the party committees. For example, the Leningradskaya Oblast Committee considers and approves not only the long-range (quarterly and special-topic) plans for the editorial officers of the newspapers, radio broadcasting, and television, but also the plans for individual campaigns. In particular, they considered the work plans for the editorial offices with respect to the fiftieth and sixtieth anniversaries of the October [Revolution], the 100th and 110th anniversaries of the birth of V. I. Lenin, the fiftieth and sixtieth anniversaries of the formation of the USSR, etc. Thus the party committee determines the chief trends in the activity of the means of mass information and propaganda for a prolonged period of time, creates the prerequisites for resolving the questions of the coordination and interaction of the newspapers at various levels with television and radio broadcasting, and, to a certain degree, eliminates their subject-matter duplication<sup>38</sup>.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine constantly coordinates the plans and activity of various ideological organizations. The attempt is made here to assure that the work plans for the means of mass information and propaganda are skillfully coordinated with the plans of the party committee, among themselves, and also with the forms of oral agitation and propaganda<sup>39</sup>.

When considering the experience of the joint functioning of the press, radio broadcasting, and television, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine adopted a special decree, entitled "The Execution by Party Committees of L'vovskaya Oblast of the Decisions of the 25th Party Congress and the Decrees of the CPSU Central Committee Concerning the Increasing of the Effectiveness and Coordination of the Activity of Means of Mass Information and Propaganda." In that decree, attention was directed toward the need to overcome such a substantial shortcoming as the individualized planning of the work of the editorial offices of newspapers, radio broadcasting, and television, when certain topics are overlooked by journalists, while others are unjustifiably repeated on all channels of propaganda<sup>40</sup>.

Valuable experience in managing a system of means of mass information and propaganda has been accumulated by the party committees of Moldavian SSR. That experience received definite generalization at the conference on scientific practice, "Vitaly Important Questions of Coordination and Interaction of the Press, Television, and Radiobroadcasting in the Republic," which was held in Kishinev in March 1978. Subsequently it was considered at the All-Union Conference on Scientific Practice in Baku (in 1979)<sup>41</sup>.

Moldavia has developed and carried out a long-range plan for ideological activity in 1971-1980 . In conformity with that plan, the creative collectives at the editorial offices jointly developed their plans for throwing light upon a particular problem, distributed among themselves the spheres of influence, coordinated their activity, and also coordinated their efforts with regard to basic questions of the economy, science, and culture.

It should be noted that the editorial offices successfully achieved coordination of the subject matter, the time, and the genre in their statements. To a large extent this was aided by the circumstance that the Institute of Party History, attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia -- a branch of IML [Institute of Marxism-Leninism], attached to the Central Committee of the CPSU Central Committee -- developed a list of historical events and dates for the purpose of throwing light upon them in the press, television, and radio. This list, or a kind of calendar of events, is developed a year in advance. With its aid one can determine ahead of time the time, volume, and form of communicating material in newspapers and over television and radio.

A situation of special interest is the fact that, during the period of very important agricultural campaigns in Moldavia, specific tasks are set down for every means of mass information and propaganda.

The guaranteeing of the close unity of the ideological, organizational, and economic activity of the party organizations requires the changeover to systematic and stable coordination of all means of mass information and propaganda, the organizing on a broad scale of cooperative actions among the editorial offices of newspapers, radio broadcasting, and television, for the successful execution of the tasks assigned to them by the Communist Party under the conditions of developed socialist society. And this, in its turn, brings to life new organizational forms of coordination.

An example of a thoroughly thought-out approach to problems of coordinating the activity of the means of journalism is provided by our party's Central Committee. In 1978, during the tense period of field operations, the "Harvest-78" press group was created under the Central Committee's Propaganda Section. That group included experienced, initiatory party workers. The creation of that group made it possible to intensify the coordinating influence upon the means of mass information: weekly analytical reviews and statistical data were prepared for the journalists; they were provided with up-to-the-minute desires of the interested ministries (in particular, the ministries of procurements, agriculture, the food industry, railroads, and motor transport)<sup>49</sup>. Press centers were created with the observance of similar functional principles in the party organizations of the union republics, krais, and oblasts under the party committee. For example, in 1978-1979 the press center under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine was in operation. It included workers from the propaganda and agitation section, the party-organizational work section, the agricultural section, and the cultural section of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, as well as Ukrsovprof, the Komsomol Central Committee, the UkSSR Committee of People's Control, administrators from a number of ministries and departments, republic newspapers, RATAU, Gosteleradio, and Goskomizdat, UkSSR. The basic trend in the activity of the press center was the coordination of the work of the means of mass information and propaganda in throwing light upon the harvesting operations.

The press centers (republic press center, and oblast and rayon press centers) helped to find new approaches to illuminating in the press, on television, and radio the harvesting operations, and multiplied the force of the influence exerted by the journalistic collectives upon their course -- both by means of the unification of their efforts and by the possibility of taking organizational measures immediately after their statements (ministry-wide order; auditing by people's controllers; decision by trade-union agencies; etc.)<sup>50</sup>.

Even earlier the press centers had appeared in Naberezhnyye Chelny<sup>51</sup>.

A permanent council had been created in Donetsk for the purpose of coordinating the work performed by the agencies of mass information and propaganda. That council included the administrators of the oblast's press, television, and radio broadcasting, and the publishing houses; special correspondents of certain central and republic-level publications; party workers; and representatives of the public. Under the guidance of that council, joint statements were organized for the oblast newspapers, radio, and television. Similar councils were also created in other oblasts in the Ukraine. Their chief task was to assure the coordination of the activity among the means of mass information and propaganda at all stages of planning (long-range and current), and of plan implementation, and when analyzing the statements and studying their effectiveness<sup>52</sup>.

Thus, an analysis of the experience acquired by the party organizations shows with all convincingness that, under the conditions of developed socialism, a definite system of coordinating the work of the press, television, and radio was formed. During recent years the following forms of the systems approach by party committees to the means of mass information and propaganda have become considerably widespread:

- regular informing of the workers of the press, television, and radio concerning the state of affairs in a particular sector of communist construction, and concerning the tasks and future prospects;

- the consideration of the work plans of editorial offices, the analysis of their activity in throwing light upon particular aspects of life (topics, problems, campaigns) as a single whole;

- determination of specific problems which the newspapers, television, and radio can carry out by means of their joint efforts with a consideration of their specific features; the organizing of various forms of cooperative actions;

- the listening to joint reports from editorial offices of newspapers, television, and radio at the party committee;

- the constant study of the influence exerted by the press, television, and radio upon the masses; daily assistance to the editorial offices in the fight to increase the effectiveness of their statements;

- the development of new organizational forms for coordinating the activity of the press, television, and radio (coordination councils, press centers, etc.).

Coordination is an important condition for the further improvement of ideological, political-educational work as a whole, for improving its quality and effectiveness. That conclusion, which was made in the party documents, is constantly confirmed by practical life, by the experience of party organizations. It is in this regard that the attention of the party organizations is directed to the need "to intensify the coordination of the ideological-educational activity of the party committees, the Soviet, economic, trade-union, and Komsomol agencies, the creative organizations, and the means of mass information"<sup>53</sup>.

The policy of the CPSU completely defines the coordination of the activity of various ideological institutions and organizations in the aspect of practical content, their single directedness toward the realization of the ideas and principles proposed by the party, and toward the education of the ideological conviction and political awareness of the workers. With every passing year one observes an increasingly intensive search for organizational forms for coordination also within the information and propaganda complex, in the creative activity of the editorial collectives, and in the development of various joint actions by newspapers, radio broadcasting, and television.

Scientific research in this sphere indicates that an increase in the effectiveness of the means of mass information and propaganda depends to a considerable degree upon the extent to which the content of a particular agency of the press or of a television or radio program corresponds to its area of specialization, to the typological peculiarities that are typical of that agency. It is important for the various means of mass information and propaganda not to duplicate one another, but rather to supplement one another in the course of their joint functioning. In the practical view, as is attested to by the experience of many party committees, this means the need for the maximum use of the analytical nature of the press, the graphic nature of television, and the timeliness of radio broadcasting when they are resolving specific economic, social, and educational tasks.

It should be emphasized that it is only a profound understanding of the specifics of each of the means of mass information and propaganda that makes possible the consistent and purposeful coordination of their activity, and makes it possible for the party committee, as early as the discussion of the creative plans and reports in the newspapers, radio, and television, to determine which means of ideological influence should be used, and in what manner, in order to resolve the vitally important political and national-economic tasks.

Under present-day conditions a very important task of the means of mass information and propaganda, as was noted in the CPSU Central Committee at a conference of administrators of the central newspapers, magazines, publishing houses, information agencies, television and radio broadcasting, and ideological institutions<sup>54</sup>, is the energetic struggle to implement the USSR Food Program for the Period Until 1990. The press, television, and radio are obliged to inform all the workers with regard to the principles and conclusions contained in the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the content of the documents pertaining to that Plenum. They are called upon "to take all steps to assist the party organizations in extending active organizing and political work among the workers, kolkhoz members, and intellectuals in implementing the Food Program and the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers which were adopted in this regard"<sup>55</sup>. Being in the front ranks of the nationwide

struggle to fulfill the historic decisions of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee is the high duty of all detachments of the ideological front.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. See: *Materialy XXIII s"yezda KPSS* [Materials of the 23rd CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1966, pp 90-91; *Materialy XXIV s"yezda KPSS*, Moscow 1971, pp 89-91; *Materialy XXV s"yezda KPSS*, Moscow, 1976, p 78; *Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS*, Moscow, 1981, pp 75-76.
2. See: *Ob ideologicheskoy rabote KPSS. Sb. dokumentov* [The Ideological Work of the CPSU: Collection of Documents], Moscow, 1977; *KPSS o formirovani novogo cheloveka. Sb. dokumentov i materialov (1965-1976)* [The CPSU Concerning the Formation of the New Man: Collection of Documents and Materials (1965-1976)], Moscow, 1976; *KPSS o sredstvakh massovoy informatsii i propagandy* [The CPSU Concerning the Means of Mass Information and Propaganda], Moscow, 1979; etc.
3. See: L. I. Brezhnev, *Leninskim kurskom. Rechi i stat'i* [On Lenin's Course: Speeches and Articles], Vol 1-8, Moscow, 1970-1981; L. I. Brezhnev, *Aktual'nyye voprosy ideologicheskoy raboty KPSS* [Vitally Important Questions of the Ideological Work of the CPSU], Vol 1-2, Moscow, 1978.
4. See: V. V. Grishin, *Izbrannye rechi i stat'i* [Selected Speeches and Articles], Moscow, 1979; G. V. Romanov, *Izbrannye rechi i stat'i*, Moscow, 1980; M. A. Suslov, *Na putyakh stroitelstva kommunizma. Rechi i stat'i* [On the Paths of the Building of Communism: Speeches and Articles], in two volumes, Moscow, 1977; V. V. Shcherbitskiy, *Izbrannye rechi i stat'i*, Moscow, 1978; P. M. Masherov, *Ideyno-politicheskoy rabote -- vysokuyu deystvennost'* [Let's Assure the High Effectiveness of Ideological-Political Work], Moscow, 1975; Sh. R. Rashidov, *Ideologicheskaya rabota -- moshchnyy faktor bor'by za kommunizm* [Ideological Work Is a Powerful Factor in the Fight for Communism], Moscow, 1975; etc.
5. See: L. I. Pavlenko, "Coordinating the Efforts of All the Ideological Links," *Delo vsey partii. Materialy Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya ideologicheskikh rabotnikov. Moskva, 16-17 oktyabrya 1979 g.* [A Job For the Entire Party: Materials of the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers, Moscow, 16-17 October 1979], Moscow 1980; V. A. Ivashkov, "Let's Raise the Level of Journalistic Skill," *Za vysokoye kachestvo i deystvennost' ideologicheskoy raboty. Materialy Vsesoyuznogo seminara-soveshchaniya ideologicheskikh rabotnikov. Moskva, 20-25 aprelya 1981 g.* [For High Quality and Effectiveness of Ideological Work: Materials of the All-Union Seminar-Conference of Ideological Workers, Moscow, 20-25 April 1981], Moscow, 1981; etc.
6. See: Ye. N. Antipin, "The Work of the Party Committee in Coordinating the Activity of the Ideological Institutions and Organizations," *Kompleksnyy podkhod v ideologicheskoy rabote. Stil' i metody* [Comprehensive Approach in Ideological Work: Style and Methods], Moscow, 1976; F. A. Tabeyev, "Coordination of Various Ideological Means When Resolving Economic and Educational Tasks," *Problemy kompleksnogo osushchestvleniya zadach kommunisticheskogo vospitaniya v svete resheniy XXV s"yezda KPSS* [Problems of the Comprehensive Carrying Out of the Tasks of Communist Education in the Light of the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1978; etc.

7. See: M. F. Nenashev, *Ratsional'naya organizatsiya ideologicheskoy raboty* [Efficient Organization of Ideological Work], Moscow, 1976; B. M. Morozov, V. Ye. Fadeyev, V. V. Shinkarenko, *Planirovaniye ideologicheskoy raboty. Nekotoryye voprosy teorii i praktiki* [Planning of Ideological Work: Certain Questions of Theory and Practice], Moscow, 1980; etc.
8. See: V. S. Khelemendik, *Soyuz pera, mikroфона i telekamery (opyt sistemnogo issledovaniya)* [The Alliance of the Pen, Microphone, and Television Camera (Experiment in Systems Research)], Moscow, 1977; I. D. Trotsenko, *Vospitaniye i upravleniye. Koordinatsiya ideologicheskoy raboty* [Education and Administration: Coordination of Ideological Work], Moscow, 1978.
35. See: F. Morgun, "Tearing Apart a Fresh Newspaper," ZHURNALIST, No 11, 1975, p 22; F. Morgun, "Trust in a Person's Word (Questions of Party Leadership)," ZHURNALIST, No 10, 1981, pp 4-6.
36. See: Ye. Kamenetskiy, "At the Beginning of the Week," ZHURNALIST, No 9, 1981, p 8.
37. See: V. Vyalyas, "The Journalist's Competency," ZHURNALIST, No 2, 1975, p 8.
38. See: Z. Kruglova, "Science - Experiment - Practice," ZHURNALIST, No 2, 1969, p 21; V. N. Tishunin, *Vospitaniye slovom. Sredstva massovoy informatsii i propagandy kak oruzhiye partii v ideyno-politicheskom vospitanii trudyashchikhsya* [Education by Word: Means of Mass Information and Propaganda as a Party Tool in the Ideological-Political Education of the Workers], Leningrad, 1979; etc.
39. See: Yu. Yel'chenko, "Concretely, Daily," PRAVDA, 5 September 1978.
40. See: *Partiynnyy komitet i pressa. Formy i metody partiynogo rukovodstva sredstvami massovoy informatsii i propagandy* [The Party Committee and the Press: Forms and Methods of Party Guidance of the Means of Mass Information and Propaganda], Kiev, 1978, pp 13-14.
41. See: I. P. Kalin, "Interaction of the Press, Radio, and Television in the Moral Education of the Workers," in the book *Rol' sredstv massovoy informatsii i propagandy v npravstvennom vospitanii. Po materialam Vsesoyuznoy nauchno-prakticheskoy konferentsii v Baku (25-27 aprelya 1979 g.)* [The Role of Means of Mass Information and Propaganda in Moral Education: Based on Transactions of the All-Union Conference on Scientific Practice in Baku (25-27 April 1979)], Moscow, 1979, pp 7-20.
49. For more details about this, see: *Boyevyye pomoshchniki partiynykh komitetov* [Combat Assistants of Party Committees], pp 137-138.
50. See: V. Vozianov, "At the Height of the Harvesting Operations," ZHURNALIST, No 8, 1979, pp 10-11.
51. Concerning this, see: R. K. Belyayev: *KamAZ: formirovaniye trudovogo kollektiva. Iz opyta raboty* [Kama Automobile Plant: Formation of a Labor Collective; From Work Experience], Moscow, 1975, pp 163-167.

52. See: *Partiynnyy komitet i pressa. Formy i metody partiynogo rukovodstva sredstvami massovoy informatsii i propagandy*, pp 48-49.

53. V. V. Shcherbitskiy, *Izbrannyye rechi i stat'i*, Moscow, 1978, p 174.

54. See: "Conference in the CPSU Central Committee," PRAVDA, 27 May 1982.

55. *Ibid.*

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CSO: 1800/926

NATIONAL

## SOCIOLOGIST FINDS 'WORKERS VOTING WITH THEIR FEET' FROM POORLY RUN FACTORIES

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 30 May 82 p 2

[Interview with Galina Iosifovna Saganenko conducted by T. Kiseleva:  
"Sociology: We and Our Work"]

[Text] Tallinn scientists were recently visited by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Galina Iosifovna Saganenko, a specialist at the Leningrad Institute of Socioeconomic Problems, deputy head of the department of socioeconomic problems of labor and way of life and author of many interesting works.

The interview was conducted by our voluntary correspondent T. Kiseleva, who asked the guest a number of questions, as follows:

Correspondent: Sociology is assuming an increasingly stronger and important position among the modern sciences. How can this be explained?

G. Saganenko: In society as in nature everything is in a state of constant motion. Changes in some processes entail other, sometimes conflicting ones. Their study and understanding is necessary in order to control them. The researchers focus their attention on the social transformation and conversion of existing social systems from one qualitative condition to another. Economic and social processes are closely interlinked. Today the problems which arise here cannot be resolved with the help of technical facilities or administrative methods.

Sociology, which observes and studies social processes, models and subjects them to a quantitative analysis in order to formulate a theory which can become the basis for the management of such processes.

Correspondent: As we already pointed out, the area of application of sociological knowledge is immeasurable -- industry, school, management, etc. Are significant social conclusions being drawn on this specific level?

G. Saganenko: Yes, although infrequently, for the status of the sociologist at the enterprise is still vague. Sociologists work without coordination and proper theoretical and methodical support. In Leningrad for example, there are 60 specialized sociological services. They concentrate on reducing cadre turnover, increasing labor productivity, the brigade organization of labor and improvements in the cadre certification and promotion systems.

Incidentally, it was one such service which formulated a general conclusion of great interest to the scientific world: the plant sociologists discovered that most working time losses were caused by temporary disability. This means that medical services at the industrial enterprises must be improved. (Previously labor discipline violations had been considered the main reason). We see therefore, that the recommendations made by sociologists can help to resolve a most important production problem.

Correspondent: Your department is studying socioeconomic labor problems in the way of life of the Soviet people. To what extent are these areas interconnected?

G. Saganenko: The interconnection is very close. Here is an example. Today 62 percent of all young people have completed their full secondary education (compared with 22 percent in 1962). Wages are substantially higher and housing conditions have improved. Conflicting trends can be noted against the background of these and other positive changes in terms of the attitude of the workers toward labor, as follows: the number of people who underfulfill or overfulfill their output norm has decreased, while the indicators of the development of initiative (participation in various competitions and the rationalization movement, etc.) are, conversely, quite high. The labor discipline indicators are also puzzling: quite frequently a worker will "haggle" with the foreman for obtaining profitable work. Cadre turnover is continuing to rise, particularly in sectors requiring unskilled labor.

In our view this contradiction -- greater workers initiative coupled by worsened production discipline and continuing turnover -- indicates that a process of increased self-control mechanisms is developing in the labor area. In other words, on the one hand the worker is unwilling to tolerate production shortcomings and takes part in the rationalization process, while on the other he "votes with his feet" -- he resigns and changes his place of work.

In addition to some known circumstances (the most important of which is drunkenness), disciplinary violations are also due to the fact that a lack of rhythm and shortcomings in the organization of the production process clash with calls to observe a rigid labor discipline.

Correspondent: What is the current "practical potential" of the worker? To what extent are his creative activeness, knowledge and energy utilized in the labor process?

G. Saganenko: The "practical potential" of the worker includes indices such as degree of responsibility, conscientiousness, readiness to help his comrades, etc. We have established that a worker reaches the peak of his "practical potential" by age 40. For example, the number of undisciplined workers under 30 is twice that of 40-year olds. As many as 11 percent of all workers in the 25-30-age group produce defective items compared with isolated cases in the 40-45-age group. However, by the time he is 25 the worker has reached virtually the same level of skill as the 40-year old. Therefore, the entire problem is lack of civic responsibility and the excessively long time it takes to develop it.

G. Saganenko: Studies have indicated that workers demands concerning labor conditions (to which no proper attention was paid for a long time) will increase more than will demands concerning the content of labor in the immediate future. Why is this? As a source of earnings work is the worker's "tool of life," thanks to which he can meet the needs of his family, organize his leisure time and make his life comfortable. An attitude toward labor as mainly a self-sufficient activity and as the prime need of the individual is typical only of the most meaningful areas of work. Although the exactingness of the workers concerning all the aspects of production activities is growing, work as a source of earnings remains the predominant feature.

Correspondent: What obligations does this impose upon production managers?

G. Saganenko: At the 26th CPSU Congress L. I. Brezhnev spoke of the particular importance of improving labor conditions. On the one hand, this means increasing capital investments in the development of the production infrastructure and the creation of comfortable working conditions. On the other, this forces us to think seriously about making labor mechanization and automation more meaningful.

Correspondent: What are the social and psychological features displayed today by working men and women?

G. Saganenko: Mainly the rapidly growing similarity of interests in both labor and leisure time. Women are spending more and more time outside the home and the family, going to public places, meeting with friends, practicing sports, and attending people's universities and creative studios. The set of women's values is rapidly becoming similar to that of men. It is true that such interests sharply decline in women as early as at the age of 22 (compared to 27 in men). In this case we must consider the workers categories. Women working in the engineering and technical areas face different problems. Let us take the example of women engineers (one of the most popular professions among women today). The status of the woman engineer as group leader is quite high. As a rule, such women are responsible, efficient and intelligent workers (according to their male colleagues). They have earned their position precisely because of such human and professional qualities, after a waiting period of 5-7 years. Conversely, men are frequently appointed to such positions without displaying any particularly outstanding professional qualities but simply on the basis of available job openings.

On a higher level, such as enterprise manager or higher, men show greater purposefulness and can subordinate their family interests to their work more frequently. A generalization would be difficult in this case, for the number of women managers in this category is small. Unquestionably however, we must show concern for the social status of women, for upgrading their professional knowledge and improving their living conditions so that they can realize their professional and human qualities at work better and more fully.

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CSO: 1800/899

NATIONAL

ABKHAZ OBKOM TIGHTENS CONTROL OVER RAYON PAPER

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 6, Jun 82 p 12

[Article by R. Butba, secretary of the Abkhazskaya Oblast CPSU Committee, Sukhumi: "Answer to ZHURNALIST"]

[Text] A critical article entitled "They Were Ordered 'Not to Squeak!'" was published in the journal ZHURNALIST (No 8, 1981). It dealt with the tendentious nature of articles on the high-mountain village Pskhu published in the rayon newspaper KOMUNISTURI SHROMA.

Press coverage of problems of rural socioeconomic development was stipulated in the 25 March 1981 decree of the Sukhumskiy Rayon committee, CP of Georgia, and the rayon executive committee. However, shortcomings and errors had occurred in its implementation.

Following a discussion of the journal's critical article, the party raykom bureau noted in its resolution that as a result of the hasty and superficial investigation of the topic by L. Vinnik, the rayon newspaper correspondent, her articles contained errors. They had failed to reflect the real situation in the primary Komsomol organization in Pskhu Village. The personality of Sheykina, a mother of several children, had also been grossly misrepresented.

The editors of KOMUNISTURI SHROMA had failed to display the necessary exigency regarding the published materials.

The raykom bureau takes cognizance of the fact that L. Vinnik was reprimanded for her errors, haste and misrepresentation of the facts.

The raykom bureau made it incumbent on the editors to earmark and implement practical measures to prevent the publication of articles written without thorough knowledge of the facts.

The bureau pointed out the insufficient work done by the propaganda and agitation department, which had failed to provide timely control over the implementation of the ideological and political measures planned for Pskhu Village.

The ZHURNALIST article was also discussed at an open party meeting of the editors of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ABKHAZIYA. The facts in the article were

accepted as accurate and the criticism of SOVETSKAYA ABKHAZIYA as consistent with reality. The participants in the meeting instructed the department heads on the need to investigate critical reports more thoroughly and to see to it that submitted facts are accurate. It instructed all party members to energize their work with the party aktiv and to organize readers' conferences and open-letter days on a systematic basis.

It was also resolved to improve sponsorship of newspaper editors in Sukhumskiy and Gul'ripshskiy Rayons and Tkvarcheli and Gagra.

The party meeting addressed itself to all journalists-party members with the request to improve their contacts with the respective gorkom and raykom party departments in preparing materials for publication.

The party obkom bureau instructed the propaganda and agitation department to organize systematic control over and to provide methodical and practical assistance to the editors of the KOMUNISTURI SHROMA rayon newspaper and to organize a seminar-conference for its creative workers.

The board of the Abkhaz Union of Journalists was instructed to organize the systematic training of journalists working for rayon and city newspapers.

The party obkom propaganda and agitation department is planning a conference of editors and secretaries of primary party organizations of Abkhaz rayon, city and oblast newspapers at which the further intensification of the work with letters to the editor and upgrading the militancy of the press in the light of the decisions of the November 1981 CC CPSU Plenum will be discussed in connection with the article in ZHURNALIST.

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CSO: 1800/889

NATIONAL

NEW FILM ON STRUGGLE FOR SOVIET POWER IN CAUCASUS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Jul 82 p 2

[Article: "Film on Friendship"]

[Text] The cinematographers of Northern Osetiya have devoted the film "The Turbulent Terek," which premiered in Ordzhonikidze, to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The film tells of the joint struggle of the peoples of the Caucasus for Soviet power, of the first communist-mountaineers, and of the inviolable friendship of the fraternal peoples. This artistic film, based on the scenario by the Osetian writer A. Aguzarov, itself represents friendship. In the film, directed by I. Burnatsev, actors from Moscow, Groznyy, Nal'chik, Makhachkala, and Ordzhonikidze took part. Ordzhonikidze. TASS.

CSO: 1800/949-P

## REGIONAL

### EDUCATION AND CULTURE CHAIRMAN SPEECH

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIA in Russian 5 Jun 82 p 4

[Speech of the secretary of the Presidium of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet, Deputy Ye. P. Chaginoy: "Concerning the Confirmation of the Regulations of the Presidium of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] Respected comrades and deputies! In the period that has elapsed since the fourth session of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian SSR, the Presidium of the republic's supreme soviet has passed a number of resolutions which are being presented to the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet for confirmation according to Article 109 of the Constitution of the Belorussian SSR. I have been given the task of informing you about these resolutions.

In accordance with the Resolution of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR from 4 December 1981 entitled, "Concerning the Criminal Responsibility of Foreign Citizens and of Individuals without Citizenship Regarding Gross Violations of the Rules of Travel in the USSR and of Transit Through the USSR," the Presidium of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet issued a resolution on 15 December 1981 to introduce the necessary changes in Article 193 of the Criminal Code of the Belorussian SSR. The changes provide a refinement of regulations concerning travel in the USSR by foreign citizens and individuals without citizenship so that gross violations by these people will be subject to criminal charges.

On 19 May 1982 a resolution was passed, "On Introducing Changes and Supplements to the Corrective-Labor Codex of the Belorussian SSR." This resolution was passed with the aim of coordinating the Corrective-Labor Codex of the Belorussian SSR with the USSR Constitution, the Belorussian SSR Constitution and the resolution of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet entitled, "Concerning the Introduction of Changes and Supplements Into the Basic Corrective-Labor Laws of the USSR and Union Republics." The resolution introduces certain changes in the articles that regulate education for criminals, that deal with the order of depriving a new criminal of his freedom for work on domestic services in corrective-labor institutions and isolation facilities. The terminology of certain codex proposals has been made more precise.

With the aim of improving the sanitary condition of cities and other settlements and to eliminate instances in which meat, dairy and other products are bought in stores to feed animals belonging privately to citizens, the Presidium of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet on 13 May 1982 passed a resolution entitled, "On

the Prohibition of Maintaining Carnivorous Fur-bearing Animals as the Personal Property of a Citizen." The regulation prohibits the keeping as pets of silver-black foxes, polar foxes, minks and other carnivorous fur-bearing animals. For violations of the regulations there is a fine and the confiscation of the animals.

On 13 May 1982 the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian SSR passed another resolution entitled, "On the Administrative Responsibilities For Petty Speculation." This regulation establishes administrative responsibility in the form of a fine with confiscation of the speculative items in the case of the purchase for resale and profit of small quantities of consumer goods, agricultural products, cash register and commercial checks, coupons and tickets to events and other enterprises, books, records or other articles.

Comrade deputies! The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian SSR is proposing for confirmation regulations concerning the dismissal and appointment of certain individuals to the Council of Ministers of the Belorussian SSR.

On 14 April 1982 regulations were passed concerning the dismissal of Comrade Viktor Aleksandrovich Gvozdev from the position of first deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Belorussian SSR in connection with his transfer to another job.

A decree passed 1 April 1982 dismisses Comrade Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich Chayka from his position as chairman of the State Gasification Commission of the Belorussian SSR. A decree dated 19 April 1982 designates Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Dubovnik, who until now has been working as the deputy minister of the residential-communal economy of the Belorussian SSR, to replace Chayka as chairman of the State Gasification Commission.

Acting on a proposal by the chairman of the BSSR Supreme Court, the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet decreed on 25 May 1982 to dismiss comrades Petr Polikarpovich Zhigunov and Vladimir Zakharovich Smarchak from their positions as members of the Supreme Court of the Belorussian SSR and to replace them with comrades Mikhail Mikhaylovich Ardyako, working previously as a member of the Minsk city court, and Vladimir Arsent'yevich Tikhinyu, employed previously in the Gomel'skaya Oblast court.

In accordance with the Law on Court Organization of the Belorussian SSR the Decree of the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet concerning some changes in the composition of the BSSR Supreme Court is also being presented for confirmation by the republic's supreme soviet.

You have the drafts of the laws of the BSSR and of the resolutions of the BSSR Supreme Soviet. The Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet requests that you examine and confirm the proposed drafts.

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CSO: 1800/782

## REGIONAL

### BELORUSSIAN PRESIDUM SECRETARY SPEECH

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 5 Jun 82 p 4

[Speech by I. Polyakov, chairman of the presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet, and Ye. Chagina, Secretary of the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet: "On the Work of the Permanent Commission on Public Education and Culture of the BSSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] Having heard and evaluated the speech of the chairman of the Permanent Commission on Public Education and Culture of the BSSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade A. T. Korotkevich, concerning the work of the commission, the BSSR Supreme Soviet notes that in following the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 29th Congress of the Belorussian CP, the Commission on Public Education and Culture of the BSSR Supreme Soviet is actively participating in the preparation of questions submitted for examination by the BSSR Supreme Soviet and its presidium, in implementing the laws and regulations passed by the BSSR Supreme Soviet and in implementing controls over the activities of ministries, state committees and departments in the republic, and local state organs.

Jointly with the Planning and Budget Commission and other commissions of the BSSR Supreme Soviet the Commission on Public Education and Culture of the BSSR Supreme Soviet is participating in a preliminary examination of the state plan of economic and social development and the State Budget of the BSSR and is presenting its proposals on the continued development of the network of and the improved operations of schools, children's preschool and cultural-educational institutions and higher and secondary special educational institutions.

In the period after its selection the Commission on Public Education and Culture of the BSSR Supreme Soviet studied and examined a number of important questions, including: concerning the work of general education schools in the city of Molodechno dealing with communist indoctrination of students and their preparation for work; concerning the work of the BSSR State Commission on Cinematography regarding improvements in film production and in the ideological-artistic content of film; concerning the status of training of trained cadres for light, food, meat and dairy industries within the system of professional-technical education and concerning the recruitment of these cadres into the labor market; concerning the implementation of the BSSR Law, "On the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments," and other questions.

In attributing special significance to extended-day schools and groups, the commission studied the status of this work in the republic and introduced this question for the examination by the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet. In accordance with a resolution of the BSSR Supreme Soviet's Presidium the BSSR Ministry of Education, other ministries and departments and local soviets of people's deputies have realized a number of measures to expand the network and improve the work of extended-day schools and groups and to strengthen their material and technical base. They have been provided with educational aids, furniture, sports equipment and toys.

There has been an improvement in the forms and methods of work by the commission. Preparatory commissions and work groups are being created to prepare questions, and they consist of deputies, economic specialists and workers of scientific institutions. There has been a strengthening of controls over the fulfillment of existing laws, resolutions of the BSSR Supreme Soviet and its presidium, as well as the recommendations made by the commission.

At the same time the Commission on Public Education and Culture of the BSSR Supreme Soviet has not yet fully utilized all its rights. Not all commission members are actively participating in the preparation and discussion of problems, in elaborating recommendations and in realizing controls over their implementation. Not always are there effective controls over the activities of ministries, departments, local state organs regarding fulfilling the requirements of laws in the area of developing public education and culture and plans of economic and social development. In a number of places there is no assimilation of capital investments allocated for the building of public education structures. Further improvements are needed in the organization of the teaching-education process.

The Supreme Soviet of the BSSR resolves:

1. To approve the activities of the Permanent Commission on Public Education and Culture of the BSSR Supreme Soviet.
2. The Permanent Commission on Public Education and Culture of the BSSR Supreme Soviet must more fully utilize the rights given it by the BSSR Constitution and by the Resolution on Permanent Commissions of the BSSR Supreme Soviet. It must strengthen its control over the activities of ministries, state committees and departments in the republic and local state organs with regard to fulfilling the laws and resolutions passed by the BSSR Supreme Soviet and the decrees and resolutions of the Presidium of the BSSR Supreme Soviet related to their function.

All of the commission's activities must encourage the active implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 29th Congress of the Belorussian CP in the area of the continued development of public education and culture and of increasing political-educational and mass cultural work among the population.

3. The Permanent Commission on Public Education and Culture of the BSSR Supreme Soviet is to improve the forms and methods of its operations, striving for the active participation of all members of the commission in studying and discussing questions, elaborating recommendations and realizing controls over their implementation.

4. The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the BSSR, the Ministry of Education of the BSSR, the BSSR State Commission on Professional-Technical Education and the executive committees of oblast and of the Minsk city soviets of people's deputies are to take measures to further improve the effectiveness and quality of the education process and the ideological-political, work and moral education of participants and students.

5. Building ministries, ministries and departments-clients, and executive committees of soviets of people's deputies must secure the full assimilation of capital investments allocated for the building of schools, children's preschools, educational institutions for professional and technical education. These structures must be put into operation on schedule.

6. The permanent commissions of the BSSR Supreme Soviet must improve their operations, strengthen controls over the work of ministries, state committees and departments in the republic and local state organs regarding the fulfillment of BSSR Law, the resolutions of the BSSR Supreme Soviet, and the decrees and resolutions of its presidium. Special attention must be given to the fulfillment of a plan of economic and social development in the BSSR in 1982 and during the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

7. The BSSR Council of Ministers is to be assigned the examination of all proposals and notes presented in the report of the Permanent Commission on Public Education and Culture of the BSSR Supreme Soviet and in the speeches of deputies presented at sessions of the BSSR Supreme Soviet. Appropriate decisions must be made.

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CSO: 1800/782

REGIONAL

BELORUSSIAN SUPREME SOVIET DECREE ON EDUCATION, CULTURE

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIA in Russian 5 Jun 82 p 4

[Article discussing the speech of the chairman of the Commission on Public Education and Culture, Deputy A. T. Korotkevich: "Concerning the Work of the Permanent Commission on Public Education and Culture of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] The concern for children, for developing an individual who is ready for work and for an interesting creative life, noted N. A. Girsenok, director of Middle School Number 141, in Minsk, in opening the discussion, is an integral part of the multi-faceted activities of the communist party and the Soviet government.

The permanent commission on labor questions and the welfare of women, on protecting motherhood and childhood of the BSSR Supreme Soviet, of which I am a member, is directing its activities at improving work conditions, everyday life, rest conditions for women and educational conditions for children.

As is apparent from the speech, the commission's deputies also raised urgent questions, the solution of which will improve public education and facilitate the development of the necessary conditions locally to improve the cultural level of workers.

The speaker turned her attention to the difficulties faced by the directors of schools and preschools when attempting to put through capital and ongoing repairs on buildings. Gosplan and the BSSR Ministry of Education should demonstrate a more attentive approach to allocating funds and providing schools and preschools with the necessary quantities of building materials and equipment.

The deputy leveled some amount of criticism at planners. There is no planning of rooms for organizing appropriate extended-day group work or work for preparatory classes or of auxiliary facilities. Sports facilities are not included in estimates.

M. A. Savitskiy, people's artist of the USSR, said that in the republic work is continuing to perpetuate the memories of leading party and state activists, prominent men in science and culture, the exploits of war heroes and partisans who valiantly defended the homeland, and of those who died during the years of the civil and great fatherland wars. Monuments to V. I. Lenin, M. I. Kalinin, Maxim Bogdanovich, Maxim Gorky and Symon Budnyy have been erected and are being carefully

tended to. Work is being done to restore and beautify places bound with the lives and activities of Yanka Kupal and Yakub Kolas. The places at which bloody battles with fascist aggressors and where partisan troops were stationed have been memorialized.

At the same time, the speaker noted the low artistic level of some of the erected memorials. He said that there was cause for alarm regarding the preservation of archeological and architectural monuments. Restoration work is still insufficient in volume and of a low quality. Many memorials are not tended carefully enough. Rented buildings that are of historic significance are being exploited. Without a past there can be no future, emphasized the speaker. This is why a careful preservation of our historical heritage is our patriotic duty and one of the tasks of soviets.

The BSSR Minister of Education, M. G. Minkevich, spoke about the extensive work that is being done to improve preschool and non-school facilities and general education schools. In addition to improvements in the teaching-educating process, he continued, strides have been made in work education. In the near future all young people will enter the world of work with a general secondary as well as a technical education. We have a right with complete justification to say that there has been a significant reorientation of secondary school graduates regarding the various types of technical professions. The directors of higher educational establishments are already beginning to worry about recruitment.

But in addition to the accelerated development of professional technical schools meeting the needs of the national economy, we have observed distortions in recruitment. Recruitment plans are not being fulfilled for rural PTU's [Professional-technical schools] while at the same time urban PTU's are more than half filled at the expense of rural schools. There is a sharp drop in the number of participants in rural regions. City schools provide 22.5 percent of the students attending higher educational institutions; rural schools--only 8.4 percent. This means that the village is not being supplied with cadres of village intelligentsia.

We are not yet dealing with the plan for technical education in a manner that is required by the 25th CPSU Congress and by resolutions of the party and state. Organs of public education, schools and public and economic organizations give insufficient attention to the organization of work productivity of students, to inculcating in them a spirit of competition. In kolkhozes and sovkhozes participants are frequently assigned the most primitive work which certainly does not develop an interest in agriculture. Before us lies a considerable amount of work to improve education in the UPK [Industrial training centers] to a level that will fit the profile required by the national economy of a specific region.

8228

CSO: 1800/782

## Regional

### STATE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES IN UKRAINE CRITICIZED

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 8 Jun 82 p 2

/Article by F. Rudich, chief of the Department of Science and Educational Institutions of the CC of the Ukrainian Communist Party: "The Compass of Education"

/Text/ V. I. Lenin called the social science disciplines, "the subjects of communism." In the VUZes of the republic, as in the country as a whole, a well-ordered system of teaching the history of the CPSU, Marxist-Leninist philosophy, political economy, and scientific communism has been consolidated throughout all the years of education of future specialists.

Problems concerning the study of Marxist-Leninist theory in higher schools are always at the center of attention of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine. A great deal has been, and is being done. For example, thoroughly analyzed has been the subject of how the Khar'kov municipal committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party and the Ministry of Higher and Middle Special Education of the Ukrainian SSR have been devoting themselves to raising the level of teaching social sciences and to increasing the influence of social sciences on forming a communist world outlook in students. Republic conference-seminars are being conducted for heads of VUZ social science departments. Party committees systematically examine the situation through selection, assignment, and refresher courses for instructors of Marxist-Leninist theory.

But, life marches on. Now, party committees and the rectors' offices of higher educational institutions are focusing their attention on problems that are new and important for their context of principle. These problems were presented by the 26th Congress of the CPSU and are contained in the recommendations of the All-Union Conference of Heads of Social Science Departments.

One of the key problems is to raise the quality of teaching in the social sciences. It should be noted that forms of conducting studies have become varied and their methodological level has be-

come higher. In lectures and seminars, the materials of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, the works of comrade L.I. Brezhnev and other party and government leaders have been widely used. All this activates the cognitive process in students and facilitates the reinforcement of the methodological direction of the entire learning and educational process.

The future requires an even greater development of interest among students towards creative study of the works by the founders of scientific communism, so that they can work out a constant need for supplementing their theoretical knowledge; so that their ability to independently analyze the laws of social development will become a part of them; and so that they will have the knowledge to propagandize and defend revolutionary theory. Experience convinces one that if youth can experience the process of the birth of truth with their hearts and minds, then through that very process favorable conditions would be created for transforming knowledge into convictions and active social deeds. This is especially important under contemporary conditions of building communism, and is also important in a period of a worsening international situation that has continuous attacks by ideological enemies against true socialism.

And at this point, weighty tasks confront the departments of social sciences. They have to be more active in overcoming still existing disparities between the newest achievements of theoretical thought -- the requirements of the present stage in social development -- and the practice of teaching social sciences in higher schools. Analysis has shown that lectures and seminar studies are often conducted on a low, scientific-theoretical level, and that some of them, indeed, suffer from pseudoacademism and formalism. But mainly, they are insufficiently orientated toward real ideological-political problems and well-argued criticism of anti-communist, revisionist, and bourgeois-nationalistic concepts. Grave concern has been engendered by the teaching of social sciences in a number of departments at pedagogical, medical, and agricultural institutes.

The problem method of teaching social disciplines has opened broad prospects. There is a definite store of experience here. In particular, the department of scientific communism of Simferopol' State University and other departments. But thus far such examples have not been generalized, and for all practical purposes there is a lack of corresponding textbooks, methodological solutions, and plans for seminar studies. Also not yet overcome is a peculiar psychological barrier in teachers: now and then someone or other gets a bit afraid of the problem method. The application of structural-logical diagrams and technological charts must be attentively learned.

However, the influence of the word of social scientists is not limited only to the framework of lecture or seminar hours. They have a huge role in restructuring ideological work. They have to assure a clearcut political direction for all forms of educational work in VUZes and the formation of an active, vital position, as well as a patriotic and international education for youth. The leadership of seminars for propagandists, schools for young communists, and student clubs and circles is very important. In VUZes that are training social science teachers for higher schools, a special course on the theory and methodology of communist education of students is being planned for inclusion in the curriculum. A similar department is being organized in the Kiev State University.

The entire spectrum of ideological influence is being enriched. Let us take as an example the political informing of students. At the present time in the VUZ centers of Kiev, Khar'kov, Odessa, Dnepropetrovsk, L'vov, and Donetsk, lecture halls have been established for the student bodies. Here, lecturers from party committees and leading scientists give their presentations. Taking an active part in political work among students are members of the CPSU Central Committee and the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR, and local Soviets of people's deputies, leaders of ministries and departments, and party and Komsomol workers. The real components of success are political direction, well-reasoned and convincing presentations, a precise evaluation of events in domestic and international life, and answers to the sharpest and most complex questions.

But there are also problems that have not been resolved. Not everywhere, for instance, is the work on the ideological tempering of youth being conducted consistently and not always are the directing personnel of VUZes actively included in it. Above and beyond the usual measures taken, student groups and dormitories are often neglected. The system of moral and law-abiding education must be improved, including working out norms of inter-relationships with older school comrades; respectful attitude towards young ladies on the part of young men; nurturing an uncompromising attitude towards manifestations of dependency, psychology of egotism, consumption, and petty bourgeois attitudes.

The 26th CPSU Congress has presented a task: To utilize the scientific potential of VUZes more effectively. This also fully applies to the departments of social sciences, in which three-fourths of the republic's scientists are concentrated. It must be noted that scientists have begun to develop more urgent themes, and their contribution to research on theoretical problems of a developed socialism has increased. During the tenth Five-Year Plan, 450 monographs, over 2,000 brochures, and nearly 9,000 scholarly articles were published. Social scientists worked on preparing historical sketches of oblast' party organizations and

committed themselves, from a scholarly point, to work on large, ideologically important anniversaries -- The Sixtieth Anniversary of the Great October socialist revolution, the 110th Anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin, and the 1500th Anniversary of Kiev.

And still, the social-practical result of this research is not yet always superior. The addition of new knowledge is still insignificant. In a number of publications, a truly scholarly analysis is replaced by superficial description and a peculiar "pumping" from book to book of trivial truisms that make one nauseous. The tendency towards scholastic theorizing has not been eliminated. And unfortunately, it occurs the other way around -- a complete lack of scholarly work. For example, more than half of the instructors in the departments of political economy of the Donetsk Institute of Soviet Trade, the philosophy and scientific communism of the L'vov Trade-Economics Institute, and the department of the history of the CPSU of the Crimean Agricultural Institute have not had any publications of a scholarly nature for many years.

One does not require proof for the thesis that social scientists must research new life processes, awaken thought, and decisively struggle against obliqueness in science. They should be, figuratively speaking, forward-looking. First of all, scholars should focus on theoretical issues of a developed socialism. In connection with the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, they should prepare and publish a number of works on the triumph of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU and on the friendship of the peoples of our country. It is not too early to determine the theme of scholarly conferences and to attract as many as possible student youth to do this work. Special attention should be paid to problems of improving the economic mechanism, learning the social structure and the spiritual processes of the socialist way of life, the scientific bases of ideological and politico-educational work among young people, and the critique of the falsifiers of Marxism-Leninism.

The participation of departments of social sciences should be purposeful in implementing republic, field, and regional special purpose composite programs, especially in implementing the Food Program, as well as the comprehensive program for scientific-technical progress on a long-range basis, as approved by the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU. Speaking before the republic meeting of the party-economic aktiv on the issue of scientific-technical progress, member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU, First Secretary of the CC of the Ukrainian Communist Party, comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized that: "... in work it is necessary to overcome a certain under-evaluation of the role of social sciences in accelerating scientific-technical progress. Of course, first of all, the economists, philosophers, sociologists, lawyers, and psychologists themselves are obligated to devoting a great deal more attention to research on realistic processes and social factors that accel-

erate as well as slow down scientific-technical progress and the transfer of economics onto a path of intensive development." It is imperative to improve the intra-VUZ and inter-departmental coordination on research by social scientists and to more actively use the experience gained by academic institutes in the humanities to develop current theoretical problems.

At the present time there are over 6,000 instructors, including over 200 Ph.D.s and 3,000 candidates of science, working in 450 departments of 147 VUZes in the republic. As a result of the fact that the training of graduate students is concentrated in key university departments, the effectiveness of their studies has increased somewhat. The Kiev and Khar'kov universities will be the first ones to teach sociology to graduate students. During the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, the number of instructors has increased by 1200 persons, including 50 Ph.D.s and 500 candidates of science.

Along with what has been achieved, one has to list the problems. There are extremely few instructors with scholarly degrees who are in pedagogical VUZes outside oblast' centers. The Ministry of Higher Educational Institutions of the UkSSR and the Ministry of Education of the UkSSR, other ministries, rectors' offices, party committees, and departments should carefully think through how to improve the training and distribution of social science instructors and in the coming years fully assure that the requirements of the VUZes will be met in these departments.

And, of course, they should be concerned about the young generation. At present, the training of instructors in the history of the CPSU is being conducted at the Kiev, Khar'kov, L'vov, and Odessa universities; political economy - at the Kiev and Khar'kov universities; and philosophy and scientific communism - at the Kiev university. As a whole, the results are good. However, there are also serious shortcomings. There has been no final resolution to the problems of selecting quality replacements for these departments. Some graduates still have weaknesses in their pedagogical and methodological training. Many of them have not mastered advanced forms of conducting studies, the foremost being the problem method of education. As before, there is a lack of a continuous contact between departments and their graduates. There are serious errors in assigning young specialists. This is especially true of graduates of the philosophy department of Kiev State University.

It is essential to decisively fight the accepted practice of allowing persons to become graduate students who are not sufficiently prepared and who do not have the requisite education. There is only one answer: Raise the requirements for both competitors and directors. What needs to be expanded is the training of cadres through graduate studies in various specialties, in particular,

in scientific communism and atheism, actively using special selection processes for instructors in higher schools to go into graduate studies in academic institutes. Special attention should be paid to the study of foreign languages by graduate students.

The shortage of social scientists possessing the highest qualifications -- doctor of science degrees -- is felt very strongly. Even in large university centers -- Khar'kov, Odessa, Donetsk, and Dnepropetrovsk -- the departments are poorly staffed with such cadres. In this connection, greater attention is merited by the training of cadres through the institute of senior scientific workers.

The Ministry of Higher Educational Institutions of the UkSSR has to improve the style of directing social science departments. Departments receive a multitude of various documents that excessively regulate the teaching process. Formalism is allowed in the organization for the inter-session control of studies.

Oblast' and city party committees can and must do a great deal in selecting, assigning, and educating social scientists; in mastering and disseminating the latest advances and systematic informing of instructors regarding current issues in domestic and international life; in improving their working and living conditions; and in strengthening the material base of social science departments.

Social science instructors are becoming real representatives of the party in the student world. Future specialists are learning ideological and moral principles, and dedication to communist ideals by their example. This is a highly responsible and honored duty. It requires untiring, creative labor and an improvement in professional and pedagogical mastery, plus a selfless service to the great cause of the Leninist party.

11350

CSO: 1800/845

## REGIONAL

### KAZAKH CONFERENCE ON IMPROVING TV COVERAGE

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 82 p 3

[KazTAG report: "To Accelerate The Development of Television Broadcasting"]

[Text] Television broadcasting is further developed every year and the coverage range for the republic's population increases, including the inhabitants of remote villages and settlements. The network of ground stations and satellite television systems, the use of new television equipment, color television and simultaneous relays of two and three television programs are being extended. The republic's population has 3.5 million television sets.

On 24-25 May a republic scientific-practical conference was held in Alma-Ata at which measures to accelerate development of television broadcasting and improve television coverage for the entire population were considered in light of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 25th Kazakh SSR Communist Party Congress. The Kazakh SSR minister of communications S. M. Bayzhanov delivered a report. Reports were heard from leading scientists in the sector and from managers and specialists from communications and television enterprises on the latest achievements of science in the development and improvement of television relay equipment, new television equipment and leading experience in organizing television in the oblasts and rayons, the construction and reconstruction of television stations and radio relay lines to them, and improved transmission quality. Recommendations were drawn up.

Special attention was given to improving the efficiency of existing radio relay lines and coaxial cable main lines, providing television coverage for remote populated points, extending two- and three-program television broadcasting, the need for the most rapid installation of backup transmitters at existing television stations and replacement, where expedient, of low-power transmitters with high-power transmitters, and expanding the network of points for possible high quality relay of programs with atmospheric propagation from powerful television stations.

The need was stressed for enhancing the role and responsibility of oblast administrations and rayon communications centers for organizing television in the oblasts and rayons, improving technical maintenance of television broadcasting equipment, automation, and additional production of television broadcasting equipment.

Conference participants familiarized themselves with work experience at a number of communications and television enterprises in the republic's capital.

The USSR deputy minister of communications G.G. Kudryavtsev and Kazakh SSR Communist Party Central Committee Transport and Communications Department chief L.G. Zhukov spoke at the conference.

The following participated in the work of the conference: K.K. Kazybayev, KaSSR Communist Party Central Committee secretary; K.D. Kobzhasarov, deputy chairman of the KaSSR Council of Ministers; G.M. Shestakov, chief of the KaSSR Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department; and the leaders of a number of republic organizations.

9642

CSO: 1830/395

## REGIONAL

### KAZAKHS, RUSSIANS HAVE HISTORY OF MILITARY COOPERATION

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 82 p 3

[Article by professor G. Abishev, doctor of historial sciences: "At the Sources of Friendship"]

[Text] In the Kazakh steppe news of Napoleon's invasion arrived very late. The manifesto of the Orenburg governor-general was read out in the villages only in October and November of 1812. A collection of root crops and food for the army began immediately and the Kazakhs gave up their cattle, pelts, wool and money for the people's volunteer militia. Hundreds and thousands of Djigits [skillful horsemen] joined the people's volunteer militia. Many enlisted in the regular army.

At that time some Kazakhs who had embraced orthodoxy were already serving in the Orenburg and Ural'sk Kazakh armies. They were called "the Christian Kazakhs." All the documents of that time also referred to them in this way. One of these Kazakhs had been born in a small village and was an esaul [captain of Cossacks] who had taken the name of Yakov Belyakov when he was baptised. The feats of arms of the brave soldier, an outstanding commander and selfless patriot, have still not been described in detail.

As commander of a Kazakh regiment Ya. Belyakov had already immortalized his name in the war against Turkey in 1809-1810. He was noted personally by Kutuzov for the regiment's heroic feats and combat bravery. At the start of the Patriotic War Belyakov was appointed to command the Third 600-strong Orenburg Kazakh Regiment which had been formed in the Cossack village of Balkalinsk. It can be seen from the documents that this regiment also displayed courage and bravery at the fronts during the Patriotic War.

We were happy to find further information about the fate of Yakov Belyakov. In 1830 he appealed to the ruler of the Orenburg kray, P.K. Essen, to be freed from duty for health reasons. In his request Belyakov pointed out that he, a Kazakh by birth, had voluntarily enlisted in the Russian army and that now he wished to return to his village.

Along with the Kazakhs, representatives of many other nations in Russia, particularly from the Baltic countries and the Volga area, participated in the Patriotic War of 1812. This was most unexpected for Napoleon. He had not counted on the war against the French aggression assuming a truly national character. In this connection, a remark made by one of the "unconquered" emperor's marshals was

typical: "Crack horsemen participated in the battles of Leipzig and Glauchau, and particularly Paris... They rained down arrows on us from full gallop. We learned later that they were Kazakhs."

It is in those hard days for the Russian people during the time of Napoleon's invasion that we find the sources of the combat friendship between the Kazakh and the Great Russian peoples and the birth of glorious traditions in their joint struggle against common enemies. Here is the testimony of a Russian officer who participated in the Patriotic War of 1812, the writer and journalist S.N. Glinka: "Not only the sons of Russia but also of nations with different languages, morals, beliefs and ways of life, nomadic peoples, were as ready as the natural Russians, to die for Russian soil."

In the materials of the Orenburg state archives and the local museum there are documents testifying to the fact that immediately after the start of the formation of the people's volunteer militia to defend the motherland, 16 Kazakh Djigits from the Kipchak band asked the ataman of the Kazakh troops to be sent to the war. The 43-year-old Kazakh woman Tanatorova already had six sons serving in the army at that time. Kazakhs from the Tabynsk band of Vektemir Kulkin also joined the Cossacks.

The Djigits from a small village fought against the French invaders as members of the Tevtyarskiy and Bashkir regiments. Djigit Narunbay Dzhanzhigitov was appointed to the first Tevtyarskiy regiment and participated in the taking of Paris. The heroism and unparalleled bravery of this Kazakh earned a high assessment from the Russian command: Dzhanzhigitov became a full Georgiyevskiy cavalier.

A poet, the Kazakh Amen Baybatyrov, served in one of the Bashkir regiments. He particularly distinguished himself during the storming of Leipzig and Glauchau and was awarded the Silver Medal. At the end of the war Baybatyrov returned to his native village near Orenburg. Since he was a talented akyn [Kazakh singer and poet] he made famous the military exploits of the Russian soldiers and Kazakh Djigits. A. Baybatyrov was closely associated with the political exile, the well-known Petrashev poet A.N. Pleshcheyev.

The participation of the Kazakhs in the war of 1812 was reflected in the art of that time. In particular, there is great interest in the paintings of the artist A.O. Orlovskiy (1777-1832), which are kept in the State Russian Museum in Leningrad. The quis sculpsits, written in Russian and French, state: "Kirghiz (Kazakhs--author) on the march," "Ural'sk Kazakhs on the march," and "Bashkirs on the march."

The war against Napoleon's hordes caused feelings of great alarm among the Kazakhs for the fate of Russia. These were the first manifestations of a patriotism quite natural under those conditions. They were also an understandable concern for the future of their own new motherland.

The participation of the Kazakhs in the war of 1812 is a convincing manifestation of the feelings of friendship they bore for the Russian people.

The Patriotic War of 1812 thus became a demonstration of the indestructible unity, military might and firm moral soul of the peoples of Russia.

## REGIONAL

### KAZAKH CONFERENCE ON CRIME OPENS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 82 p 2

[KazTAG report: "Relying on the Achievements of Science"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress stressed the need for a decisive struggle against infringements of the law and crime, the steady reinforcement of socialist legality and law and order, and further development of the legal basis of state and public life. The extensive use of the achievements of science is promoting success in this important matter.

A republic scientific-practical conference that took place 20-21 May in Alma-Ata was devoted to urgent tasks in the practical introduction of scientific recommendations into the work of law-enforcement organs. It was organized by the republic academy of sciences, the prosecutor's office, the ministries of justice and internal affairs, the supreme court and the Kazakh SSR "Znaniye" society. Officials from the organs of justice, internal affairs and prosecutor's office and legal experts, teachers from higher and secondary educational establishments and representatives of the public participated in its work.

The conference was opened by corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and president of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences B.A. Tulepbayev. Reports were delivered by KaSSR prosecutor U.S. Seitov; KaSSR minister of justice B.D. Dzhusupov; chairman of the KaSSR Supreme Court G.B. Yelemisov; KaSSR minister of internal affairs A.G. Platayev; academician of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences S.Z. Zimanov; deputy chief of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs Scientific Research Institute professor N.A. Struchkov; dean of the legal faculty at the Kazakh State University, professor Yu.G. Basin; and department chief at the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Philosophy and Law, doctor of juridical sciences U.S. Dzhekbayev. Reports were also heard from scientists and workers in law-enforcement organs.

In the reports and communications an examination was made of questions of strengthening the struggle against crime and preventing of infringements of the law in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and 25th KaSSR Communist Party Congress, and an analysis was made of positive experience gained in the republic. Special attention was given to the development of optimum forms for the influence of science and legal practice.

Chief of the KaSSR Communist Party Central Committee Administrative Organs Department A. F. Shalov participated in the work of the conference.

## REGIONAL

### LAX TAJIK AUDITORS FAIL TO CONTROL CORRUPTION

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 29 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by B. Khudoynazarov, chief inspector-auditor of the inspection-auditing administration of the Tajik SSR Ministry of Finances for the Leninabadskaya Oblast: "Audit after Audit"]

[Text] The departmental inspection-auditing service has been called upon to be an effective screen on the path of all possible misuses, misappropriations, additions, etc. Analysis of the audits and checks which it makes in the organizations and enterprises of the Leninabadskaya Oblast however indicates that the departmental auditors are often superficial in their work. Specialists of a narrow profile are not attracted to the audits. Counterchecks with the trade and supply organizations are not made. The contacts with the inquest and other inspection agencies are weak. This is the result.

For several years in a row, the Pendzhikent rayon consumer union had been checked by the brigades of inspectors from the oblast consumer union. In addition, an inventory of goods had been taken many times. The certificates indicated that all was in order and there were no special violations. This was up until 1980 when, at the request of the oblast department of the administration of internal affairs of the inspection-auditing administration of the republic Ministry of Finances, an audit was made of all the financial-economic activity of the rayon trade union. What could the auditors do after the auditors? But the check established misappropriation in especially large scales. Stolen goods had been sold for over 2 years in the stores of the rayon consumer union and there were no documents for them. The auditors of the oblast trade union "did not notice" this for some reason. Twenty-seven people were held criminally responsible.

After the audit made by the service of the republic Ministry of Public Health, a planned audit to estimate expenses was made in hospital No 4 of Isfary by the auditors of the Ministry of Finances. It was established (by us, and not by the departmental auditors who compiled the reports which said that everything was normal), that the former chief physician B. Dzhumayev, the senior bookkeeper Z. Frank and the cashier A. Sivenko had systematically appropriated money. The audit material was sent to the inquest agencies and the thieves were punished.

Keeping of valuables in the stores is in direct dependence on the qualification and scruples of the bookkeeper-inventory takers. They can do a lot to prevent shortages and misappropriations. But in practice the situation is not always this way. Inventory-taker F. Ashurov found a shortage totalling

R 2036 by the head of store No 3 (Leninabad) of the oblast book trade R. Mirsaidova. Ashurov made an arrangement with the head and wrote into the inventory nonexistent notebooks for R 2000. Mirsaidova and the salesman L. Petrenko entered this sum into the cash register as profit.

It is not known how much more money would have been stolen from the state by the swindlers if at the request of the oblast procurator we had not checked the audit in the store. It showed that R 12,000 and not 2,000 had been stolen. Mirsaidov was sentenced to 6 years in prison.

A similar history occurred in the sovkhos "Kalai-Dust" of the Ganchinskiy Rayon. The departmental auditing services of the republic association "Tadshikovtsprom" did not find violations in the activity of this farm. At the same time surplus mixed feed and groats that did not exist on the bookkeeping book were entered. The sum of misappropriations exceeded R 8,000. The audit materials were sent to the inquest agencies for measures to be taken.

Shortcomings in the activity of the departmental auditing service are still taking place because of the shortage of workers. There is a shortage of 18 auditors in 25 administrations, trusts and sections of the Leninabad oblispolkom. Fifteen administrations of the oblispolkom have not organized auditing departments, although they have been stipulated by the staff schedule. The oblast administration of movie theaters with their 14 subdepartmental organizations does not have an auditor. As a result, last year 10 organizations were not checked. The fact is impermissible, but the leadership of the republic State Committee for Movies was not troubled.

There is a shortage of eight auditors in the oblast administration of agriculture. One-third of the kolkhozes and sovkhos were not visited by a single auditor last year. In the kolkhoz imeni Karl Marx of the Kanibadamskiy Rayon, there has not been an audit for over 2 years, in the kolkhoz imeni Kuybyshev of the Khodzheritskiy Rayon, 2 years and 7 months, and in the kolkhoz "Moskva" of the Proletaryskiy Rayon 2 years and 10 months.

The materially responsible individuals, not feeling any control, often start on the path of misappropriations. This happened in the kolkhoz imeni Kuybyshev of the Khodzheritskiy Rayon: the inspection-auditing administration of the republic Ministry of Finances made a check of the Leninabadskaya Oblast and found there misappropriation of kolkhoz resources for a sum exceeding R 4,000.

In order to improve the inspection-auditing work in the agricultural system of the oblast, we would consider it expedient to centralize the work of all the auditors in the council of the kolkhozes of the oblast agricultural administration. In our opinion, this will improve the responsibility of the inspection-auditing apparatus for the quality of work and make it more planned and purposeful.

9035

CSO: 1830/424

REGIONAL

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TRAINING JOURNAL ANNOUNCED FOR BASHKIRIYA

[Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 July 1982 carries on p 1 a 120-word announcement titled "For Teachers and Students." Datelined Ufa, the article announces the first issue of RUSSKIY YAZYK V BASHKIRSKOY SHKOLE (Russian Language in the Bashkir School) published by the Ministry of Education of the Bashkir ASSR. This is the seventh journal published in Bashkiriya.

CSO: 1800/959

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