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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

PRESS SURVEYS

FROM SOVIET SOUTHERN REPUBLICS

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20 November 1984

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

PRESS SURVEYS FROM SOVIET SOUTHERN REPUBLICS

This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the southern republics of the Soviet Union which include the Transcaucasian republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia; the Central Asian republics of Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys contain material on political affairs, economics, social, cultural, international and military issues.

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Economics

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 6 June 1984 carries on page 4 a 230-word ARMENPRESS article which discusses environmental protection in Armenia. A total of 275 million cubic meters of industrial and household wastewater will undergo biological treatment, and more than 800,000 tons of stack gases and other harmful emissions will be trapped or treated at industrial enterprises. Thanks to implementation of environmental protection measures, each year the air quality is improving in Armenia's large industrial centers, and bodies of water are being cleaned up. An afforestation plan for Armenia has been drawn up to the year 2005, calling for the addition of many hectares of new greenery. Increasing forested acreage will not only help keep the air clean but also help expand water resources.

IMPORTANCE OF RESTORING LAND TO ENVIRONMENTALLY ACCEPTABLE STATE DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 7 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 650-word article by M. Mkrtchyan and R. Sarkhoshyan, under the heading "Unwaveringly Implement Land Laws," entitled "Reclaiming Unusable Land." The authors draw the reader's attention to the large volume of construction work in progress in Armenia, which one would assume to be the main reason for permanently reducing the total amount of suitable acreage for agricultural purposes. This is not the case in Armenia, however. The main problem is inadequate effort put into restoration and recultivation of land, despite all government efforts to encourage land conservation. Although some ministries are accomplishing their targets in this area, others are ignoring the problem. According to official figures, total unrestored acreage in Armenia exceeds 6,300 hectares. Reclamation of 486 hectares was targeted for 1976-1980, but the accomplishment figure was only 166.5 hectares. The republic government has set a target of 978 hectares for 1981-1985, with 544 hectares of this to be reclaimed in 1981-1983. Only 349 hectares have been restored to an acceptable state in the past 3 years, however, that is, only 64.1 percent of target.

Certain ministries take it upon themselves to do reclamation on untargeted acreage while ignoring plan-specified lands, because the latter requires much more work.

USE OF SOLAR ENERGY AT LAKE SEVAN

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 3 June 1984 carries on page 3 a 120-word ARMENPRESS article on the use of solar energy during the 1984 summer season at an experimental beach on Lake Sevan to heat showers. Plans call for serving 1,000 vacationers per day. The article contains a brief description of how the installation is set up.

ARMENPRESS BRIEF REPORT ON TEXTBOOKS

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 29 June 1984 carries on page 3 a 200-word ARMENPRESS article, which states that students have been given free textbooks for the past several years. Approximately 130 titles from grades 1 through 10 have been financed from the school library fund. Certain textbook revisions have been made to meet the requirements of the school reform.

NEED TO IMPROVE PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 26 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 200-word ARMENPRESS article entitled "The Streets Must Become Safe." A government commission meeting took up a number of questions concerning pedestrian safety in Yerevan, Leninakan, and Kirovakan. Despite safety measures which have already been taken, and despite urging pedestrians to obey traffic laws and fining those who commit violations, many traffic accidents are still being caused through the fault of pedestrians. The commission urged greater citizen education effort in this area.

International

DELEGATION OF KAMPUCHEAN ATHLETES IN ARMENIA

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 2 June 1984 carries on page 4 a 360-word article entitled "Visiting Friends To Exchange Experience," which quotes statements made by Pen Yet, chief secretary of the Khmer National Olympic Committee, in an interview with an ARMENPRESS correspondent during a 3-week visit to Armenia by a delegation of athletes from the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Pen Yet praised the high level of development of sports in Armenia, as throughout the Soviet Union, and stated the hope that the broadening of sports contacts with the USSR will permit accomplishment of further advance in the development of mass physical culture and sports in Kampuchea. Pen Yet declared his support of Soviet withdrawal from the Olympic Games and placed blame on the Reagan administration, which had allegedly announced that the U.S. Government would assume no responsibility for the safety of athletes from socialist countries.

Political Affairs

FOREIGN IDEOLOGIES STUDIED BY UNIVERSITY GROUP

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 13 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 2,600-word article by Aghalar Abbasov, secretary of the AzCP Baku Gorkom, in which the ideological sections of the party organization of the Azerbaijan State University imeni S. M. Kirov are described. "Here, a council for problems of foreign ideological movements has been formed. Specialists in international relations, the state and law, CPSU history and scientific communism are included in the council. There are four basic sections in the council: the section for ideological movements in the foreign East, the ideological struggle section for war and peace problems, the section on foreign Azerbaijani studies, and the section for mass propaganda, counterpropaganda and information. The council works hand in hand with republic information organs, the Center for Public Opinion Research and Sociological Studies under the CC AzCP and the scientific council for problems of foreign ideological movements under the AzSSR Council of Ministers. Conferences discussing counterpropaganda questions are one of the influential and profitable forms of scientific intercourse."

LAW ENFORCEMENT IN SHAKI RAYON CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 2 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 500-word AZERINFORM report on a meeting of Shaki Rayon party activists at which it was noted that "last year and in the first 4 months of this year 983 questions were discussed at meetings of ispolkoms of city and rayon soviets. Decrees passed on the great majority of the questions have conveyed a formal character. Execution of the decrees, as noted, are not being supervised. City and rayon soviets exert slight control over the work of their sections, and adopt a liberal position over the serious shortcomings in the work of law enforcement organs and their leaders. Great dissatisfaction was expressed about leaders of the agroindustrial viticulture trust, the grain sovkhoz, a number of construction organizations and the city militia administration."

'LAW ON USSR STATE BORDER' DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 3 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 400-word AZERINFORM report on a joint meeting of border troops and internal affairs workers with railroad and automotive workers and the voluntary

people's guard. The meeting was opened by S. M. Guseynov, chief of the Administrative Organs Department of the CC AzCP. It was found that "in some rayons the work of the voluntary people's guard still does not correspond to the possibilities created by the Law on the USSR State Border. It was noted at the meeting that one must exploit different forms of the mutual relationship between the border troops and party, Komsomol and soviet organs, and institutions and administrations of the Azerbaijan Railroad Administration and the Ministry of Motor Transport more widely."

JOURNALISTS MEET ON IMPROVING PARTY LEADERSHIP

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 5 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 200-word AZERINFORM report on a scientific-practical conference devoted to improving forms and methods of party leadership. Participants were the editors of KOMMUNIST AZERBAYDZHANA, representatives of the Lankaran gorkom and the Baku Higher Party School. D. Jamalova, secretary of the Lankaran gorkom, reported on "The Party Committee Is an Organ of Political Leadership," Baku Higher Party School Professor A. Gasymov on "The Unity of Ideological Work, Organization and Economy Is the Guarantor of Social Economic Progress," I. Muslumov, editor of KOMMUNIST AZERBAYDZHANA, on "Collectivism Is the Most Important Principle of Party Leadership" and T. Gambarov, procurator of Lankaran Rayon, on "Defense of the Interests and Rights of Workers Is the Most Important Duty of Law Enforcement Organs."

EDUCATION MINISTER DISCUSSES SCHOOL REFORM

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 5 June 1984 carries on page 3 an 1,800-word interview with K. Rakhimov, AzSSR minister of education, on the implementation of the educational reform. Asked what changes can be expected in drawing students into socially useful work during this year's summer vacation, he answered that "there will be no total changes at the outset of this work." It is added that "one must bear in mind that attracting students into socially useful work cannot be done at the cost of the educational process." It is further noted that the AzSSR suffers from a lack of preschool facilities. "It suffices to say that only 19 percent of the preschool-aged children attend a kindergarten. On the all-union level this figure is 56.1 percent." Stressing the importance of teachers' living conditions, he mentioned that "the improvement of teachers' living conditions must be implemented by local soviets. Unfortunately, in a number of rayons and counties, especially in rural areas, the necessary concern is not being shown to teachers, and privileges granted to them are not being used. Certainly this causes teacher turnover and justified complaints."

TEENAGE CRIME DISCUSSED BY MVD

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 23 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 250-word AZERINFORM report noting that "organizational questions of education in the work among general education school and technical trade school students were discussed at a joint meeting of the AzSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, the State Technical Training Committee and the Ministry of Education." The opening speech was by General Major-Internal Services J. J. Veliyev,

republic minister of internal affairs, who "discussed the factors making legal violations by teenagers possible and the possible and basic directions of joint work in the sectors of exposing and eliminating such conditions in a timely manner and of improving individual-educational influence on teenagers not in school or in confused families." A decree was passed which contained measures which "eliminated existing shortcomings and increased the effectiveness of education and jointly conducted preventive work."

APATHY OF ISPOLKOM DEPUTIES NOTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 5 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 550-word article by H. Hasanov on a meeting of party activists in Gazakh Rayon. "Ispolkoms of soviets and primary party organizations are not paying enough attention to increasing the activities of deputies. In the period since the last elections 46 out of the 110 deputies in the Gazakh and Aghstafa city soviets have not even spoken once at general sessions or ispolkom meetings. Meaningful discussions of the agroindustrial complex, construction, social development and socialist collective life are not taking place. The way is being opened to the illegal seizure of public land, and foot-dragging and nonobjective situations in the examination of citizen complaints."

Economics

BAKU ELECTRICAL TRANSPORT DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 2 June 1984 carries on page 4 a 500-word article by I. Malikov, chief of the Baku Gorispolkom Tram and Trolley Administration, in which the prospects for future development and history of the tram and trolley system are discussed. "The 1980's were years of intensive development of trolley routes. The 'Complex Scheme for the Development of All Kinds of Passenger Transport in Baku Until the Year 2000,' which was approved by the CC AzCP and the republic Council of Ministers, has formed the basis for the development of electric transport in recent years. Today, trolley lines of the city stretch out over 234 km on 25 routes."

CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION LAGGING

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 24 June 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial, in which it is noted that "it is known that response to the demand for some types of consumer goods is lagging behind the needs of the population. It is true that local soviets of our republic have become to concern themselves with questions of increasing consumer goods production, broadening its variety and increasing quality. At the same time, however, they are often indecisive in drawing institutions in their own territory into this work." It is added that "the authority to draw up general plans for the production of such goods at all institutions located in their territory and to oversee the implementation of these plans has been given to the soviets."

Social and Cultural Affairs

LITERARY CRITIC ON LANGUAGE REFORM

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 15 June 1984 carries on page 6 a 3,200-word article by Sabir Rustamkhanly, which is "based on the writer's speech on 'Literary Language' delivered at a plenum of the Azerbaijan Writers Union" which was concerned primarily with the role of poetry in purifying the language of alien elements. It is stressed that "the struggle for language purification today is not only a creative problem and intellectual question, it is also a serious political event; it is an obligation set before the time and the people, a patriotic work." A number of poets are attacked for using archaic words, poor meter and, in general, bad poetry.

AZERBAIJANI LINGUISTICS BIBLIOGRAPHY PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 22 June 1984 carries on page 6 a 650-word review by H. Guliyev, scientific secretary at the Nasimi Institute of Linguistics, of "Azerbaijani Linguistics. Bibliography" ("Elm," 1983). "The historical development of 60 years of Azerbaijani linguistics, from 1920-1980, is reflected in this bibliography. Recently, there has been a great need for a bibliography of Azerbaijani linguistics. As is well known, a bibliography is an invaluable source for scholars and aspirants, and for students in higher school philology faculties." It is pointed out, however, that the book "is a publication of very poor quality. It was printed by the rotaprint method, the paper is of poor quality and the edition is small."

ONCOLOGY CENTER TO BE BUILT IN BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 23 June 1984 carries on page 2 an unsigned 1,100-word report on the plan to build an oncological center in Baku. Noting medical advances made recently in the AzSSR, it is added that "the inadequacy of the material-technical base does not make it possible to organize high-quality specialized types of oncological aid to the republic population. With the goal of improving medical services from the ground up and perfecting the organization and development of scientific research in this important sector of medicine, the CC AzCP, the AzSSR Council of Ministers and the USSR Ministry of Health accepted the proposal of the AzSSR Ministry of Health and the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences on establishing a republic scientific center for oncology in Baku."

SHORTAGE OF ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 27 June 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word interview with H. Zeynalov, chairman of the Tourism and Excursion Council, on preparations for summer tourism. "As is known, the flow of tourists increases from year to year. We only have the 'Garabagh' hotel, with 342 beds, to receive them. Related organizations, taking this into consideration, have issued a directive on allocating enough rooms in hotels

and signing the relevant contracts. Since then, 4 years have gone by, and this question is still unsolved. Now, not one excursion organization in the republic has a document guaranteeing that tourists can be accepted at hotels." Certain shortcomings in railroads and tourist buses are also noted.

LANGUAGE OF 'POSITIVE HERO' CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 29 June 1984 carries on pages 5 and 7 a 3,450-word article by Isham Rahimli on the language of modern drama in which stylistic linguistic distinctions in the speech of positive and negative heroes are noted. "When the positive hero commences a dialogue with a negative hero, we see two different levels of language." The negative hero speaks "a living, fluent, colloquial language." But, "in a number of current plays, when the positive hero speaks, we are not confronted with a living language, but with a 'beautified,' contrived, arid language." It is suggested that "in the process of the hero's development, his language should change through the psychological conflict corresponding to the logical demands of struggles and events, not through declarativeness."

MORE RELEVANCE IN ARTISTIC LANGUAGE DEMANDED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 29 June 1984 carries on page 6 a 4,200-word article by Nadir Jabbarov in which questions of literary style and literary relevance is discussed. "In general, it is difficult to accept the increase of 'lyrical' gaps and psychological information-giving which leads to the activation of a narrative line far from the subject, a breaking up of the composition and a violation of the unity of the situation, the character and the conflict." Also criticized are syntactical violations which "reveal an abuse of the inversion and versification possibilities of the language."

BETTER BOOK DISTRIBUTION DEMANDED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 8 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word AZERINFORM report on the Third Congress of the AzSSR Society of Voluntary Bibliophiles at which it was noted that "the level of work of a number of rayon and city organizations of the society still does not correspond to party demands. Not all party organizations in industrial centers, kolkhozes and sovkhoses are conducting thoughtful, goal-oriented work in the sector of propagandizing scientific-technical and agricultural literature. Active bibliophiles are not participating in studying the demand for literature and have not established a close relationship with the Azerkitab and Kendkitab organizations which are engaged in the book trade in this important matter. The demand of the population, especially the youth, for socio-political, specialized and instructional literature is not being studied fully. Forms and methods of the propagandizing and distribution of specialized literature among rural workers must be perfected."

WRITER'S RELATIONSHIP TO POSITIVE HERO DEFINED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 1 June 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,650-word article by Khalid Alimirzayev on the plays of Ilyas Afandiyev, who was just awarded the Lenin Prize on his 70th birthday. "There is a new, original relationship to the problem of the positive hero in I. Afandiyev's dramatic works. According to the writer, the positive hero is above all a simple, natural person who conveys through his being the social and moral-ethical concepts of the period and society to which he belongs, is distant from its tumult, sloganism and stereotypes, and is yet described with all spiritual contradictions. The basic characteristics defining his character are purity of thought, a strong will, spiritual purity and patriotism. The positive hero is also a concept dependent on high art responding to all concepts of artistic image. An unesthetic positive hero cannot influence the heart and feelings of the reader or spectator no matter how great his work or social concerns."

DIRECT TRANSLATION ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 1 June 1984 carries on page 6 a 950-word article by Zemfira Verdiyeva, rector of the Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute for Foreign Languages, on progress made in implementing the decree "On the state of translation work in our republic and measures to improve it." It is noted that "questions on the preparation of specialized translators, the formation of a translation department and the future creation of a simultaneous interpretation department must be considered. In terms of content, all of this means that translation work is entering a new historical stage by putting the question of translating from English, French and German into our language and translating from our language into foreign languages on a completely new basis." Noting that this work is now done by a number of institutions, it is proposed that "opening a translation faculty (or section) in our institute, and organizing a translation department would expedite this work. Then our institute would be able to fulfill the duties with regard to translation put forward by republic party organizations." The proposal was submitted to the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education.

PLOT TO CREATE IMAM DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 3 June 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word feuilleton by I. Azizoghlu in which a plan by "diversionists and sluggards" is exposed in which they planned to create an "imam" in order to extract money from religious believers. "Everything was made ready and they began to spread the rumor that in such and such a district or such and such a village a pir had emerged, that an imam had been revealed." It is added that "it is a pity, a great pity, that there are those believing in such absurdities and machinations under the present development of life."

MISTAKEN OBSERVATIONS ABOUT JAVID CORRECTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 6 June 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by Professor Gulu Khalilov in which it is noted that "measures taken and work done following the historic decree by the CC AzCP on the centenary of the birth of the Soviet Azerbaijani playwright H. Javid have been very useful. The appearance and publication of new research connected to the works of the great artist add even more to this joyous event. In every study light is cast on new aspects of Javid's works, and unjust and mistaken observations and ideas with regard to certain works and the writer's personality are being corrected and discussed with more objective and scientific truths." It is added that, in this context, the publication of Professor Mehdi Memmedov's "Bitter Grief, Sweet Desires" is important and is "one of the important successes of Javid studies."

BOOK CRITICIZING ISLAM REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 7 June 1984 carries on page 3 a 700-word review by Professor G. Mustafayev and Candidate of Philosophical Sciences P. Mahmudov of A. Hasanov's "Criticism of Islam by Azerbaijani Educators." "In the work the correct observation is made that, although enlightened education revealed itself normally as a successor of revolutionary democratism in Russia and Europe, this movement was continued in Azerbaijan by both revolutionary democratism and, later, Marxism." It is added that "as shown by the author, the majority of educators thought that religion, essentially the Islamic religion, could not be a means for leading the society and people forward in making progress or in changing social life." Also, "the educators bravely revealed the negative role of Islam in the family and in life. At the same time, they spoke out against representatives of pan-Islam and panturkism who tried to reform Islam and expressed the interests of bourgeois propertied circles."

International

TEHRAN POET WRITES TO BAKU COLLEAGUE

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 15 June 1984 carries on page 4 a poem by the Iranian Azerbaijani poet Sonmez entitled "I Am Weeping" and dedicated to "my friends on the other side." The editors note that the poem, datelined Tehran, "was sent in a letter written to Nabi Khazri."

EMIGRE POET DEPRESSED ABOUT TABRIZ

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 22 June 1984 carries on page 8 the poem "Letter to the City of Tabriz" by Azeroghlu in which he expresses his longing for his native city. "Who knows if I will ever see you as I saw you when I was there. I grow older, and the remaining years can be counted on my fingers." The poet adds: "I have fought for you for a lifetime. If I do not see the days [of freedom for Tabriz] my son will see them..."

PALESTINIAN POET HAILED BY IBRAGIMOV

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 1 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by Mirza Ibragimov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa, on the work of the Palestinian poet Mahmud Darvish. The article is a shortened version of Ibragimov's speech given in the Kremlin on 21 September 1983 on the occasion of awarding Darvish the International Lenin Prize for Strengthening Peace Among Peoples. In his speech Ibragimov noted that "Mahmud Darvish, along with being a poet famous throughout the Arab world, is also a courageous fighter for the freedom of his people who have lived through hard times. He is a son of the land which has been divided by continual Israeli occupation. More correctly, he is a fedai prepared to sacrifice his life for the liberation of his fatherland." Numerous excerpts from Darvish' poetry are given.

INDONESIAN RED CROSS DELEGATION IN BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 1 June 1984 carries on page 4 a 300-word AZERINFORM report on the 3-day visit of an Indonesian Red Cross delegation to Azerbaijan. The delegation was headed by Simatupang, first deputy chairman of the Indonesian Red Cross Society. "The Indonesian guests were received at the AzSSR Ministry of Public Health and the republic Red Crescent Society, and talks were held with T. A. Gasymov, minister of health."

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION IN AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 2 June 1984 carries on page 3 a 300-word AZERINFORM report on the 5-day visit of a Nicaraguan delegation to Baku. The delegation was headed by Eduardo Samora, a worker in the economics section of the Sandino National Liberation Front Leadership. The delegation had been invited to the USSR by the CC CPSU. "Members of the delegation were received at the CC AzCP and talked with A. T. Rasizade, chief of the Machine Building Department of the CC."

ETHIOPIAN UNION HEAD IN BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 5 June 1984 carries on page 4 a 100-word AZERINFORM dispatch reporting that "Tefferi Aye, chairman of the Ethiopian Wholesale and Retail Trade Workers Union, came to Baku. The guest was received by T. A. Memmedov, Azerbaijan SSR minister of trade. He talked about the organizational question in state and cooperative trade in the republic with the guest."

BULGARIAN EDUCATORS STUDY SCHOOL REFORM

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 8 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 350-word AZERINFORM report noting that "a delegation of Bulgarian educators have come to our country to study actual problems of the Soviet general education and trade school reform. Panka Babukova, member of the Bulgarian CP Central Committee and first deputy minister of education, heads the

delegation." The delegation met with K. N. Rakhimov, AzSSR minister of education, and were received by R. A. Mehdiyev, secretary of the CC AzCP. Babukova said that "an acquaintance with the concrete experience of training teachers and the practice of the spiritual, work and esthetic education of children is very useful and profitable because there is great interest in Bulgaria in the Soviet school reform."

AUSTRIAN FLIGHT DISPATCHERS VISIT BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 10 June 1984 carries on page 3 a 300-word AZERINFORM dispatch reporting that "a union delegation headed by Karl Wininger, president of the Austrian Union of Aviation Dispatchers, was in Baku for 3 days. Members of the delegation, which came to the USSR at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Aviation Workers Trade Union, were at the AzSSR Civil Aviation Administration and the Republic Committee of the Aviation Workers Trade Union." Wininger noted that "successes you have achieved in assuring aviation workers with housing have especially impressed us."

IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT A 'MEANINGLESS' WAR

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 26 June 1984 carries on page 3 a 2,000-word article by Javanshir Afandiyev, a section chief at the AzSSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Information Center, reflecting the Soviet attitude toward the Iran-Iraq war. Noting that "facts reveal that the Iran-Iraq war is in the interest of international imperialism, primarily in the interest of the strategic planning of American imperialism," it is added that "there is no doubt that both warring parties do not understand the goals of the imperialistic policy of the United States and other Western countries. In addition, the conflict, having broadened, has turned into an extended, meaningless war." It is concluded that both Iran and Iraq will resolve the conflict at the negotiating table.

ANGOLAN PROPAGANDISTS IN BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 30 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 150-word AZERINFORM report noting that "a delegation of mass information leaders from the Angola People's Republic, headed by Adelino Almeyda, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the CC Labor Party, stayed in Baku for 3 days. The delegation is in the Soviet Union with the goal of strengthening cooperation between teleradio organizations between the two countries and reinforcing friendly relations at the invitation of the USSR State Television and Radio Committee." They met with E. G. Guliyev, chairman of the AzSSR State Television and Radio Committee, and also talked with Angolan students studying at the M. Azizbeyov Oil and Chemistry Institute.

KOREAN PARTY DELEGATION IN BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 14 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 200-word AZERINFORM report on the visit of a North Korean delegation, headed by Pak Nam Gi, a department chief in the CC of the North Korean Labor Party,

to Baku. "The delegation acquainted themselves with the experience of party leadership of the republic economy." After visiting a number of industrial institutions, the delegation met with V. N. Kononov, second secretary of the CC AzCP.

ART EXHIBIT IN HONOR OF PLO

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 15 June 1984 carries on page 5 a 150-word article by F. Israfiloglu on an exhibit of works of the Azerbaijani artist Namig Zeynalov on the theme of Palestinian liberation. An earlier Zeynalov exhibit dealt with "the tragic events occurring at the Sabra and Shatila camps." "N. Zeynalov entered 17 pastels and graphics in his second series which is devoted to the 20th anniversary of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Among the works, 'In the Name of Life,' 'Soldier of the Revolution,' 'Life's Song,' 'Flag of Victory' and a portrait of Lenin Prize laureate Mahmud Darvish attract attention through their originality."

Political Affairs

ECOLOGY PROBLEMS NOTED, MEASURES URGED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 5 June 1984 carries on page 4 Tbilisi State University graduate student N. Elizbarashvili's 900-word article on ecology problems and the kinds of measures that need to be taken. The author reminds readers that the recent law on labor collectives gives them the right to raise issues concerning the liability of officials and executives who violate "ecological discipline." Despite substantial spending on environmental protection and the large number of enterprises and other units that have installed treatment and scrubbing facilities, overall satisfactory "average" figures conceal considerable problems: many outfits and sectors fail to comply, in many cases due to lack of adequate treatment facilities. Inter alia the author cites Gruzgornokhimprom's Bakuriani Andesite Quarry in the famed Bakuriani resort district, where "open blasting" with no ecological controls is harmful to the local villagers and nearby forests. The author urges that ecological compliance be made an integral part of enterprises' economic-social development plans, on par with output volume and labor productivity, and as such be reflected in balance sheets and such indicators as prime cost. A narrow departmental approach to the problem will not work.

RAYISPOLKOM CHAIRMAN OBJECTS TO KOMUNISTI CRITICISM

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 10 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 500-word editorial reporting Gurdzhaani Rayispolkom Chairman M. Gioshvili's objections to KOMUNISTI's recent criticism of the town of Grudzhaani under the regular rubric "A Glance Along the Way," criticism which described broken sewer lines, trash and garbage all over the place, and cheating of customers in trade and services. Chairman Gioshvili called the reportage one-sided and spiteful. The editors retort, in effect, that "newspapers do not publish lies" and that criticism like that is intended in the spirit of helpfulness; it should, therefore, be accepted in the same spirit and not in an angry or hostile manner. And they ask: Does the Gurdzhaani Raykom feel the same way you do?

Economics

STATISTICAL OFFICIAL DISCUSSES LACK OF DISCIPLINE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 1 June 1984 carries on page 2 GSSR Central Statistical Administration Deputy Chief G. Tsikurishvili's 1,600-word discussion of "lack of discipline," its various forms and how they impair the national economy, in light of statistics. He presents numerous figures on man-days lost to absenteeism and other labor discipline violations as well as worker idleness due to lack of materials, supplies, and equipment in good working order, these latter in turn due to suppliers' failure to meet contract terms. In too many cases, officials and managers fail to punish tardy and absentee workers, and "falsified" reports omit statistics on these phenomena. Violation of contract delivery discipline leads to a kind of "chain reaction" that winds up hurting everyone. Planning discipline is flouted in many cases--plans are revised downward or, in another variant, set artificially low in the first place as a kind of "insurance" against plan failure. The author minds all concerned that leadership is ultimately responsible, and if a leader cannot ensure discipline he should step down.

'FAMILY BRIGADE CONTRACT' A SUCCESS IN SVANETIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 1 June 1984 carries on page 2 Mestia RAPO Chairman E. Dzhaparidze's 800-word account of the success of the "family brigade contract" in that region [Svanetia]. This system, which was viewed as "risky" at first, was introduced on the Ipari Sovkhoz and has spread to other farms. Feed has always been a major problem in the highland region's traditional livestock sector, and most social-sector farms have lost money or performed poorly up to now. The family brigades, set up on a cost-accounting basis, are given livestock to raise and a little over 1 hectare of grazing land per animal, also mixed feeds, fertilizer, and building materials to construct livestock quarters. The contract calls for the family to "carry out the entire cycle." In order not to violate the principles of socialist economy, implements and equipment remain the property of the social sector, which rents them out and thereby gains another source of income for itself. The family members also benefit from increased earnings from fattening the animals and payment of 3.5 rubles per kilogram of top-quality meat sold to the state. Earnings from milk and cheese are good. This form of motivation has proved effective in terms of quality as well as quantity.

METRO, OTHER PROJECTS OF TBILITONNEL'S TROY DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 2 June 1984 carries on page 2 Vl. Ginzburg's 1,800-word article on the various projects of Tbilitonnel's troy Administration, most specifically the Tbilisi Metro. Now 18.8-kilometers long, with 16 stations completed, by the end of the current five-year plan the metro will add the Grma-Gele, Temka, and Varketili stations. It presently carries 29.6 percent of Tbilisi's public transport passengers. Plans through the year 2000 call for 19 more stations and 29 kilometers of new track. There will be a direct line from the Military Highway Station to Moscow Prospekt. Efforts to boost labor productivity by

1 percent and reduce the prime cost by 0.5 percent are going well. New, more productive equipment is helping to reduce manual labor. Stations planned or under construction now will be "single-arched" instead of the old "triple-arched" design. Figures are given on plan fulfillment, also lagging sectors here and there. Discipline violators are being dealt with, but there is some trouble with suppliers letting them down. Integrated, multiple-skill, cost-accounting brigades have been set up and are quite successful, as indicated in higher output and wages.

Tbiltonnel'stroy units are also deployed in work on the Roki Pass Trans-Caucasus Highway tunnel as well as other highland road projects, a large underground fruit and vegetable storage facility in Adjaria, development of the Novyy Afon cave complex in Abkhazia, and a large water supply tunnel for the city of Batumi.

GORNOKHIMIYA'S SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS SKETCHED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 June 1984 carries on page 2 L. Kinkladze's 800-word article sketching Gornokhimiya Production Association's successful efforts to promote scientific and technological progress in the development of new products. The association has a scientific-technical development plan through the year 2000 and maintains fruitful links and agreements with 30 research outfits. New technologies and products have been developed to achieve greater efficiency and replace costly and scarce materials. Mention is made of such products as bentonite clay, gumbrin, calcite, barite, zeolites, and the like. Gornokhimiya is one of the first in the USSR to make monocrystals. The association's economic performance has been profitable.

TRADE, CONSUMER SERVICES HURT BY LATE WAGES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 June 1984 carries on page 3 N. Norakidze's 900-word article on late wages and other mismanagement of pay and incentive funds that are hurting the morale and performances of workers in trade and consumer services. The article is pegged to the "recent" meeting of the GCP Central Committee's Commission To Coordinate the Struggle To Strengthen Discipline and Combat Negative Phenomena in Trade and Consumer Services. A number of cases in particular sectors are cited and figures given; they indicate that management/leadership is to blame. In addition, the author notes that incentive percentages in these sectors are far below those of other sectors of the economy (consumer service workers fare worst of all in this regard). Finally, cases of "artificially extended" work days, mostly without the consent of the relevant trade union units, are cited.

ELECTRICAL ACCIDENTS HINTED AT IN RUSTAVI INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 8 June 1984 carries on page 1 Sh. Amashukeli's 1,100-word article on the need for proper maintenance and operation of plants' and factories' electrical systems, negligence of which can lead to "regrettable consequences." This has happened

in some of Rustavi's industrial outfits, in particular the Iron Foundry (Rustavi consumes about 2 billion kWh annually--30 percent of the republic's industrial electricity), and republic-level measures have had to be undertaken. At the party's direction, for example, probes have been made into the electrical installations and operations of the Azot Production Association and the Cement Plant in order to correct conditions causing erratic electricity and sometimes power failures. Despite these efforts, conditions remain unsatisfactory. In fact, "unless we see to these facilities' electrical systems immediately we could wind up in a grave situation." The specific shortcomings and laxity of the particular enterprises are sketched, including failure to install proper monitoring and control equipment, analyze specifications, and the like. Other Rustavi outfits are also mentioned in this regard, and reference is made to the unsound practice of using home-made circuit breakers.

PROGRESS IN SPREAD OF BRIGADE CONTRACT METHOD DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 9 June 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word editorial concerning the spread of the brigade contract method on a cost-accounting basis in Georgia. It is prefaced by a quote from Shevardnadze urging the spread of cost-accounting brigades for their beneficial promotion of motivation and initiative. The editorial notes that enterprises in the Construction and Rural Construction Ministries are most advanced in this regard, but that republic industry overall lags behind all-union statistics. Figures are presented on numbers of such brigades and the benefits they have yielded. The matter is to be discussed at a republic aktiv on this date.

RAIL CAR IDLENESS HIGH IN MAY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 9 June 1984 carries on page 1 Sh. Amashukeli's 400-work report on rail car idleness during May. The total of 6,866 idle cars, mostly through the fault of freight recipients who delay unloading. Various cities and rayons are cited. Rustavi and Batumi are among the worst offenders.

'EXPERIMENT' GIVES FURNITURE COMBINE MORE FLEXIBILITY, INITIATIVE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 9 June 1984 carries on page 2 L. Kinkladze's 900-word account of an experiment being conducted in the Tbilisi Bentwood Furniture Combine with the joint efforts of the Forestry and Woodworking Industry Ministry, the Zavod Raykom, and Gosbank. In general, the experiment gives the combine more independence in regard to financing, product innovation, and so forth as the parent ministry's functions are altered to diminish its centralized control and tutelage over the enterprise. The combine is allowed to advertise its goods, renovate its assortment in response to consumer demands, and exercise more of its own discretion in capital spending for construction and modernization as well as use of the development fund. The mechanism by which the wage and incentive funds are formed is sketched, a mechanism by which workers are better encouraged to be concerned for the plant's prosperity. Brigades are formed

to include foremen and engineering-technical personnel. A major feature is increased direct contact with the ultimate consumers in order to study demand and introduce innovations more quickly (a new product used to take around 2 years to introduce), and the firm itself is allowed to set wholesale and retail prices on test batches of the new items. There is some talk of the need to open up a company store.

MOBILE PHONE FACILITY INSTALLED IN TBILISI

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 12 June 1984 carries on page 2 A. Tsiskaridze's 400-word report of the inauguration of mobile phone services in Tbilisi with the installation of a 50-ton grid reflector [setochnyy reflektor] on Mtatsminda's TV tower. Present capacity is 350 units, with 30 installed on emergency vehicles. Future expansion will provide 1,250 units. The reflector was made and installed by the Rustavi Metal Structures Plant. Car-to-office/home, car-to-car, and office/home-to-car services are to be provided.

INSTITUTE AIDS IN AUTOMATION OF SOVIET, CZECHOSLOVAK PLANTS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 22 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 600-word article by Technical Candidate Dzh. Shanidze, party organization secretary of Rustavi's All-Union Avtomatprom Scientific-Research Institute, concerning that institute's work in helping various metallurgy, chemical, and cement plants adopt automation processes and systems all over the USSR and in Czechoslovakia. A number of the plants are listed, and the institute party organization's vital role in monitoring the effort as well as setting up liaison with other outfits and, when necessary, local administrative units, is emphasized. (The article was written in conjunction with preparations for the Second Republic Primary Party Organization Secretaries Assembly.) Special mention is made of the institute's work in installing a complete automation system for the aluminum plant in Kovohutemisek, Czechoslovakia, where an "international" brigade was set up at the party groups' initiative. In their honor, the town's biggest square is to be given the name "Rustavi."

MTSKHETA RAYON AKTIV LAUNCHES 2-MONTH ROAD REPAIRS DRIVE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 June 1984 carries on page 4 L. Khubuluri's 900-word report on a Mtskheta Rayon aktiv meeting to discuss the district's roads and highways, which are in poor condition in many places and do not reflect well on this famous "Museum City." Various problems are noted: poor construction in the first place, water damage due to lack of drainage as well as seepage from irrigation canals, dumping of trash and construction wastes, and the like. In many cases, local inhabitants' requests for repairs are ignored. The aktiv decided to launch a 2-month drive enlisting the efforts of republic and rayon level administrative units and construction outfits, as well as officials of the various jurisdictions (villages, farms, and the like) which are responsible for local, rayon, or republic-ranked roads running through them.

PROGRESS ON ZHINVALI GES DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 28 June 1984 carries on page 2 Dzh. Kurkhuli's 800-word report of progress on the Zhinvali GES project. The article sketches some of the troubles that plagued the underground tunnel work in the early stages owing to unexpectedly high rock pressure. Now, some 140 million out of 274 million rubles of construction-installation work has been completed, and the work is some 2 million rubles ahead of schedule in the first 5 months of this year. Clearing of the basin is under way and is to be completed by the end of March 1985, when the reservoir will begin to fill. The dam is nearing completion, and underground turbines are being installed. The water main to Tbilisi is being built, also a line to the Tbilisi Sea (Reservoir). Also under construction is an experimental filtering station. The entire construction crew, including engineers, operates on the contract brigade method. Thanks to this, productivity has tripled and average worker earnings have doubled.

PROGRESS, PROBLEMS IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 28 June 1984 devotes most of page 3 to features in conjunction with the opening of the Ninth Georgian Environmental Protection Society Congress.

The main feature is a 2,200-word article by V. Kacharava, chairman of the GSSR Environmental Protection Committee (EPC), who sketches the various republicwide and local efforts to protect the environment and make rational use of natural resources. Both past and present problems are sketched. For example, the Inguri Pulp and Paper Combine used to foul and poison the Inguri River until efficient treatment facilities were installed. In many cases, treatment facilities have broken down or functioned inefficiently, often because enterprise executives allow "casuals" instead of specialists to operate them. Although the republic's engineers are skilled and dedicated, all too often they have ignored the environmental aspect of their designs and calculations. In particular, the Inguri GES has altered the ecological balance all the way to the seacoast, and the Varistsikhe GES has had an adverse impact in Mayakovski and Vani Rayons. Now, however, a "new breeze" is blowing in the republic's project-planning institutes.

Although Gruzneft' Association Director Tevzadze is praised for his outfit's progress in preventing oil damage, the author makes mention of problems that have plagued the Samgori-Khashuri Oil Pipeline and the Tbilisi-Batumi Oil Products Pipeline, accidents on which--frequent ones--have polluted rivers, land, and crops. The EPC has instituted steps to punish the guilty, but the imposition of fines, after all, merely transfers money from one state pocket to another. The real problem is poorly designed pipes, bad construction workmanship, and improper monitoring and operation.

The author goes into a number of other aspects of EP, including recultivation of land disturbed by mining, greenbelt creation in the cities and countryside, efforts to reduce automotive transport pollution (the switch to liquid gas as fuel is mentioned), increasing use of water recycling, and the like.

On the same page, MVD First Deputy V. Shaduri's 1,500-word piece discusses the poaching problem, with major focus on illegal means of fishing and brief discussion of unauthorized timber cutting.

PROBLEMS IN WORKERS' INVENTION, RATIONALIZATION EFFORTS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 30 June 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by I. Gabunia, chairman of the Georgian Republic Council of the USSR Inventors and Rationalizers Society, concerning problems in the "workers' technical creativity" program. Although a number of enterprises, ministries, and sectors have contributed importantly in this regard, many others have not. The rate of invention/rationalization participation in Georgia is 1.4 per 100 workers, versus 3.6 in the USSR as a whole. Some 58 percent of funds allocated for "technical creativity" remain unspent--placing Georgia near the bottom. The author finds it "uncomfortable" to attend all-union meetings and conferences and listen in silence as representatives of other republics speak proudly of their own contributions.

Why is Georgia lagging? One of the main reasons is that managers, executives, and other officials are apathetic (in many outfits, no staff is allocated). Moreover, "we lag in our knowledge" of invention/rationalization legislation as well as patenting and licensing, as spelled out in the USSR and republic constitutions. The existing legislation itself, in fact, needs revision and changes, and measures are now under way to accomplish just that (also the society's bylaws) in order to rectify both the organizational and juridical aspects of the program.

The author also faults local party and soviet organs for failing to pay as much attention to the matter as they do, for example, to output and productivity plans. Some 40 percent of the enterprises and organizations concerned never submit reports or documentation to the Central Statistical Administration. The Georgian presidium's efforts to correct the situation will soon be completed and, after consultation with all-union bodies, approved.

OSSETIAN VILLAGE GETS TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 30 June 1984 carries on page 3 a 100-word KOMUNISTI item concerning the new 200-number crossbar ATX that has been completed in the village of Kvaisi, providing access to the Tskhinvali telephone network. Soon, multichannel equipment will go into operation to provide connections with Leningori as well.

Social and Cultural Affairs

CONTRIBUTIONS TO QUARK THEORY DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 2 June 1984 carries on page 3 T. Ebanoidze's 1,200-word interview with Academician Albert Tavkhelidze, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Nuclear Research Institute and scientific head of the Tbilisi State University High-Energy Physics Institute, on

the topics discussed at the recent "Quarks-84" International Seminar in Tbilisi and the contributions of Georgian scientists. Academician Tavkhelidze sketches the history of the development of the field and the theoretical and experimental work done in Georgia's institutions. Since elementary particle accelerators are few in the world, there is keen competition among applicants to use them, and a style of partnership between colleague institutions has come into being. The High-Energy Physics Institute's experiments have been carried out at Dubna and Serpukhov, in collaboration with teams from both socialist and capitalist countries. The Georgians' success in the field demonstrates that Georgian physicists are truly on the cutting edge of this important branch of physics. Academician Tavkhelidze thanks the republic's party and government for fostering the effort and urges them to keep it up.

CHRISTIANITY STARTED EARLIER IN WEST GEORGIA THAN WAS THOUGHT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 2 June 1984 carries on page 4 L. Khubuluri's 1,000-word article on important data from the archeological digs at Nokalakevi (Tskhakaia Rayon), which indicate among other things that Christianity was established in the region in the mid-300's rather than in 523 as was previously believed. Excavation revealed three churches at the site, successively built, destroyed, and rebuilt, with the oldest dated around the first half of the 4th century. It was also found that the old city, anciently known as Tsikhegodzhi (called Archeopolis by the Greeks), was rather well developed culturally and economically, indicated in particular by the presence of two baths--one for the king and his court and the other, less opulent, for the commoners. Art objects--especially ceramics and jewelry--showed a high level of craftsmanship, and the presence of numerous products imported from elsewhere attests to lively international commerce. Also found were specimens of the first coins minted in Georgia. The original city was founded in the 3d century B.C.

TEXTBOOK ON PATENTS, FIRST IN GEORGIAN, REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 6 June 1984 carries on page 2 Professor Candidate of Technical Sciences G. Gvelesiani's 600-word review of "Patentovedeniye" [Science of Patents], published by Metsniereba in 1983. Translated by Nodar Khutsishvili from the Russian of Ye. Artem'yev et al., it is the first textbook on the subject to appear in Georgian. As such it will serve a long-felt need in the various VUZes that already provide courses in that discipline, and it is of value also to secondary school and technicum students. Copies of the book sold out practically as soon as they appeared in the stores. The reviewer urges that a new edition be published as soon as possible, in view of the changes and revisions that are constantly being made in legislation affecting inventors and rationalizers.

PROMOTION OF ORIGINAL GEORGIAN WHEAT STRAINS URGED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,900-word article by Prof P. Naskidashvili, vice rector of the Georgian Agricultural Institute, sketching the history and status of Georgia's numerous "aboriginal" or "endemic" breeds and varieties of wheat and urging that the available gene fund be expanded so that these varieties can be restored to sowing in the districts of their origin. Owing to climatic and soil differentiation, Georgia has more native wheats than any other region in the world, and they are distinguished by frost-hardiness, resistance to diseases, high protein content, and other excellent qualities. Unfortunately, none are being sown on a large scale. The study of Georgian wheats is of great historical, theoretical, and practical value.

SCHOLARS' WORKS ON 'TURKISH GEORGIA' EXTOLLED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 8 June 1984 carries on page 3 Ioseb Megrelidze's 1,100-word article pegged to a republicwide celebration of the "moral heroism" of Ekvtime Takaishvili (1863-1953), who spearheaded the study, preservation, and popularization of Georgian antiquities (including archeological efforts) in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and who also single-handedly protected Georgian treasures taken to France by the fleeing mensheviks in 1921 until they could be returned to their homeland in 1945.

A large portion of the article extols the historical, ethnographic, archeological, linguistic, and architectural research done by Takaishvili and his equally renowned boyhood classmate Niko [Nikolay Ya.] Marr in districts of southwestern Georgia that have been under Turkish rule for centuries, but were major centers of Georgian culture, learning, and religious endeavor in medieval times.

CREATION OF 'SCIENTIFIC CENTER FOR DEMOGRAPHY' URGED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 9 June 1984 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by V. Bachilava and A. Skhirtladze, of the Economics and Law Institute, concerning the need to create a Scientific Center for Demography based in the present Academy of Sciences Republic Scientific Council on the Social-Economic Problems of Demography. The academy has done excellent demographic work since 1973 but is inadequate to the major tasks that have to be dealt with in this matter. In the overall context of the USSR's demographic policies, it is essential to note that republics differ widely--Georgia, for example, is among those experiencing a decline in population growth. Certain other republics already have such centers.

The foci of demographic research include national (population) movement, sex-age-family structure, marriage and divorce, migration, and utilization of labor resources. It is essential to study ways to halt the decline, with careful attention to differing situations in the different districts. The authors raise a number of questions and issues. For example, why are

thousands of workers--chiefly young people--leaving to find work when a number of rayons are short of manpower? Why is there a surplus of teachers and biologists [possible misprint for philologists]? How come the republic has the most doctors per capita in the USSR--50 per 10,000--yet many high-land districts have none at all? Vocational guidance and job assignment practices need to be reviewed. Another issue is that of women's employment, the promotion of part-time jobs for them in order to foster families.

NUMEROUS VILLAGERS INVOLVED IN WINE-ADULTERATION SCHEME

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 16 June 1984 carries on page 4 O. Nikabadze's 600-word account of a Zestafoni Rayon MVD raid that caught a number of villagers who were engaged in making and peddling adulterated wine ("poisonous fluid") all over West Georgia. Of 27 persons implicated, 13 were from the Kvaliti district. The ringleaders of the scheme had persuaded many others to get in on it, and the cellar of one home was found to contain a large number of barrels of the stuff. In one episode, it was found that 2 tons of the adulterated wine had been transported to Ochamchire (Abkhazia) by a man who had been given a "sick ticket" to take a rest cure in one of the sanatoriums. Brief reference is made to the fact that some of the perpetrators had already been warned against their activity on two prior occasions. The implicated villagers, who included pensioners and certain persons of standing, had not done any kolkhoz work for 3 years.

CARDIOVASCULAR, ONCOLOGICAL, DISPENSARIZATION EFFORTS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 June 1984 carries on page 2 KOMUNISTI's 1,300-word interview with Health Minister Gela Lezhava concerning the republic health care system's efforts, with particular emphasis on cardiovascular disorders, cancer research, examination, and treatment, and the drive for full "dispensarization" of the republic's population. The article is on the occasion of Medical Workers' Day. Reference is made to clinical diagnostic procedures and types of prevention and treatment. Inter alia, an "in-depth study" has been made of the spread of cardiovascular disorders among farm workers; cardiologists and rheumatologists go out into rural districts frequently to help and provide treatment, as some 60 percent of all patients in the relevant clinics and dispensaries come from there.

Dispensarization is progressing well, and beneficial effects on cancer detection and treatment are already apparent (figures are given). A number of techniques of cancer detection are mentioned, including endoscopy using optical fiber technology. Dispensarization among children is far advanced--about 96 percent of children up to age 14 are examined twice yearly. Nevertheless, the material-technical base is still inadequate, and Minister Lezhava urges more building, expansion, and renovation of facilities. The Poti dispensarization experiment is mentioned. Georgia must become an "exemplary region of dispensarization."

HISTORIANS' TASK: TO CARRY OUT THE DIRECTIVES OF THE PARTY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 June 1984 carries on page 2 G. Vashakidze's 300-word article concerning the Sixth Annual Borzhomi Historians' Meeting, which was inaugurated 5 years ago by the GCP Central Committee with the aim of uniting historians' efforts to carry out the program directives of the CPSU and provide joint research and coordination of the social sciences. Themes include CPSU history, Georgian history, archeology, and practical problems in ethnology and other aspects. In his opening speech, Academy of Sciences President E. Kharadze noted that participants are examining theoretical and practical problems of developed socialism, preparations for next year's 40th anniversary of Victory Over Fascist Germany, and other matters.

WOMEN'S JOURNAL CELEBRATES 60TH ANNIVERSARY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 June 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by M. Baratashvili, editor of the monthly women's journal SAKARTVELO KALI, which is celebrating its 60th anniversary. Editor Baratashvili sketches the journal's history and notes its various name changes as women's new social and economic roles evolved and circulation rose from a few thousand to the present 140,000. She discusses women's central concerns in the home and in society, their moral and ethical influence, and their crucial interest in demographic problems.

International

BASQUES KEENLY INTERESTED IN SOVIET GEORGIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 23 June 1984 carries on page 4 KOMUNISTI correspondent V. Mardaleishvili's 1,200-word interview with Culture Minister Teimuraz Badurashvili, who headed the Soviet delegation visiting the Basque country as part of Georgian Culture Days on 3-18 June. Whatever the validity of the well-known "Georgian-Basque" hypothesis ("let the scientists figure it out"), the Georgian visitors were struck by the pervasive similarity of Georgian and Basque surnames and, especially, the structure of folk music. The Basques seem to have accepted the postulated relationship as a fact; in any case, they were keenly interested in lectures by Georgian linguist Shota Dzidziguri, an authority on the theory. They were delighted to learn of all the Georgian organizations involved in the study of the Basque people, language, and culture. In the summer of 1985, Basques will host a world Folklore Ensembles Festival, to which the Georgians have been invited.

Although there are 3.5 million Basques in Spain, "only 50,000 of them know Basque." They were "oppressed under Franco" but are now "struggling for national identity and independence." Naturally, they were keenly interested in the Soviet solution to the nationality question as exemplified in Georgia. They were astonished to learn that Georgian is the official state language, although "all nations, languages, and cultures" are respected in multinational Georgia and Russian is the tongue of inter-nationality

communication. They were surprised to hear that schooling and medical care are free in Soviet Georgia, which also has its own constitution. Basque leaders and scholars are interested in closer ties between Tbilisi State University and the Basque University, and Bilbao's city fathers want sister city status with Tbilisi.

BOURGEOIS SOVIETOLOGISTS 'FALSIFY GEORGIAN REALITY'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 29 June 1984 carries on pages 2-3 Grigol Zhvania's 2,800-word piece castigating the slanderous falsifications and distortions of Georgian reality made by a number of "bourgeois Sovietologists" who are motivated by "anti-Sovietism," "hatred of socialism and communism," and the "desire to ingratiate themselves with reactionary circles." The slanderous themes that are cited focus on alleged Russification of Georgia, its language, culture, and traditions; the "world of difference" that separates Georgians and Russians; Georgians as arrogant, inveterate individualists, capitalists and hustlers; "censorship" and oppression of Georgian literati and artists; the Soviet "empire" as a continuation of the exploitative tsarist empire; Georgian nationalism and corruption; and the like.

The bourgeois falsifiers include David Shipler, writing in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE; Mario Widmer, writing in Zurich's BLICK; Robin Knight in U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT and elsewhere; R. Pipes' article "Thoughts on the USSR's Nationality Problems" (no journal named); Seton Watson's book "Nations and States"; Elizabeth [Elizbar in text] Pond in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR; and unnamed writers in DIE WELT and certain Swiss publications. These authors are characterized as "knowing the real facts" but portraying them otherwise in order to "blacken" Georgian's good name in the world's eyes.

Political Affairs

PARTY COMMITTEE IN FRUNZE FOCUSING ON CADRE ISSUE

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 26 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by J. Tumonbayeva, the first secretary of the Pervomayskiy raykom in the capital of Kirghizia, Frunze, on issues concerning the selection, placement, and education of cadres in the rayon. The raykom and primary party organizations are striving to bring work with cadres up to the level that meets the demand of the day. For instance, at the Fiftieth-Anniversary-of-the-Kirghiz-SSR Instrument Plant, 25 women have been elevated to leadership positions in shops and departments just during the current 5-year period. Valuable experience has also been gained in sending leading young people off to study in the higher educational institutions of the center of the country. But Tumonbayeva also names 12 leaders of enterprises or organizations who have failed to live up to the expected standards and who were therefore removed from their positions or given party penalties. For instance, the director of Kirgizgiprozem [Kirghizia State Planning Institute for Land Management], K. Niyazbekov, was removed from the party ranks and from his position because he violated the principles of working with cadres and leading the kollektiv. The director of the republic Computer Center of the KiSSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, V. Sobikov, was sacked for financial mismanagement and for using his position for personal gain. The general director of the Emgek [Labor] Association for Home-Workers, K. Ajybekov, was removed for abusing his position, for using a style alien to the present time, and for a coarse attitude toward his subordinates.

COUNTERPROPAGANDA SYSTEM ESTABLISHED IN KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 6, June 1984, carries on pages 19-27 a 3,800-word article by Medetkan Sherimkulov, the chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the CPKi Central Committee, on the current ideological and mass political work of the party in Kirghizia, particularly in light of the tasks defined at the June 1983 and April 1984 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. Sherimkulov examines the political and economic study systems in the republic and points out what they are expected to accomplish. At the present time when the ideological struggle between the contradictory social-political systems has sharply intensified, one of the important directions for ideological work is counterpropaganda.

This not to be confused with foreign policy propaganda, since the basic point of the former is the work of exposing bourgeois fabrications and defamations of the socialist system. In accord with the resolutions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee plenum, a unified system for carrying out counter-propagandistic work has been established in the party organizations of the republic. To make the system effective, it is necessary to resolve the matter of preparing qualified counterpropagandist cadres, organize a thorough explanation of domestic and foreign policy issues for the working people, and expose bourgeois propaganda convincingly. Also after the June 1983 plenum, the republic's party committees reexamined the composition of the political speakers' group and strengthened it by means of well-prepared cadres. At the present time there are more than 3,400 leaders and political figures in the political speakers' group. In addition, in accordance with a resolution of the CPKi Central Committee, the chairmen of all the ministries and state committees in the republic in April of this year gave informative accounts of the results of their sector's activities during 1983 and the first quarter of the current year before city and oblast workers' kollektivs.

Economics

IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURAL LABOR NEEDED IN KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 1 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by T. Mulkubatov, the chairman of the republic trade union committee for agricultural workers and a candidate of the economic sciences, on measures being taken and those that need to be taken to improve the working methods of the kollektiv in the agroindustrial complex in the light of the severe criticism leveled at the committee at a meeting last year of the party and economic aktiv of Kirghizia. Special staffs have been set up to strengthen labor discipline, agreements have been rewritten or negotiated for the first time, and the collective contract system has been promoted. Now 44 percent of the kolkhoz farmers and sovkhoz workers have switched to the new contract system, a growth of 32 percent since 1982. By the end of the current 5-year period, more than 70 percent of the employees of the agroindustrial complex will have gone over to the full collective contract method. Mulkubatov cites some statistics to demonstrate improvements in labor discipline, such as a 20 percent drop in turnover last year in all but the fruit and vegetable and procurement ministries. But there are still problems in organizing the labor of this sector; for instance, the progressive method of paying salaries associated with the collective contract system is not being introduced as required in some places. More than 18 million rubles have been allocated for material incentives on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. But the rewarding of the working people is conducted in a nonuniform manner. The average bonus in the republic as a whole is 50 rubles, but in Osh and Issyk-Kul Oblasts it is 43-48 rubles, while on the farms of Talas Oblast and the Chu Valley it is 87-92 rubles. Mulkubatov urges that order be introduced into the bonus-incentive program and with regard to labor disputes, that administrative and soviet organs work more closely with comrades' courts. In rural trade union organizations, measures for those who violate discipline like withholding bonuses,

decreasing or postponing vacations, and denying leaves for sanatoriums or excursions are still resorted to infrequently.

PROBLEMS IN FINANCING KIRGHIZ RURAL CONSTRUCTION EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 2 June 1984 carries a 1,200-word article by S. Boronbayev, the head of the Kirghiz republic office of the State Bank, on problems in rural construction. During the current 5-year period, nearly 2 billion rubles are being spent to develop agriculture in the republic, but some ministries and departments financed by the State Bank are still not carrying out work in rural construction adequately. Boronbayev cites various figures on failures to attain capital investment goals and maintains that investigations of the drafts of capital construction plans for 1984 show that these shortcomings are continuing. Instances of inflating the cost of the work accomplished and cases of unplanned construction have still not been eliminated. Contractors and clients have paid 151,000 rubles in fines for such offenses. Inflating the cost of the scale of work done happens basically through the fault of the contracting organizations. Those who allow deliberate abuses must be held accountable, and in 1983, 98 cases were brought before the prosecutor's and people's control organs by the republic State Bank establishments. A considerable portion of the capital expenditures on kolkhozes is realized on the basis of long-term State Bank credits, which in the last 3 years amounted to 104.9 million rubles. However, kolkhozes have not been able to use these credits effectively. Another problem occurs in the agroindustrial associations. Rayon associations, as their financial sources become inadequate, do not take measures to find internal reserves, but regrettably appeal for additional long-term credits.

ANTIMONY COMBINE IN KIRGHIZIA INCORPORATING NEW TECHNOLOGY

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 20 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by A. A. Rozlovskiy, the deputy chief engineer at the M. V. Frunze Antimony Combine in Kadamjay and a prize-winning inventor, and O. Jajanov, a journalist, on the new techniques being introduced at the combine as a result of suggestions by research institutes. Solid experience has been accumulated in utilizing the achievements of science and technology at this combine, which produces the purest non-ferrous metal in the world. Investigations by Leningrad's Gipronikal' and institutes in Novosibirsk and Tashkent led to the entire reconstruction of the enterprise in the 1970's. Furnaces of low productivity in the metallurgy section, for instance, were replaced by high-quality antimony ore-smelting furnaces. The authors mention other new techniques introduced as the result of the suggestions of scientists from Sredazniprosvetmet [Central Asian Scientific Research Nonferrous Metallurgy Planning Institute], the KiSSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry, and its Institute on the Physics and Mechanics of Seam Ore Mining. Thus in the last 10 years the scale of antimony production has doubled. In addition, the Oncology and Radiology Institute and the Epidemiology and Hygiene Institute in Frunze have helped out in the strengthening of the health of the combine's workers. In the ore-enrichment mill, high-grade concentrates have begun to be

obtained for the sulfur industry. But not all problems and difficulties have been resolved. The employees of Sredazni protsvetmet Institute have for several years now not been able to solve the problems of improving the purification of antimony mixture and of recycling the water used in the mines. The employees of the Inorganic and Physical Chemistry Institute have not acted upon the request of the combine to process raw metal and arsenic. Raising the ore content of the concentrates, protecting the environment, and producing output without waste are the issues of the day that scientists and miner-metallurgists must pay attention to.

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION IN KIRGHIZIA NEEDS IMPROVEMENT

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 26 and 27 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 2,200-word article by special correspondents T. Nasirdinov and A. Beyshenaliyev, on the problems facing the Chu Production Agro-Industrial Association, abbreviated ChPAO or ChAPO. The association consists of 29 farms specialized for vegetable growing and livestock raising in the Chu Valley and Naryn Oblast. While the net profit obtained by ChAPO increased from 4.5 million rubles in 1981 to 10.6 million in 1983, there are still numerous opportunities not being utilized, the main reason being that the association does not live up to its name. In the first part of the article, the authors concentrate on one sovkhos in the association and the problems it is experiencing in the adjustment to the new system. In the second part the authors present the problems of ChAPO on a wider scale. From the proceedings of sessions over the last 2 years on various sovkhoses it is possible to read about "sharp reprimands," "reprimands," "stern warnings," and "warnings," but the real issue is that of neglecting a deep investigation and wide dissemination of the advanced experience obtained on Soviet farms. Last year through the help of the employees of the Center for the Scientific Organization of Labor and Production Management (NOT), a new method of managing quality and labor was introduced, and the NOT workers claim some progress. But the good beginning made by the NOT workers has not given many results in some places, and in other places people wonder about the advantages of the new system. The indisputable indifference of the ChAPOists to the new undertaking and its results is fostering an unscientific attitude. In addition, the fact that the appropriate rayon party and Soviet organs do not have close ties with the rayon agro-industrial associations has led to a lowering of the prestige of ChAPO. Its general director even recommends that it be divided into three parts in order to improve the administration. In any case, it is necessary not to leave the work of the association in limbo but to resolve the outstanding issues as soon as possible in accord with the party and government demands.

Social and Cultural Affairs

VISIT TO KIRGHIZ IN TAJIKISTAN RECOUNTED

[Editorial Report] Frunze ALA TOO in Kirghiz No 4, April 1984, carries on pages 118-135 an 8,400-word article by Mirzokhalim Karimov on a visit he made to Dzhirgatal'skiy Rayon, or "Jerge-Tal" in Kirghiz, in Tajikistan, where ethnic Kirghiz constitute the majority of the population, to be

precise, 18,000 out of a total of more than 30,000 people, as compared to 7,000 Tajiks. Karimov sketches a brief history of the struggle with the Basmachis in the rayon during the early years of Soviet power, a struggle ending with the capture of Azam Khodiyev in 1932. He describes some aspects of the current economic activity of the inhabitants of Jerge-Tal, an area noted for producing 26 percent of the potatoes harvested in the republic. Scholars from the Kirghizia Academy of Sciences have led folklore expeditions in the area and have collected folk songs, poems, and sayings. But the author of the article feels it would make a greater contribution if scholars would investigate the customs and traditions of the Jerge-Tal Kirghiz. He devotes a section of his article to his impressions of their customs, which he thinks have developed in their distinctive way as a result of the influence of the neighboring Tajiks. Much social activity in the villages revolves around the chaykhanas, teahouses, which were built and furnished by the people themselves. Karimov also mentions that Kirghiz children study in their own language according to the KiSSR Ministry of Education curriculum and that some students go to Kirghizia for a higher education. The article includes poems collected from the Jerge-Tal Kirghiz.

TWO SENTENCED TO DEATH IN KIRGHIZIA FOR ECONOMIC CRIMES

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 29 June 1984 carries on page 4 a 2,300-word article by special correspondent Japar Saatov summarizing the results of an investigation into a conspiracy to bilk the state out of large sums of money at the meat combine in Tokmak city. Among those assisting in the investigation of the crime were S. A. Sukhobrus, a justice adviser and an investigator for extraordinary matters within the Ukrainian SSR Prosecutor's Office, and V. I. Kharin, a senior investigator with the Khabarovskiy Kray Prosecutor's Office, as well as officials from Kirghizia. The fact that the presiding justice, KiSSR Supreme Court member N. A. Ibragimova, took not several minutes to read the court decision as is usual but several hours indicates how extremely complex this crime was. Saatov lists 10 people involved [all of whom have Kirghiz or other indigenous Central Asian names]. One of these people would go to one of nearly 30 meat-producing farms in Kirghizia or Kazakhstan, find a "trustworthy" fellow, and make arrangements to falsify documents and share in the "take." In the course of their activities the Tokmak meat combine sustained a loss of nearly a million rubles, and some 807,000 rubles found their way into the pockets of the criminals. But even this was not the whole story; if Anzor Bostanov, the ringleader of the group and the head of the meat receiving point, and Duyshon Nogobayev were to pay their full debt, it would amount to 602,150 and 530,673 rubles, respectively. Saatov provides some details on the lives of some of the criminals and explores how they could get away with their scheme. But why weren't they exposed earlier? Seasoned investigators from the KiSSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry for some reason demonstrated "inexperience" and "flaws" in their inspections. After several investigations by republic organizations several responsible comrades from among the meat and dairy ministry, the Tokmak meat combine, and the former leaders of some farms were given principled evaluations by the CPKi Central Committee and local party committees and were removed from their positions. Saatov then lists the sentences given to each of the 10 criminals named in the

article--death sentences for A. Bostanov and D. Nogobayev and prison terms from 15 to 6 years for the rest.

BILINGUALISM OF CHINGIZ AYTMATOV HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Frunze ALA TOO in Kirghiz No 4, April 1984, carries on pages 140-144 a 2,700-word article by Munavvar Dadajanova, a critic and literary scholar, on the increasingly prominent phenomenon of a writer who creates in two languages and in particular on one of the most famous such authors, the Kirghiz Chingiz Aytmatov. But this is not just a recent development; such outstanding classic writers as Lutfi, Navoi, and Babur wrote in both Persian and Uzbek, and the Soviet writer Sadriddin Ayni also wrote in two languages. However, when some specialists of culture discuss the bilingualism of authors, they regard it as a sign of the loss of ethnic characteristics in literature. According to some Sovietologists, non-Russian writers who chose the Russian language as a medium sense a poverty in their native language and thus switch to Russian. Ideological enemies, when pondering bilingualism, speak of the weakening of the national consciousness, the mixing of cultures, and the loss of their independence. Dadajanova rejects this interpretation of the phenomenon, citing Aytmatov as an illustration of the incorrectness of this viewpoint. Writing in Kirghiz, Aytmatov accommodates the Kirghiz reader, but when translating his own work into Russian, he does not do so mechanically. He keeps in mind the "horizons" that a Russian reader expects. Sometimes significant differences can be observed between the two texts, something which is natural. The literary and aesthetic perceptions of a reader brought up in the traditions of Russian prose are significantly different from those of a Kirghiz reader. Aytmatov understands this well, and for a long time he did not dare translate his own works into Russian. Dadajanova demonstrates the differences between the Kirghiz and Russian versions of the tale entitled "Along the Milky Way," or more literally "Along the Strawman's Way," in Kirghiz but called "Maternal Field" in Russian. On every page in the Kirghiz version elements connected with everyday life abound; in it the sharpness of stylistic changes, contrastive comparisons, and dramatic effect play an important role, while in the Russian translation, monologue, a uniformity of intonation, and a single psychological melody bear the fundamental burden. Dadajanova cites several excerpts from the two versions to illustrate her point. She contends that Aytmatov's creative discoveries cannot be seen as equal in the two languages he has written in. Aytmatov's prose in Kirghiz is rich in color and bold in drama, while his Russian version is more lyrical and profound.

LAVISH WEDDING FEAST IN KIRGHIZIA DECRIED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 26 June 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by I. Toktogulov, a special correspondent for the newspaper in Talas Oblast, about an extravagant wedding feast, or "toy," that took place on a sovkhos in Kirovskiy Rayon. The sovkhos director was away at a resort during the toy, but when he returned, he heard everyone talking about how Tokon Subankulov's toy was the real way to celebrate a wedding. Guests came from Talas and from Dzhambul in

Kazakhstan, and the dining table overflowed with food and drink. Nearly a thousand rubles was set up as a prize for the kokboru competition. It is difficult to determine precisely how many head of livestock went as gifts, but the expenses for the toy itself ran to several thousand rubles. The author of this article also criticizes irregularities in the accounting procedures for private vs. public livestock on the sovkhos. These irregularities have had their consequences: the sovkhos is short by 122 tons of meat and 29 tons of wool in sales to the state for the 3-year plan period. Toktogulov also wonders how much of the sovkhos's fodder has been wasted on the livestock involved in such toys.

CHINGIZ AYTMATOV INFLUENCING TURKIC CULTURE

[Editorial Report] Frunze ALA TOO in Kirghiz No 6, June 1984, carries on pages 138-144 a 5,000-word article by Abdyldajan Akmataliyev, a candidate of the philological sciences, on the influence of well-known Kirghiz writer Chingiz Aytmatov on the culture of other Turkic-speaking peoples in the USSR. In recent times, great attention has been paid to resolving issues concerning the mutual connection and enrichment of the literatures of ethnically related peoples whose fate and history have since time immemorial been intertwined. For instance, the journal SOVETSKAYA TYURKOLOGIYA has not been limited to just linguistic matters, but has also addressed itself a great deal to the formation and development of Turkic literary studies, a branch of Soviet literary studies. Just as Lenin stressed that the close cultural ties of the Russian and Ukrainian peoples were due to a great closeness in language and history, Akmataliyev would like to accept this notion of his as a methodological guide in the investigation of the connections between the literatures of the kindred Turkic-speaking peoples. He takes as a concrete case the influence of Aytmatov's work upon the culture of other Turkic peoples. From his very first works, Aytmatov has held the position of a master not only in Turkic literature but also in Soviet multinational and world literature. His works have long since been translated into Uzbek, Tatar, Altay, Khakass, Turkmen, and Karakalpak and have been reprinted several times for these readers. The fact that Aytmatov's works are quickly translated into the languages of the Turkic-speaking peoples itself indicates the respect for the writer, the power of his work, and likewise the friendship among these peoples. Akmataliyev then examines how some works of Aytmatov's have been adapted for the stage or for film among the Turkic peoples. His work has also inspired other literary creativity such as "An Ice-Cold Drop" by the Karakalpak writer Tulepbergen Kaipbergenov, which deals with the issue of whether the son should be blamed for the sins of the father, in this case, a man who betrayed his homeland by fleeing to the Nazis during World War II. The son in this tale, like the child of Aytmatov's "The White Ship," is a member of the new society brought up in the communist spirit, one who wages an uncompromising struggle against the old point of view.

International

SPEECHES FROM JOURNALISTS CONFERENCE IN KIRGHIZIA PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 13 June 1984 carries on pages 2-3 a 2,500-word article by T. Karakeyev, the head of the historical materialism sector of the KiSSR Academy of Sciences Philosophy and Law Institute and a doctor of the philosophical sciences, and M. Jumagulov, a senior researcher at the same institute and a philosopher, reviewing the book "The Press in the Struggle for Peace and Social Progress" published by Kyrgyzstan Publishers in 1983. The book contains speeches made at an international conference of journalists held in Frunze on 22-25 September 1982 and attended by nearly 40 representatives from Europe, America, Asia, and Africa. Beginning with the speeches made by the chairman of the USSR Journalists Union, V. G. Afanas'yev, and by Kirghiz party chief Usubaliyev, the collection consists of two parts. In the first part the role of the mass media in resolving the tasks involved in economic, social, and cultural construction and resolving the nationality issue is emphasized. The authors list 14 people who contributed to this section, including representatives from Syria, Guinea, Cuba, and India. They discuss the role of the press in Kirghizia, noting that while 20 years ago there were 440 copies of newspapers and journals per thousand people, at present that index is 1,050 copies. In the second part of the collection, the social role of the national periodical press in the struggle for peace and disarmament and against capitalism is demonstrated. Among the 19 people listed as contributing to this section are representatives from Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Peru, Ghana, Nigeria, Mexico, and Cyprus. U.S. actions against the Palestinians and various countries including Poland and Afghanistan came under attack in the speeches of this section, as did the fabrications about "nationalistic oppression" and "Russification" in the Soviet Union bandied about by Radio Liberty, the Voice of America, Deutsche Welle, and the BBC.

HUNGARIAN CREATIVE YOUTH VISIT OSH IN KIRGHIZIA

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz on 14 June 1984 carries on page 4 four articles devoted to a seminar of Soviet-Hungarian creative young people recently convened in the city of Osh and centered at the Kirghiz drama theater there. In a 700-word article, the head of the Hungarian delegation, Marta Vayda, the chief of the socialist countries section of the Hungarian Artists Union, describes Hungarian interest in Kirghiz drama and art, especially in the work of Chingiz Aytmatov, Mar Bayjiyev, and Bolot Mingjylkiyev. She discusses a problem common to young creative people, the inability to get their plays staged. She also mentions the successful Hungarian staging of a story by Aytmatov, "The White Ship," an effort that received assistance from the chief producer at the Osh Kirghiz drama theater, Iskender Ryskulov, who was on a creative assignment in Hungary last year. In a 1,300-word article, special correspondent K. Belevskiy sketches various features of the seminar, which coincided with the Friendship Week of Hungarian-Soviet Young People in Budapest. The seminar was opened by the KiSSR Minister of Culture J. N. Nusupova, who discussed the life of Kirghiz artistic young people. The correspondent cites remarks

by some of the Hungarian participants on the plays that were performed by Kirghiz actors.

KIRGHIZ HISTORIAN REFUTES ANTI-SOVIET DISTORTIONS

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 27 June 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by J. Baktygulov, a professor of history and the head of the Kirghiz SSR History Department at Kirghiz State University, reviewing the book "On the Battlefield of Ideological Struggle" by Z. Eraliyev, which was published by Kyrgyzstan Publishers in 1983. In Baktygulov's opinion, the main characteristic of this work is that the author examines the issues he investigates in an integrated fashion and exposes the lies and distortions of anticommunist propaganda on the basis of the example of the triumph of the Leninist nationality policy in Soviet Kirghizia. He also emphasizes that this is one of the very first works on this issue in the Kirghiz language. Baktygulov characterizes in general terms the approach that the author of the book takes in attempting to refute the allegations of bourgeois "quasi-scholars."

The same newspaper on 12 June 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by A. Narynbayev, a doctor of the philosophical sciences and a professor, also on the ideological struggle with bourgeois ideologists. According to him, anticommunists and anti-Soviets are at the present time using the ideology of bourgeois nationalism as the basic weapon in the struggle against socialist internationalism. This type of nationalism supports ethnic exclusiveness and isolation, the superiority of one nationality over another, as well as distrust and animosity among nationalities. He points out that the peoples of Central Asia are a special concern of bourgeois ideologists, since the economically and culturally backward peoples of Asia and Africa are focusing their main attention on the successes of the Soviet Central Asian republics. Narynbayev denies that the movement of the Russians from the central regions of the country to the outlying republics is an attempt to "Russify" the non-Russian peoples, as bourgeois ideologists contend. He cites statistics on the progress Kirghizia has made during the Soviet period, quotes from the USSR Constitution, and lists data on language usage in schools, in publications, and on the radio in order to disprove the claims of Western anti-Soviets. As statistics from the 1959 and 1979 census results show, it is not just the Russians who have increased in number in the Central Asian republics, but the citizens of all nationalities as well.

Political Affairs

PEOPLES' UNIVERSITY ATHEISM PROGRAM DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 5 June 1984 carries on page 4 a 250-word article by O. Durdyev, a lecturer-methodologist at the republic House of Scientific Atheism, on the Peoples' University program "Forms and Methods of Conducting Atheist Work in the School" in which "35 Ashkhabad City school teachers participated, and completed the 2-year program." Stressing the importance of using films in teaching atheism, it is noted that "the opening of a film lectureship at the republic House of Education Workers in March of this year has made it possible to increase the number of auditors. The film lecture series has been given twice, and upper-class students from Ashkhabad City schools have taken part in it."

ASHKHABAD OBLAST ATHEISM CAMPAIGN DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 8 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 950-word article by A. Ishanov, instructor at the Turkmen CP Ashkhabad obkom, on the effectiveness of the atheism campaign over the last several years. At frequent meetings, "all of those speaking passed a harsh judgment on some countrymen who avoided socially useful work and on pseudo-mullahs engaged in cheating believers. Speeches by former mullahs Kh. Khojagulyev, A. Nurygdyev, B. Begov and P. Batyrov in front of their countrymen in which they described how they had turned away from cheating people are only one of the results of atheistic work." It is added that "in the last 2 years articles exposing the basic meaning of religion, identifying the so-called 'holy' ishams and describing what they do have been printed in oblast, city and rayon newspapers. But along with this, one has to say that there are still shortcomings in giving workers an atheistic education. In some party committees planned, consequential atheistic propaganda is only episodically timed to religious holidays. In some places, not enough attention is given to new feasts and traditions."

'INCORRECT IDEAS' IN POETRY ASSAILED IN EDITORIAL

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 23 June 1984 carries on page 1 an 1,100-word lead editorial on poetry in which it is noted that "sometimes incorrect ideas appear in works written on civic feeling, social activity and similar things." It is added that "one must say that in

contemporary Turkmen Soviet poetry there are works which run counter to the tastes of the readers, are poorly thought out and do not meet the demanding requirements. In examining the poetry of recent years, works running counter to taste are most often found in the work of youths. In such poetry there are unnecessary elements such as groundless complaints about life, moaning about lost love and, in describing life's events, employing preponderantly dark colors. The existence of such shortcomings is a result of the weak relationship between creative youth and life and a lack of concern for life's truths." Such negative elements also appear in the works of more established poets. It is concluded that "this is an impermissible event." The complaint is also made that ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT rarely prints articles and reviews concerned with modern problems in poetry.

Economics

FODDER SUPPLIES HURT BY POOR PREPARATIONS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 1 June 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the importance of building up substantial fodder stores. It is noted that "as a result of not applying effective agrotechnical measures on time against phytonomous diseases on enterprises in Tejen and Garabekevil Rayons, the first growth of lucerne was lost. Although grasses in affected areas should be quickly watered and mowed, not enough attention was given to this measure on time. The fact that enterprise leaderships and primary party organizations did not make this work a daily concern resulted in a general loss of some 20-25 percent of the crop. On top of all this, the repair of planting machinery was also delayed." Regions affected are in Chardzhou, Tashauz and Ashkhabad Oblasts.

RAILROAD TRANSPORT STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 6 June 1984 carries on page 1 an 1,100-word lead editorial on the emphasis being given to railroad transport. "The degree of utilization in three sectors is lower than planned and the productivity quota for diesel locomotives and railroad cars is not being met." It is added that many freight cars stand empty for a long time. Also, "the preservation of freight is insufficiently guaranteed; thus, the technical-economic data is unsatisfactory." It is also noted that "there are also situations when railroad freight is returned. This has become a severe problem. In 1983 alone more than 7,000 carloads of freight were returned without being delivered by railroad sectors. Primarily at fault in this are the Ministries of Trade, Procurement and the Meat and Dairy Industry.

DIESEL FUEL WASTE AT CHEMICAL ASSOCIATION FOUND

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 7 June 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,250-word report by the TSSR Peoples' Control Committee on uneconomical fuel practices at workshops of the Turkmensel'khozkhimiya association. It was found that "at organizations where the investigation was conducted, the preservation of petroleum products does not meet state standards. The way has been opened to mixing A-72 and A-76 gasoline, putting

fuel into vehicles with substandard tanks; as a result, more petroleum products are lost. The loss of gasoline at the Tashauz inter-rayon association is equal to 4.6 tons a year. Last year at the Krasnovodsk organization 4.2 tons of diesel fuel was not used as it was supposed to have been." Numerous other examples are cited, and a number of officials have been officially reprimanded.

KARAKUM CANAL SIGNIFICANCE FOR KRASNOVODSK EXPLAINED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 22 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by T. Babajanov, secretary of the Krasnovodsk Obkom, on the significance of the Karakum Canal's reaching Krasnovodsk Oblast. It is noted that in the past, "despite the extremely rich soil and underground wealth, the lack of water had significantly lowered the development of certain branches of industry and agriculture." It is pointed out that "there had been no possibility to broaden kolkhoz and sovkhoz development. Due to the lack of agricultural products produced by us, meat, vegetables and fruit were brought in from neighboring oblasts and republics. The arrival of Amu Darya water in our oblast has opened up vast possibilities for the oblast's economic growth." Cities are also to receive Karakum water. "As a result of the daily paternal daily concern of our party and government, construction of a water pipeline costing 84 million rubles between Gazanjyk, Nebitdag and Krasnovodsk has begun." Noting that the pipeline reached Nebitdag last year, it is added that "canal water will reach Krasnovodsk City, the oblast center, at the beginning of the third quarter of this year. Then, one branch of the pipeline will be extended to Cheleken City."

KRASNOVODSK BASIC CONSTRUCTION PACE SLOW

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 26 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 750-word article by S. Guljanov on the slow pace of construction in Krasnovodsk Oblast. It is noted that "the pace of basic construction in the oblast is quite slow. Most of the buildings are turned over for use with delays." "From the beginning of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan alone the cost of construction and installation has passed 20 million rubles. During this time 26,000 square meters of residential housing less than planned have been built." It is emphasized that "local party and soviet organs must pay more attention to this important question."

SUBSTANDARD PRODUCTS STILL A PROBLEM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 26 June 1984 carries on page 1 an 1,100-word lead editorial stressing the importance of producing high quality goods. It is pointed out that "whereas 5 or 6 years ago only 1 out of 20 factories in our republic produced high quality goods, now it is 1 out of 5." However, "the percentage of substandard products remains high. More than half the products examined at plants of the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Ministry of Trade, Goskomsel'khoztekhnika and the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade were substandard.

This year economic sanctions were placed on 30 plants in our republic by the Turkmen SSR Gosstandart organs, and a number of their products were banned. Among these plants are the Ashkhabad Cotton Fabric Group, the Chardzhou Baked Products Group, the Tashauz Tomato Canning Factory and others." The primary cause of this is attributed to poor technology and outmoded equipment.

IMPORTANCE OF SUPPORT ENTERPRISES STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 27 June 1984 carries on page 1 an 1,100-word lead editorial on the importance of support enterprises in industrial concerns. It is pointed out that "most industry, construction and transport shops have support enterprises. The majority of them guarantee agricultural products to their workers." A number of industries, however, have not established support enterprises or, where such enterprises exist, manage them poorly. "These enterprises show little concern for strengthening their material-technical base. Appropriate conditions for the workers to use their free time productively have not been established. If the enterprise's work is well organized, it would not only meet its own needs but would also be able to send hundreds of tons of meat products to the state."

RATIONAL USE OF WATER RESOURCES URGED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 29 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by A. Khojamyradov, Turkmen SSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, on the need to use water resources rationally. "In certain rayons the accounting for irrigated land is unsatisfactorily organized, and leaders of enterprise, rayon agriculture and water management organs are not precisely certain about the situation of the crops, times to water or the status of land reclamation." Noting the lack of coordination between relevant administrations in this regard, it is added that "as a result, water is incorrectly divided between enterprises and brigades, and situations like rerouting 'unneeded' water from one area to another and overwatering the crops emerge."

Social and Cultural Affairs

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS' APATHY IN GYZYLETREK DECRIED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 8 June 1984 carries on page 1 a 450-word article by S. Bayramtaganov on a regular meeting of the council of the Gyzyletrek Rayon Peoples' Education Department which discussed questions concerning secondary schools. "Despite existing successes, certain shortcomings in providing leadership of educational work and establishing internal controls in the schools are still continuing. Not enough attention is given to complying with the law of general secondary education. For example, it suffices to mention one fact. The way has been opened for students to leave the No 6 school without reason. Without regard for this, school leaders are unconcerned with what kind of work they are doing." It is added that no attention is given to writing or speaking skills, and textbooks for Turkmen, physics and mathematics have not been proposed by school

officials. Official complaints have been filed against the entire school leadership.

INDIVIDUAL WORK WITH MUSLIMS SUGGESTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 13 June 1984 carries on pages 2 and 3 a 2,000-word article by T. Atayev, senior scientific worker in the Scientific Atheism Sector of the Philosophy and Law Department of the TSSR Academy of Sciences, on the effectiveness of working individually with Muslim believers in order to give them an atheistic outlook. He notes that "there are three methods of conducting atheistic work under scientific atheism: these are the principles of mass work, working with groups not exceeding 5-10 people and individual work." Stressing that all three methods are in use, it is added that "a great deal of attention is not being given to working individually with religious believers." Different gradations of religious belief must be studied by atheists; "for example, there are those among them who believe in visiting the 'holy' places, but do not believe in the prayers, or 'readings,' of the mullahs." An example is given of a couple in Koneurgench Rayon who visited "holy" places for 7-8 years in hopes of overcoming the wife's inability to conceive. After working with an atheist, they went to a medical clinic and had a son a year later. Similar examples are given with regard to people visiting the shrines of Azbar Baba, Ybrayym Medkhem, Ashyk Atdyng and Bilal Baba. It is added that groups of atheists are now visiting shrines throughout Tashauz Oblast and are working with pilgrims on the spot.

PROPAGANDISTS TO GIVE MORE ATTENTION TO LECTURES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 14 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by O. Annamukhammedov, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Turkmen SSR 'Znaniye' Society, on the importance and goals of lecture propaganda. "The Turkmen 'Znaniye' Society views the lecture auditoriums as one of the important means of strengthening the mutual relationship between workers collectives and lecture propaganda." It is added that "this question receives much attention at our republic's Znaniye Society because not enough scholars, VUZ teachers and economic specialists are drawn into lecture work. Of the 26,000 members of the society only 5.5 percent of the lecturers have academic degrees and more than half of the scientific workers and VUZ teachers do not take part in lecturing."

CENTRAL ASIAN, AZERI FILM DUBBERS MEET IN ASHKHABAD

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen on 15 June 1984 carries on page 4 a 300-word note by Gurbanmukhammet Rejebov stating that "dubbers from film studios of the Central Asian republics and Azerbaijan held a 3-day conference in Ashkhabad and exchanged ideas on duties in dubbing films into national languages, problems in this regard and ways to develop dubbing techniques even further."

POETRY ANTHOLOGY ATTACKED FOR RELIGIOUS CONTENT

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 21 June 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article by K. Atayev, docent in the Turkmen Literature Department at the M. Gor'kiy Turkmen State University, attacking an unnamed anthology of Magtymguly's classical poetry for including a number of poems which are religious in content. "In Magtymguly's poetry religious concepts, tales, observations about people or places considered to be holy are put forth. But these are included in the anthology without any analysis and without taking into account whether they are comprehensible or incomprehensible or useful or useless to youth. One does not find one or two of these; there are close to 60 such examples."

BETTER RECRUITMENT OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS URGED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 22 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by N. L. Ayrapetov and Sh. Abdyllayeva, officials in the State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education, on improving the work of vocational schools based on reports given at the meeting of the College of the State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education. The major report was given by N. Bayramsakhedov, chairman of the committee. "He stressed that major and important duties stand before workers in the vocational-technical school system. Acceptance of youths into republic vocational-technical schools increased 8.5 percent over last year. Graduating specialists increased by 3.5 percent. In recent years recruitment of students has turned into a major problem. In this regard oblast administrations and schools are not doing enough work for vocational-technical education. As a result, the plan in Mary Oblast to attract students to the schools fell short by 454 people."

ATHEISM IN ASHKHABAD SCHOOLS HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 24 June 1984 carries on page 3 a 400-word article by A. Akmammedov, head of the methodology office of the Ashkhabad Rayon Peoples' Education Department, on conducting atheistic education in the schools. It is noted that "much work is being done in implementing the decree of the CPSU CC 'On further improving ideological and political education work.'" Emphasizing that teachers "scientifically expose religious fabrications," it is added that "in all rayon schools atheist circles are working. There are also atheist corners. Experienced teachers lead the atheist circles. Atheistic evenings and discussions are organized for upper class students. At such evenings scientific workers speak to the students about 'The Emergence of Religious Beliefs,' 'Islam and Its Reactionary Content' and 'Atheism and Religion.'"

International

AFGHANI TURKMEN POET FEATURED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen on 29 June 1984 carries on page 5 a poem dedicated to the Turkmen classical poet Magtymguly. It is noted by the editor that "we have printed verses by some Turkmen poets living in Afghanistan before. In this issue of our newspaper we include a poem dedicated to Magtymguly Pyraghy written by Abdul Kerim Aydyng Yazy oghlu."

Political Affairs

ARROGANCE AMONG LEADERS CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 12 June 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial titled "The Leader's Authority." The editorial points out that a leader's authority stems not only from his position but also from his qualities of ethical purity, loyalty to family, collective, and social duties, personal example, and approach to work. However, no one can respect a leader who is sluggish on the job, places his own above common interests, and is arrogant and inconsiderate toward people. Collectives with such leaders simply do not meet their plans and obligations. In the past 4 years oblast party committees have removed from their positions several leaders who have been unable to rise to their tasks. Unfortunately, some oblast, city, and rayon partkoms do not work with leaders removed from positions in order to help them understand their errors and correct them. Some of these people removed from positions due to their failure to get the job done have begun to get the idea that "falling from the horse doesn't mean falling from the saddle." Some demand comparable positions or seek to continue receiving their former pay. Obviously such cadres could not regain the esteem of the party and the people were then assigned to new leadership positions. The editorial concludes that leaders must be authoritative, businesslike, decisive, considerate to people, and able to ensure that labor collectives carry out their tasks.

PARTY ORGANIZATIONS RAPPED FOR PERMITTING ARROGANCE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 23 June 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial titled "The Collective Will of the Masses." The editorial notes that responsible leaders and communists in some party organizations are forgetting that the guarantee of success is to meet with workers on a daily basis, treat them fairly, and increase their cohesiveness and initiative. In such party organizations there are unhealthy phenomena such as arrogance, conceit, and swaggering about with false authority gained through unacceptable practices like eyewash. This is particularly true of party organizations in Kashkadarya and Bukhara Oblasts and in Gzhduvan and Shakhrisabz Rayons. A number of communists and officials in these areas abuse their positions and permit behavior that is contrary to the interests of the state and the people. Because of them the role of lower party, trade union, komsomol, and public organizations has declined, with the

result that storming, superficiality, and excessive bustling about have taken the place of a creative attitude, cohesiveness, and firm discipline in labor collectives. These party organizations are not paying sufficient attention to strengthening communist conviction, increasing activism in production and social life, and stimulating creative initiatives. The CPSU Rules clearly state that party organizations have the important task of politically educating people and unifying them in the struggle toward a single goal. This requires that party leaders and activists meet with people frequently, take into consideration their opinions and suggestions, and deal with them in an atmosphere of mutual demandingness, principles behavior, comradeship, and good will.

PROCURATOR REMOVED FOR ARROGANCE, ABUSE OF OFFICE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 17 June 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,700-word feuilleton by Rafiq Tursunov titled "The Disease of Arrogance." Tursunov recounts actions taken by Rishtan Rayon Procurator Ungur Haydarov that reflect his arrogance and flagrant disregard of the dignity of his office. In 1980 a new building for the procurator offices was completed. Seeking luxurious furnishings for his own office Haydarov turned to the rayispolkom, whose leaders replied that allocation of funds for office furnishings is against the law. Haydarov responded that since he was the law there was no reason to fear the law. Rayispolkom leaders agreed to allocate 4,500 rubles for the repair of Haydarov's garage, a sum that could be diverted to the Kuybishev consumer coop union for the furnishings. This was arranged, and Haydarov sent his driver Rahmonjonov to the coop warehouse to get 50 meters of carpet (at 83 rubles per meter) and 1,592 rubles worth of furniture. Shortly thereafter, Haydarov obtained another 34 meters of carpet from the warehouse, but without the necessary documentation.

However, the control and revision department of the Fergana Oblast Consumer Coop Union noted that the Kuybishev warehouse was showing an increasing shortage of goods each year under director Shamsiddin Yunusov. When officials talked to Yunusov they learned about Haydarov's actions, and forced him to return the 34 meters of carpet to the warehouse. Haydarov vowed to get revenge on the two comptrollers Orman Yusupov and Rahmonali Umarov who had disgraced him. At that time there was an ongoing investigation of workers who had stolen state funds from Sukh Hospital. Haydarov arranged that Yusupov and Umarov were charged with negligence toward their duties in this case, and personally took part in their trial. Haydarov demanded that they be tried under Article 151 of the UzSSR Criminal Code. If convicted the two could have been sentenced to 2 years in prison or 1 year of moral corrections labor, or at minimum removed from their positions. However, Haydarov's scheme didn't work. The Fergana Oblast Court reviewed these proceedings and found that Yusupov and Umarov were innocent of the charges. Subsequently, the UzSSR Supreme Court upheld the oblast court's decision. A few months later Yusupov filed a complaint with appropriate organs concerning Haydarov's abuse of his position. An investigation disclosed that Haydarov had been arrogant and contemptuous, and had stained the pure and noble name of state procurator. He was removed from his position and demoted, and received a firm reprimand from the Rishtan Raykom.

Tursunov is critical of the rayispolkom and trade organization leaders who yielded to Haydarov's demands. He particularly reproaches the raykom which took no action against Haydarov after learning of his conduct. The raykom became concerned after Yusupov wrote the Fergana Obkom on 18 January, but met to discuss the case and issue the reprimand only after Haydarov was removed and demoted on 11 May. Tursunov concludes by noting that Haydarov is appealing to the highest organs to rectify the wrongs committed against him, and expresses the hope that oblast party and soviet leaders will not only reject these appeals but take even further action against him.

LOCAL SOVIETS FAULTED FOR LACK OF INITIATIVE, DEMANDINGNESS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 5 June 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial titled "The Important Job of Soviets." The editorial points out that some local soviets in the republic are not exerting their influence over the solution of problems of social and cultural construction and the elevation of production. The basic cause of this is a lack of initiative and demandingness in the work of their executive committees. Various village soviets and their standing commissions aren't taking full advantage of their authority to improve medical, trade, and public services to the community. There are numerous local soviets which display inertia and lack of initiative in solving pressing problems and apathy toward workers' needs and demands. As an example, the assignment for construction of nurseries on republic collective farms has not been carried out for the last 3 years. Yet, village and even rayon soviets have not demanded that economic leaders carry out assignments for construction of preschool establishments. Leaders of some local soviets have been forgetting that they are responsible for improving the work of consumer enterprises, raising living standards, and resolving such important problems as placing young specialists in production and providing them with the proper living conditions. Presently, there are 69,000 deputies of village, settlement, and aul soviets and nearly 10,000 standing commissions in the republic. Thus, all the potential exists for local soviets to function properly. Party organizations and communist deputies must exert their leadership over the soviets and increase the initiative of their executive committees and deputies.

OBKOM BURO RESPONDS TO CRITICISM OF RAYKOM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 21 June 1984 carries on page 1 a 200-word item under the "Following Up SOVET OZBEKISTONI Materials" rubric titled "The Consequence of a Superficial Method." The item is the official response of the Namangan Obkom Buro to an article of the same title published in the 13 May 1984 issue of the newspaper. The obkom buro met to discuss the article which dealt with the Yangikurgan Raykom's interference in farm affairs. It concluded that the article's allegations were true and that the raykom's first secretary T. Abdullayev had permitted serious errors in economic leadership. The buro demanded that the raykom review the functions of party, soviet, and economic organs, and the methods of providing leadership over them. It also demanded a halt to such diseases as conducting endless investigations, formalism, and summoning to the raykom leaders, officials, and activists for petty matters. All gorkoms and raykoms in the oblast have been assigned to read and discuss the article.

PRESS REVIEW PANS INEFFECTIVE CRITICISM IN LOCAL NEWSPAPER

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 10 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word press review titled "Criticism Must Be Effective." The article reviews the critical materials published by the Kokand City newspaper MEHNAT BAYROGHI ("Labor Banner"). Although the paper publishes a quantity of critical materials these typically lack analysis and militancy. Such articles fail to probe the causes of problems, to cite the names of organizations and individuals responsible for them, and to suggest ways of correcting them. Moreover, the newspaper does not print letters responding to critical articles. For example, 1983 articles dealing with fighting at discotheques, disorderly and unethical conduct at the city culture house, and food shortages in the city, failed to elicit any response from appropriate organs. The indifference of the newspaper's editorial office to this state of affairs means that these critical pieces are entirely ineffective. The press review concludes by stating that the Kokand Gorkom should provide concrete, practical assistance in raising the militancy and effectiveness of its organ.

STALIN WAR TELEGRAM PRINTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZVEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 22 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by Nomoz Sa"dullayev titled "Tashkent Airplanes." Sa"dullayev recalls the founding of the Chkalov Aviation Production Union in Tashkent during the war years, and the great difficulties its collective had to overcome. In the course of the article the following telegram from the AUCP(b) Central Committee is quoted:

"To comrade plant director Yarunin, partorg member Voronkov, comrade plant committee chairman Terekhin, comrade komsorg Brigalov, and comrades plant Stakhanovists Val'tsev, Aleksandrov, Azizkhonov, Gvozdev, Pakhnov, Nuriddinov, and Ghulomov: Please convey to plant workers, employees, engineers, and technicians my fraternal greetings and the Red Army's gratitude for the 1,565,000 rubles they collected for the construction of airplanes.--I. Stalin, May 1943."

Economics

ACADEMY PRESIDENT SADYKOV ON ENVIRONMENT, WATER

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTAN ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 1 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word interview with Academician Obid Sadykov, president of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of its Scientific Council on Biospheric Problems, titled "One Blow Has Ten Poisons." In response to a question on what steps are being taken to preserve air and water resources Sadykov discusses some factors contributing to pollution. Thousands of chemical plants worldwide release various gases into the atmosphere producing negative changes in the ozone layer and resulting in an accumulation of carbon anhydride gases. Excessive chemicization of agricultural processes also has destructive effects on the environment. Finally, some experts attribute 60 percent of urban pollution to automobile emissions.

Faced with these problems some bourgeois ideologues bandy terms like "ecological crisis" and call for a halt to scientific and technological development and for a return to the past. Others place their hope in technology as though it were a god that could solve the problem all by itself. The worst type attribute crisis of natural, food, and energy resources to population growth. Soviet scholars, supported by doctrines of Marxism-Leninism, propose to utilize natural resources without harming the environment. Numerous republic institutes conduct research on ways to efficiently utilize resources without creating pollution. They work in fields such as the use of production, although nontraditional substances for plant protection, filtering wastes produced by industrial enterprises and converting them to other uses, protecting soil resources, setting up plant and animal preserves, and protecting geological conditions in steppe and semisteppe areas. An example of a practical measure in this field is the formation of 77 auto emissions inspection stations in Tashkent City, whose work has made it possible to cut such harmful emissions by three or four times.

Asked how the Scientific Council of Biospheric Problems views the problem of installing equipment to clean up wastes from chemical plants Sadykov replies that scientific research on such equipment is not well established in the republic. Indeed, the "Neogaz" Scientific Research Institute is the only institute in the Soviet Union working on this problem. Moreover, the "Navoiyazot" Plant in Navoi, the "Elektrokhimprom" Plant in Chirchik, and mineral fertilizer plants in Samarkand, Kokand, and other cities, are subordinate to union ministries and are not always responsive to local supervisory organizations. Nor do they adequately use the substantial sums allocated to them annually for purposes of environmental protection. Another aspect to this problem is that Uzbekistan lacks a scientific institute specializing in methods of cleaning up industrial pollutants. Still, the scholars at the Chemistry Institute of the republic Academy of Sciences have done some work in this field. Several years ago they designed methods for producing cement and other construction materials from the phosphorous waste of Almalyk Chemical Plant. They also produced the technology for extracting nitrogen fertilizer from sulphur nitrate ammonia wastes of the Chirchik Metallurgy Combine. During 1978-1984 the combine produced 20,000 tons of fertilizer from these wastes.

Asked to comment on the ecological harm that accompanies the benefits of land reclamation Sadykov quotes Engels to the effect that nature exacts revenge on man for every victory he gains over her. He states that the primary problem in Central Asia is the efficient use and protection of water resources. According to recent calculations all of the water in the Syrdarya and Amudarya River will be drawn off for agricultural uses by the year 2005. Newly reclaimed lands require fresh water, chemical pesticides and herbicides, and mineral fertilizers. The Karshi and Dzhizak Steppes that are currently being reclaimed contain salt which must be rinsed from them. This process leads to an increase in the salt content of fresh water sources. Another important problem in the preservation of water resources is the increasing mineralization of fresh water.

SADYKOV ON ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, SIBERIAN WATER DIVERSION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 17 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,800-word article by Academician Obid Sadykov, president of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, titled "From the Alphabet to the Academy." Sadykov discusses the development of the Academy of Sciences and surveys contributions its scholars are making to some current problems. Whereas 70 years ago on the territory of Uzbekistan there were only a new medressehs and 160 religious schools today there are nearly 9,500 public education schools, over 500 trade and technical schools, and 43 vuzes, including three universities. The Academy of Sciences has more than 100 full and corresponding members, 2,000 doctors and candidates of sciences, and 37 scientific research institutes. It grew out of a scientific committee formed in Uzbekistan in 1932 that became a filial of the USSR Academy of Sciences and an independent academy in November 1943.

Academy scholars naturally focus on the development of the agroindustrial complex and cotton cultivation, and have made important contributions in the creation of cotton varieties, fertilizers, stimulators, defoliant, herbicides, and biological methods of plant protection. They also concentrate on producing measures that will increase the efficiency of irrigation systems due to the growing shortage of drinking water. Sadykov then states: "Despite this, it can be said that the water shortage will be eliminated only by the diversion of a portion of the water from Siberian rivers to Central Asia and Kazakhstan."

Important research is being carried out at the "Kibernetika" Scientific Production Union which has produced automated systems of management for sectors of the national economy, including the republicwide system, and the Agriculture and Light Industry Ministries systems now in operation. Seismologists have created theoretical and practical recommendations for the strengthening of structures above and below grounds that have been taken as the basis for construction of metro systems in Tashkent, Delhi and Sofia. Scholars have produced development programs for the use and distribution of production forces, minerals, fuel, land and water, and labor resources for the next 20 years. They also conduct research on changes in social structure, implementation of educational and ideological work, development of spiritual culture, problems of history, language, and literature, and other topics. Scientific establishments of the academy work on an average of 600 themes annually, and some 30 of their findings are included in the State Plan for the Socioeconomic Development of the Uzbek SSR.

DEPUTY MINISTER ON WATER RESOURCES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 3 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 600-word article by P. Shutko, UzSSR deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources, titled "The Support of Farming." The article appears in conjunction with Ameliorators' Day. Shutko states that since the beginning of 1984 workers have appropriated 302 million rubles in this area, including 250 million rubles for construction and installation work. Thousands of hectares have been reclaimed and 15,000 hectares improved

for farms. Assignments for reclamation of pasturelands were overfulfilled and the plan for construction of grain cultivation and animal husbandry sovkhozes was met. The Gissarak, Akhangaron, Karavultepe, Zamin, and Akdarya Reservoirs were fully completed. The dam at Gissarak was raised to twice its former height, making it possible to collect 50 million cubic meters of water for irrigation during the water shortage. The Akdarya Reservoir on the right bank of the Zarafshan was launched and now supplies water to 12,000 hectares in Kattakurgan, Ishtikhan, and Kushrabad Rayons. The Tuyamuyin Reservoir has 3.3 million cubic meters of water for irrigation in Karakalpakistan, Khorezm, and Tashavuz Oblasts, and by the end of the year will hold 5.3 million cubic meters. In cooperation with irrigation and agricultural experts ministry workers have drawn up a plan for distribution of water to each kolkhoz and sovkhoz, and have formed an operational group to supervise how its water conservation measures are being carried out.

FUEL THEFT PRACTICES INVESTIGATED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 9 June 1984 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by V. Mannonov, chief of the General Inspection Department of the UzSSR Procurator, titled "Fuel Must Not Be Wasted." Mannonov reports the results of an inspection of how regulations concerning the guarding of socialist property, accounting, and combating theft and pilferage of fuel are being observed. Inspectors determined that "Uzkomnefteprodukt" and numerous other enterprises have been permitting violations of the law. They came across numerous cases in motor transport enterprises and construction organizations which claim the use of fuel for assignments and permit the theft of this fuel for sale to owners of private vehicles. Last year the Samarkand Oblast Procurator discovered that thieves had stolen 20,000 rubles worth of gas coupons from Samarkand Oblast Oil Base. The leaders of that base were tried and sentenced to long terms in prison, as were the leaders of Chartak Oil Base where 62,000 rubles worth of gas coupons were stolen. There are also cases of service stations cheating customers by not giving them all the gas they pay for, selling the shortfall to other customers, and keeping the money. Another widespread practice is driving state vehicles whose speedometers are broken, thereby making it impossible to control their mileage. In 1983 state auto inspection organs forbade the use of over 16,000 automobiles because of nonfunctioning speedometers. Last year state oil inspectors seized 11,500 liters worth of fuel coupons from owners of private vehicles. These coupons have been sold to them by workers of enterprises and organizations of the UzSSR Motor Transport, Construction, and Consumer Services Ministries. A number of motor transport enterprises of the "Uzstroytrans" Union have been registering freight not actually hauled, resulting in substantial losses to the state. Cases of theft, pilferage, and inefficient use of fuel are also increasing on farms. In 1983 procurator organs conducted over 500 investigations of how laws aimed at combating the theft of fuel are observed. As a result of these investigations more than 248 recommendations were presented to local soviets and economic organizations. Disciplinary and material penalties were meted out to over 400 individuals, and warnings issued to 250. In this period 17 criminal proceedings were initiated against 34 people.

MUBARAK GAS PURIFICATION COMPLEX FINISHED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 8 June 1984 carries on page 1 a 600-word report by A. Skorobogatov, UzTAG correspondent, titled "Labor Courage." Skorobogatov reports that a state commission has approved a complex for purification of 1.5 billion cubic meters of gas annually at the Mubarak Gas Refinery. The new unit has two production lines, each of which can refine and purify of sulphur 750 million cubic meters of gas. The gas is then distributed through pipelines to neighboring republics and central regions of the country. Now, auxiliary projects to supply steam, electric energy, and water are under construction at the complex.

STRONGER DISCIPLINE DEMANDED OF BUILDING ORGANIZATIONS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 20 June 1984 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "Order and Discipline on the Construction Site." The editorial points out that there are numerous flaws in construction and installation work in the republic. These flaws are due to vague planning, inept management, eyewash, violations of supply discipline, and poor organization of labor. Strong order and discipline must be established at all links of the building sector in order to avoid the example of the "Bustansovkhosstroy" Trust, which is engaged in the reclamation of the Dzhezizak Steppe. Leaders of this trust try to cover up its errors and shortcomings by saying plans are being fulfilled, even though they are not. Moreover, labor productivity and quality are low at the trust, while its payroll is excessively high. Unfortunately there are numerous building organizations of this type. Five-month results show that major shortcomings are being permitted in finishing fixed assets and appropriating allocated capital funds. Party committees must develop the leadership role of local soviets over construction. Ministries and agencies, party and soviet organs, must analyze the situation and focus their attention on eliminating backwardness, fulfilling 6-month assignments in all indexes of capital construction, and concentrating labor and resources on sites that should be finished first. If order is not established in supply, if cooperation is not strengthened between orderer and contractor, if demandingness is not increased toward economic leaders, and if discipline is not firmly established, then shortcomings in the building sector will continue to be a cause for serious alarm.

NAVOI CITY FEATURED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 8 June 1984 carries on page 2 a full-page 2,700-word article by special correspondent Mamatqul Hazratqulov titled "Navoi--Robust City." The article features Navoi City, formed in 1958 and planned by architects at the VNIPIET Institute in Leningrad. Planners were given the assignment of creating a unique city that would be modern but also would reflect the traditions of Central Asian and Uzbek peoples. In 26 years the city has grown to incorporate nine microrayons, nearly 1,000 hectares, and 120,000 people. According to Hojiqul Khudoyqulov, second secretary of the Navoi Obkom, most of the city's population is young, with the median age standing at 26 years old. Some 11,000 children attend the city's 38 nurseries and kindergartens; 16,000

youths study at its 14 secondary schools; and 1,200 young people study at the Navoi Industrial Tekhnikum, 120 at the medical college, and 2,200 at four trade and vocational schools. Navoi is one of the largest industrial centers in the republic. Goods produced at its 20 enterprises are shipped throughout the country and the world. Products of its cotton cleaning plant are shipped to the GDR, Yugoslavia, Poland, Cuba, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, England, Italy, and Japan, while products of the "Navoiazot" and Mining and Metallurgy Combines, the Navoi GRES, and its cement plant are similarly famous abroad. The city was planned to provide optimal living conditions for the population. A large park in the center has a 24-hectare lake and a 20-hectare parkway that separates the residential from the industrial side of the city. In the near future the city airport will be expanded for flights between Navoi and Moscow, Leningrad, and other large cities. A new trolleybus system is being planned, and further cultural and public facilities will be added to serve the population, which is projected to reach 300,000 by the year 2000. Hazratqulov especially approves of the variety of architecture, which avoids the artificiality and monotony of housing and buildings in some cities. However, he identifies several problems that require study. The transportation situation is unsatisfactory; the streets are not maintained well; and, above all, there is no public portrait of the great poet for whom the city is named.

ACTIVITIES OF UzSSR SUMMER YOUTH BRIGADES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 19 June 1984 carries on page 2 an 1,100-word article by H. H. Hamidov (UzSSR LKSM Central Committee secretary) titled "Our Victories--To the Jubilee." The article reports on activities in which UzSSR youth brigades will be involved this summer. As early as January, the UzSSR Komsomol Central Committee adopted a resolution on formation of youth construction detachments. Since that time it has regularly examined the fulfillment of the resolution. There have been brigades organized on the basis of 267 schools involving over 42,000 people; 27,325 will be involved directly in construction and 14,375 will be working on nonconstruction projects. Student construction detachments with a total of 4,100 will spend the third semester in the non-black earth zone, Altay, Krasnoyarsk and Krasnodar regions, as well as in Tyumen and Smolensk Oblasts and the Komi ASSR.

Each student is to complete 1,430 rubles of construction and fitting work, which is 80 rubles more than last year. Work will be done on 467 construction objects, including 226 rural work areas, 44 livestock complexes and poultry houses, 46 schools, 9 kindergartens and a variety of others.

MORE PRESCHOOL FACILITIES WOULD FREE WOMEN FOR WORK FORCE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 2 June 1984 carries on page 1 a 900-word unsigned editorial titled "The Buds of Communism." The editorial concerns preschool education institutions. It notes that whereas there were 7,204 such institutions operating in 1980, by 1984 their number had reached 8,156. The number of children in these institutions over this period grew from 915,200 to 1,102,400. Nevertheless, only Andizhan,

Namangan, Samarkand and Tashkent Oblasts fulfilled plans for these indicators. There have been delays in putting facilities into use. Nurseries and kindergartens built by local soviets are not completed on time. "Meanwhile, because of the insufficient number of places in kindergartens, many women are unable to participate adequately in production under the present conditions of a rapidly developing economy." The editorial names a number of industrial enterprises where there are no preschool facilities. It also states that sometimes people without sufficient preparation are allowed to work in nurseries and kindergartens.

YOUTHS PLEDGE TO BECOME LIVESTOCK WORKERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 27 July 1984 carries on page 1 a 300-word article by Gh. Yoqubov (our own correspondent) titled "Youth Initiative." The article concerns an open letter by a group of pupils graduating from Abay School of Nukuskiy Rayon (Karakalpak ASSR) printed in the newspaper JAS LENINSHI. In the letter the pupils write that they pledged at a recent general KOMSOMOL meeting of their class to continue the honorable profession of their parents and to remain to work in livestock production. "We understand well that remaining in livestock work is our own komsomol conscience."

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION LAGS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 23 June 1984 carries on page 1 a 900-word unsigned editorial titled "Speed and Quality for Construction of Education Objects." The editorial concerns the construction of buildings for educational purposes. It notes that this year school buildings for 101,951 pupils are supposed to be constructed in the republic. Uzkolkhozstroy alone is supposed to complete schools for 29,184 pupils. Although work is going well in some places, this is not the case everywhere. In Samarkand Oblast schools with 6,904 places are supposed to be erected with funds from local soviets, but the buildings are not being handed over on time. Work stopped on some schools last year in Ugritskiy, Narpayskiy and Samarkandskiy Rayons. Problems are also cited in Dzhizzak Oblast. Tashkent city is mentioned as a place where work is proceeding well. Construction workers have fulfilled 87.9 percent of the 5-year construction and assembly plan. Besides the problems of construction plans not being fulfilled in some places, the editorial also cites the poor quality of some of the work.

Social and Cultural Affairs

TRADE IN RELIGIOUS BOOKS REVEALED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 20 June 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by correspondent A. Dilmurodov titled "Lying 'Angels.'" Dilmurodov describes a scene near the Khojazulmurod Mosque in Samarkand where travelers are gathered to listen to an old white-bearded man speak about a book titled "Nomozlik" (Purity). Then, he and his 45-year-old daughter sell this and several other books to the travelers. Mardon Polatov and his daughter Jamila Qambarova live on "Guliston" Kolkhoz in

Samarkand Rayon. He wanders around in the clothes of a dervish, encouraging the gullible who look upon him as a "saint," and she works as a trolley conductor in Samarkand, selling "holy books" from her handbag. They buy these books from a Namanganian named Zokir Tojiboyev, 35 years old and a self-styled mullah who runs a religious school in his home. By filling their heads with religious fables and rubbish Tojiboyev tricked youths like Akhtam Dostmuhamedov of Tashkent, Najmi Yodgorov of Samarkand Rayon, and Muhiddin Polatov of Akdarya Rayon into collaborating with him as his disciples. Tojiboyev purchased from Ghaybulla A'zamov of Tashkent 2,000 copies of the books "Purity" and "Why Islam?" His disciples took the books to Mardon Polatov, who paid them 2,000 rubles for them. Now, a steady trade in these books has developed. Beneath the mask of religion, Polatov and his daughter engage in parasitism and speculation, amass personal wealth, and deceive numerous people. Dilmurodov asks how party and soviet leaders can remain unaware of these activities.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES AROUND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS EXPOSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 13 June 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by special correspondent U. Yusupov titled "The Gullible Person Is Good." Yusupov describes the activities of several people who perform various religious services near the Zangiota complex of historical monuments not far from Tashkent. The 15th century complex is considered "holy" by people such as Husanboy Kholov who forsook a respectable life for one of drunkenness and parasitism. He hangs about the gates of the monuments, drinking from first light, and waits for automobiles to stop. Often, their occupants hand him a few rubles to "say a prayer" for them.

Yusupov also describes the case of Mukarram Bekturodova, a woman who lives on Gulistan Street near the monument. Bekturodova is engaged in buying up items in short supply from neighborhood stores and then selling them at higher prices from her home. She also claims to be able to wash away the sins of God's creatures and turn them into angels. Women come to her home for bizarre ceremonies in which she supposedly performs this sorcery. Leaders of the Sverdlov Village Soviet have told her to cease this activity, but she ignores them. Yusupov points out that the Tashkent Oblast Filial of the Republic Atheism House has been operating at the Zangiota complex for 15 years, yet its staff appears to be indifferent to the cases he describes.

LOCAL ATHEISM UNIVERSITIES DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 5 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 500-word article by correspondent F. Zohidov titled "Effective, Productive." Zohidov notes that people's universities of scientific atheism play an important role in eliminating vestiges of the past from the consciousness of certain people and in educating workers in the spirit of the Marxist-Leninist world view. There are 14 such universities attended by 1,028 people in Khorezm Oblast. The experience of the university on "Leninism" Kolkhoz in Bagat Rayon is exemplary. Atheism lecturers of the rayon organization of Znaniye, teachers, and doctors teach

the classes of its 2-year study program. An example of an effective lecture is I. Ibrohimov's talk "Religion Poisons, Medicine Heals," which deals with the achievements of Soviet medicine and the harm which superstition and religious prejudice, and the fraudulent methods of folk healers, can do to peoples' health. Other productive lectures include "Ethics and Religion" and "'Holy' Places," which are based on local materials. Scientific and documentary films exposing the reactionary essence of religious superstitions and the harmful intrigues of the superstitious are also greeted with interest.

CONFERENCE ON ETHICAL EDUCATION OF YOUTH IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 1 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 500-word article by Dr of Philosophy Y. Jumaboyev titled "Education of Youth Is the Main Theme." Jumaboyev states that a republic conference on the theme "Current problems in the ethical education of youth under conditions of developed socialism" opened on 31 May at the Tashkent Economics Institute. Scholars and specialists will present over 230 papers and reports on the most productive and scientific ways to organize the education of youth to instill in them qualities of ethical maturity, purity of conscience, and spiritual beauty.

UZSSR CONFERENCE ON MORAL UPBRINGING OF YOUTH

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 6 Jun 84 p 2

[Article: "Youth and Morality"]

[Text] A republic scientific conference on "Topical Questions of the Moral Upbringing of Youth in the Conditions of Mature Socialism" dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the UzSSR and Uzbekistan Communist Party began its work in Tashkent. The conference was organized and is being held by the UzSSR Ministries of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, of Education, and the Tashkent Order of Friendship Economics Institute.

Reports were heard at the plenary meeting dedicated to the conference's opening by Uzbekistan LKSM Central Committee Secretary H. H. Hamidov; Board Member of the UzSSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education, Department Head A. N. Gusyev; Correspondent Member of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, Dr of Philosophical Sciences, Professor S. P. Tursunkhojayev and other scholars.

The conference is continuing its work in eight sections. Scholars of higher education institutions of Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov, Kishinev and our republic are taking part in the scientific gathering.

UZSSR SEMINAR ON RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 23 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 700-word unsigned article titled "Russian Language in the Vocation Dwelling."

"It must become the norm for young people completing secondary education institutions to know Russian fluently."

It is not coincidental, says the article, that the above words were taken as an epigraph at the seminar "On the Further Improvement of Instruction of Russian Language at Republic Vocational-Technical Schools" of the UzSSR State Committee on Vocational-Technical Education.

Chairman of the Republic State Committee of Vocational-Technical Education P. Q. Qayumov gave a report at the seminar on the topic "Tasks of the Vocational-Technical Education Organs and Schools To Further Improve Russian Language Instruction and Increase Its Role in Educating Pupils and Giving Them a Communist Upbringing."

A fluency in Russian along with the native language is a necessary condition for the worker, particularly for the young worker just coming from the vocational-technical schools. In recent years the number of hours allocated for its study has increased, and pupils have been divided into two groups for language as well as literature lessons. There are 630 Russian language cabinets operating. The composition of the teaching staff has strengthened quite a bit--at present over 1,000 pedagogues with a higher education are teaching Russian in vocational-technical schools.

Some of those who complete vocational-technical schools leave for service in the ranks of the Soviet Army. It must be remembered that pupils' knowledge of Russian language is also a foundation of success. CPSU CC General Secretary, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet K. U. Chernenko noted in particular at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries the need for young men entering the ranks of the army and navy to master Russian.

Accumulated work experience was broadly shared at the seminar. Docents of Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute imeni Nizamiy O. P. Loginova and M. R. Tursunkhojayeva, representative of the Turkestan Military District Colonel A. M. Akipchev as well as practitioner-teachers gave reports in the presence of vocational-technical school Russian language teachers, academic division chairmen, and workers of city methods cabinets.

In speaking about organization of independent work of pupils to use trade terms, Chairman of Surkhan-Darya Oblast Educational-Methods Cabinet A. Islomov noted that the oblast vocational-technical school Russian language and literature teachers methodological commission is conducting work on three problems of the study of Russian language in the secondary vocational-technical school and technical schools.

POLITICALLY IMMATURE YOUTH OPEN TO WESTERN INFLUENCE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 8 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by S. Tatiboyev and A. Qosimov titled "Our Urgent Tasks." The article describes today's youth in the USSR as literate, educated, well-versed in the country's history, materially well off, and

possessed of such qualities as patriotism, internationalism, and a willingness to defend socialism. Still, according to the authors, there are disturbing instances among youth of low social activeness, slow civil maturation, indebtedness, consumerism, dandyism and lack of awareness of the value of hard work. It is the Komsomol's most urgent task to raise young men and women in the spirit of communist ideals, industriousness, moral purity, citizenship, and political maturity. Failure to do this leaves a portion of Soviet youth vulnerable to negative Western cultural influences. The authors talk about two sources of these undesirable stimuli. Foreign films, especially those devoid of principles and ideals, artistically weak, depicting violent behavior and immorality, must be more carefully selected for viewing by Soviet audiences as part of cultural exchange programs. This was expressed at the June 1983 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The other source mentioned in the article is Western radio broadcasts which give a false picture of Western-style "democracy," "infringement of personal freedoms under socialism," and the "good life" available in the West. In order that the impression of a life of instant gratification not be allowed to foster deviant behavior in Soviet youth the authors suggest that emphasis be made on the magnitude of the Western countries' unemployment problem, which is so severe that Western psychiatrists are increasingly attributing suicides among youth to joblessness. Otherwise, say the authors, longing for the good life can reach such a pitch that it leads certain young people to seek money in dishonest ways.

BOOKS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT, SOVIETS PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 19 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 300-word item under the "Books for Your World" rubric. The item lists several books recently published by the "Uzbekistan" Publishing House. G. M. Min'kovskiy and K. Mirzajonov's "Huquqiy tartibotni muhofaza qilish va huquq buzishlarga qarshi kurash problemalari" (Problems in Preserving Law and Order and Fighting Violations of the Law) describes the current status of the fight against crime and ways to further perfect the system of measures in this area. B. A. Mirenskiy's "Jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashda sotsial-huquqiy eksperiment otkazish" (Social and Legal Experiments in the Fight Against Crime) deals with bringing criminals to justice while observing their constitutional rights, and with experimental measures in ensuring those in moral correction labor facilities of their labor, education, recreation and other rights. R. Sangirov's "Rivojlangan sotsializm sharoitida sovetlar ishining takomillash tirilishi" (Perfecting the Work of Soviets Under the Conditions of Developed Socialism) explains the essentials of political methods of party leadership over soviets, organizational and political ways of strengthening them, and means of increasing their role in economic, social, and cultural construction.

RUSSIAN TEACHING AID SCORED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 6 June 1984 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by H. Ibrohimov titled "Annotation on a Glossary." Ibrohimov points out that "Oqituvchi" Publishing House publishes a number of books in Russian language designed to serve as

teaching aids for students in Uzbek secondary schools. Books in this series carry annotations of words and phrases which are difficult for young Uzbek readers to understand. However, these glosses are not always correct. One of the worst examples is Z. Voskresenskaya's "Kostry" (Bonfires), a collection of stories about Lenin. The irresponsibility of those who prepared this book is astonishing. After each story the difficult words and phrases with their Uzbek equivalents are gathered in glossaries and these equivalents are often distorted. The translation of various difficult phrases is also poor, and some are translated word for word and so are unintelligible in Uzbek. Ibrohimov concludes: "It's an extremely regrettable situation that such defects are permitted in books designed for children and that they're repeated in 100,000 copies."

TELE-RADIO CHIEF RESPONDS TO CRITICISM OF ANNOUNCERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 15 June 1984 carries on page 1 a 400-word article by U. Ibragimov, chairman of the UzSSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, titled "The Beauty of Pronunciation." Ibragimov responds to criticism of the pronunciation of republic announcers contained in an article by S. Inomkhojayev published in the 11 May issue of the newspaper. The collegium of the state committee, announcers, and the author of the article, met to discuss the problem. Measures designed to correct the shortcomings were agreed upon. These include cooperating with institutes and scholars directly connected with the art of speech and conducting special instruction courses for announcers. Most announcers are former students of the Tashkent Institute for Theater and Painting Arts. This institute must take steps to improve its instruction, and the Tashkent State Cultural Institute should also improve its teaching of Uzbek language and literature. It would be advisable if the UzSSR Ministry of Education were to form special speech classes at secondary schools and increase instruction in correct pronunciation at preschool children's facilities. It would also be advisable if linguists were to create a special manual in the Uzbek language for professionals in announcing, and a reference work for teaching how to correctly pronounce difficult words.

FOLK MEDICINE DEFENDED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 1 June 1984 carries on page 2 three letters written in response to articles in the 1 January 1984 issue of OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI which concerned folk medicine. The conclusion of the earlier articles was that folk medicine was not of much use and that people were misled by it. The editors of OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI received "many letters from readers" in response to the earlier articles, many of which said that "a wall should not be built separating folk medicine [khalq tabobati] and modern medicine." One of the letters published was from three graduate students studying in Leningrad. They argue that there is no reason to discredit folk medicine just because the actions of some swindlers discredit it.

YOUTH APPREHENDED WITH KILOGRAM OF HASHISH

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 1 June 1984 carries on page 5 an 800-word letter from Oskanboy Matqosimov (Osh Oblast) under the headline "Don't Be a Spectator." The letter is written to urge people to be more helpful to police in controlling crime. Matqosimov relates an incident which took place in early March: a woman had been murdered in a rayon center. Police, in search of the killer, stopped a crowded bus to check if he might be on it. Although the murderer was not on the bus, a young woman passenger (a student of Andizhan Pedagogical Institute) alerted police to the presence of a youth whom she thought was a pickpocket. This "hooligan" had already complained that the police had wasted too much of the passengers' time with the search. After the police were told that the youth was suspicious they searched him. They found a kilogram of hashish in his pockets and hidden in his tape recorder. As the bus drove on without the youth one of the other women passengers criticized the student who had alerted police to the young man. After all, she said, the youth had not taken anything of hers (the pedagogical institute student's). As it turned out, when the bus arrived at its destination, the woman who had complained of the tattling discovered that she herself had been robbed. The letter writer uses this incident to urge people to cooperate with police in catching criminals; he also reports that the murderer whom the police were looking for was found at the Andizhan Airport.

ALMOST HALF OF TASHKENT PUBLIC PHONES OUT OF ORDER

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 15 June 1984 carries on page 8 a 200-word letter from Kh. Ghafforov of Tashkent. Ghafforov, responding to an article printed in an earlier issue of OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI, claims that 40 percent of Tashkent's public phones are out of order.

AZIMOV CITES SHORTCOMINGS IN UZBEK LITERATURE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 29 June 1984 carries on pages 1 and 3 a 2,900-word report by Sarvar Azimov titled "Life, Literature and Criticism: Report Given at the Plenum of the UzSSR Writers Union Board." Azimov begins his speech saying that the plenum being held is to discuss tasks placed before it by resolutions of CPSU plenums, recommendations of K. U. Chernenko and resolutions of the 16th plenum of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. Azimov balances his discussion of successes in the area of UzSSR literature with mention of some problem areas. One of these concerns translation of Uzbek literature into Russian. "Unfortunately, our works do not always fall into the hands of talented translators. Haphazard translations of low quality not only arouse incorrect ideas about the level of our writers, but also produce a serious spiritual-aesthetic and economic loss." Among Azimov's most negative comments are those concerning literary criticism. He says that works are often given higher praise than they deserve. Azimov also criticizes the Language and Literature Institute of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences for having failed to produce a textbook on Soviet literature for higher educational institutions.

He also finds fault with the treatment given by some literary scholars to such controversial writers of the early 20th century as Behbudiy, Fitrat and Cholpan.

ENTRANCE EXAMS AT TASHKENT PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 13 June 1984 carries on page 1 a 700-word article by O. Qobiljonov titled "Nothing Wrong With Having the Desire." The article reports on the entrance exams taking place at Tashkent Pedagogical Institute imeni Nizamiy. This year the institute received 2,336 applications. Qobiljonov asks, "Is it natural that school graduates' knowledge should be insufficient? For example, there were 57 applications for the specialty of mathematics. For certain reasons two school graduates did not come for the exam. Of the 55 who took the exam, 22 received a mark of 2 on the first exam--mathematics. Likewise, of the 80 school graduates who turned their documents in to the Faculty of Russian Language and Literature, the knowledge of Russian literature (composition) of 30 of them was judged unsatisfactory."

BOOK ON UZBEK-TAJIK LINGUISTIC RELATIONS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 27 June 1984 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by A. Shermatov (Dr of Philological Sciences, Professor) and N. Rajabov (Candidate of Philological Sciences, Docent) titled "Ties of Languages--Ties of Peoples." The article reviews a book published in Russian by Fan Publishers in 1983 titled "Uzbeksko-tadzhikskiy yazykovye otnosheniya" (Uzbek-Tajik Linguistic Relations). The author, H. Ghulomov, compares various linguistic elements common to Uzbek and Tajik. Despite some shortcomings in the book, the reviewers give a generally positive evaluation and conclude that "it is natural that the monograph will serve as a valuable manual for secondary school teachers, students, philologists and historians."

DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION TEXTBOOK IN UZBEK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 6 June 1984 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by T. Azlarov (corresponding member of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, Dr of Physics and Mathematical Sciences, Professor) and T. Boriyev (Dr of Physics and Mathematical Sciences, Professor) titled "First Textbook." The article reviews positively the first textbook of differential equations printed in Uzbek. The authors of the text "Oddiy differentsial tenglamalar" (Simple Differential Equations) are M. S. Salohitdinov and G. N. Nasritdinov. It was published in Tashkent in 1982 by Oqituvchi Publishers.

DECISION ON UZBEK ORTHOGRAPHY REFORM POSTPONED PENDING RESEARCH

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 9 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 2,100-word article by Izzat Sultonov (Correspondent Member of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences), Olim Usmonov (Honored Figure of Science on the UzSSR), Fattoh Abdullayev (Dr of Philological Sciences,

Professor) and Ahmadjon Mahmudov (Dr of Philological Sciences) titled "Orthography Shall Have Scientific, Practical and Traditional Bases." The authors of the article recall discussions (primarily in 1981-82) of the orthographic reform proposed in 1981. Since the original reform proposal, many conflicting opinions have been expressed. In concluding the present long article, the authors indicate that no action is to be taken to change the Uzbek alphabet or orthography in the near future: "Well, when there are insufficient theoretical bases to make rules about this or that linguistic phenomenon it is necessary not to be in a hurry to recommend new rules about it or to change rules without a theoretical basis or practical need. As society develops language also develops, and so it is necessary to perfect the rules and descriptions of language and speech. It is necessary to constantly continue the scientific research on the orthography of the Uzbek literary language."

ESPERANTIST CONFERENCE IN SAMARKAND

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 22 Jun 84 p 2

[Article by A. Ionesov and M. Roziqov: "Future of Esperantology"]

[Excerpt] A student regular scientific conference dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the UzSSR and the Uzbekistan Communist Party was held at the foreign language faculty of Samarkand State University. The conference was jointly organized by the Samarkand city Komsomol committee and the university students' scientific division council.

Students from Moscow, Leningrad, Kuybyshev, Minsk, Donetsk, Alma-Ata, Krasnoyarsk, Gorky and other cities participated in the conference. Students gave reports on the international language Esperanto, the history of its creation, its structure, rules and use in practice.

DISCUSSION OF BRIDE PRICE EVOKES RESPONSE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 27 June 1984 carries on page 3 a 900-word article titled "The Kalym--An Ailment." The article consists of "responses to an article printed in the 11 May YOSH LENINCHI on the practice of bride price." ("Qalin yoki sut Puli" [Kalym or Milk Money]) Among the comments are the following:

Ismail Qosimov (Kalininskiy Rayon) claims that it is very difficult to get married in his area. While 4,000-5,000 rubles of personal funds may be spent for "mother's milk" [bride price], by the time the bride is brought home another time that much money may have to be spent.

Khosiyat Omonova (Chustskiy Rayon, Varzik village) thinks that paying for "mother's milk" is disgraceful. In her opinion, "this survival of the past has been preserved due to the lack of concern by chairmen of village soviets." She claims that the practice of kalym has been totally eradicated in her village.

R. Abdullayev writes of a friend from Samarkand who completed a tekhnikum and a higher educational institution. "But he was unable to work in his own trade. The reason was that my friend got married. After all, how could he find 7,000 rubles for kalym when receiving a wage of 130-140 rubles? Should he travel from village to village selling wares? Or should he try crime in order to collect the kalym money for his beloved?"

M. Cholmirzayev, 23 years old, writes that he is working hard trying to collect enough money to pay kalym. He claims that although the village soviet is struggling against the practice, it is without result because the resolutions adopted remain on paper and no one does anything to implement them.

Yoldosh Kholboyev writes that he and his beloved Zamira had planned to get married. But Zamira was betrothed to another because he (the other) had more money.

Dilshod Jalolov (Kashka-Darya's Bakharistanskiy Rayon) writes of a case in his village in which a girl in the tenth grade was promised to a youth she did not even know. Therefore, when the girl finished school she ran off with the youth she was in love with. The wedding was called off and the kalym returned. Eventually, the father of the youth whom the girl ran off with went to the girl's parents to take care of things; the girl's father demanded the regular 8,000 rubles kalym plus 7,000 more for the embarrassment which had been caused.

According to Rayimjon Yoqubov (School No 12 of Andizhan Oblast's Markhamatskiy Rayon), "You can't get a bride in our village without 10,000-15,000 rubles. There was talk a few years ago about cutting down on the expenses for weddings. But so far it has not gone beyond words."

Muharram Qulmatov (Zhdanov settlement, Fergana Oblast's Uzbekistanskiy Rayon) writes that, "our wedding celebrations take place in very contemporary fashion. No kalym is paid. Only about 2,000 rubles is spent for wedding celebrations."

Following the letters is the following note from the newspaper's editors: "Many letters with this kind of contents are arriving at our editorial office. That is to say, Komsomol organizations, local soviets, leadership of work kollektivs, and other public organizations are not working in unison in the struggle against such a shameful ailment. Indeed, only when the struggle against the ailment is not a temporary or seasonal affairs, and it is based upon an active movement of the whole society can it be liquidated."

ANTI-SMOKING AND ANTI-ALCOHOL DRIVE IN TERMEZ

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 27 June 1984 carries on page 3 a 400-word article titled "At the UzSSR Ministry of Education." The article reports on a review by the UzSSR Ministry of Education of measures taken by Termez Rayon and Termez city departments of people's education on fulfillment of the ministry resolution "On Increasing

Anti-Smoking Measures." The review showed that measures had been undertaken such as organization of parent health universities at schools, and lectures and wall newspapers "On the Harm of Smoking." Questions of struggle against smoking and drinking have been introduced into the plans of class instructors. An account is being taken in schools and on a city and rayon scale of teachers and pupils who smoke. However, the board of the ministry noted that insufficient measures are being taken in the anti-smoking campaign. There is no reflection of anti-smoking questions in the working plans of certain teacher kollektivs, class instructors, Komsomol and Pioneer organizations or in the thematic plans of some clubs and lecture bureaus. Nor are the mass news media being used.

The Termez city and rayon departments of people's education were assigned to discuss within one month questions of a complex approach in upbringing work at school pedagogical councils in order to perfect prophylactic work and reinforce the struggle against smoking. "It is necessary to enliven activity on sanitary-hygienic education, to give special attention to questions of anti-nicotine and anti-alcohol propaganda in composing plans of Komsomol organizations, to work out a strong group of subjects of lecture bureaus in a sanitary-hygiene and moral series, to include in them lectures, debates and discussions on the harmful influence of alcoholic drinks on the young and delicate organism, to broaden the forms of out-of-class and extra-curricular work and attract more pupils to them, to utilize libraries broadly in this work and to consider anti-alcohol and anti-nicotine education as an obligatory element in the education-upbringing process in the schools."

International

ASQAD MUKHTOR INTERVIEWED ON AFGHANISTAN TRIP

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 29 June 1984 carries on pages 1 and 7 a 1,100-word interview with Asqad Mukhtor, UzSSR People's Writer, by correspondent M. Tenglashev titled "Triumph of the New Consciousness." Mukhtor is interviewed following his return from a trip to Afghanistan to gain familiarity with literary and cultural developments. He notes that the major characteristic of today's Afghan literature is its revolutionary tone, and considers the birth of a new literature in a Muslim society that has been backward for centuries a great event. The Afghan Writers Union has been active for 3 years and now has over 300 members. There are also improved publishing possibilities for writers: "More than 10 literary works are published annually." Afghan writers were also happy to learn of the formation of a group for the study and dissemination of Afghan literature under the Foreign Department of the Uzbek Writers Union. During his trip Mukhtor visited the model factory, farm, and internat-school in Kabul, and sensed that a new society was being built in the country under very difficult conditions. He also visited the mausoleum of Babur in Kabul, and talked with Sulayman Laiq, president of the Afghan Academy of Sciences, on the issue of diverting funds to improve the monument. Mukhtor notes that the April Revolution created opportunities for Afghan Uzbeks to gain cultural rights. There is a Department of Uzbek

Language and Literature at both the Academy of Sciences and the Kabul State University. However, Uzbeks studying in these departments lack sufficient literature and publications for adequate study, and asked the Soviet delegation to send them some. Mukhtor notes that a house for young writers named after Maksim Gorky is operating in Kabul under the leadership of Asadulla Habib, rector of Kabul State University. Mukhtor and his fellow traveller Robert Rozhdestvenskiy also spoke on their experience in working with young writers at the ceremonial opening of a filial of the Moscow Institute of Russian Language and Literature imeni Pushkin in Kabul.

REPUBLIC JOURNALISTS MEET ON BOURGEOIS PROPAGANDA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 22 June 1984 carries on page 7 a 100-word item titled "Publicists' Seminar." The item reports republic journalists held a seminar in Tashkent on 21 June to discuss international affairs. H. Khudoyberdiyev, deputy chairman of the Section of Journalists Writing on International Themes under the UzSSR Journalists' Union, reported on a conference held in Moscow on 3-4 June on current problems in the fight against bourgeois propaganda. Candidate of History R. Rashidov, chief of the Social Sciences Information Center of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, read a paper on "Basic Trends in the Bourgeois Falsification of Conditions in Central Asian Republics."

BOURGEOIS SOVIETOLOGY, RADIO PROPAGANDA SLAMMED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 5 June 1984 carries on pages 2 and 3 a 2,300-word essay by Candidate of History T. Kozimov titled "False Sovietology." Kozimov states that Sovietology centers are a major source of intrigues and slander against socialist society. Some of the largest centers are the Hoover Institute of War, Revolution and Peace; the Russian Institute of Columbia University and the Russian Research Center at Harvard University. Presently, there are over 200 such centers in the United States, 100 in West Germany, and numerous others in England and other capitalist countries. In the last decade Sovietologists have devoted considerable attention to Central Asian studies. W. Vucinic said at a Slavic conference over 30 years ago that it would be a mistake for the United States to ignore the Soviet Muslims, a warning that is being repeated today not only by Sovietologists but by various top state officials as well. The goal of Central Asian studies is to falsify the CPSU's Leninist nationality policy and to disrupt the strong unity of the Soviet peoples. Now, at over 50 U.S. universities, colleges, and research centers, various fields of life in Central Asia and Kazakhstan are being studied. While most Sovietologists and Central Asian specialists are professional specialists at Western institutions of higher learning, others are loathsome emigres or similar who betray their homeland through slander for money.

Radio is a major weapon of the bourgeois slander industry. The United States began to build a system of radio broadcasting in the 1950's and by 1963 had 52 radio stations and retransmitters positioned around the Soviet Union. By the end of the 1960's, 35 radio stations broadcast 170 hours daily in 19

Soviet languages, and by the end of the 1970's, 40 radio stations broadcast over 200 hours daily in 24 Soviet languages. In recent years the capabilities of Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty, and Voice of America have been boosted, and their budgets raised. Recently, another \$40 million was allocated to increase broadcasting to Central Asia and Afghanistan. Enemy propaganda is announced by traitors who fled their homeland after the war or who were born to traitors. Their message consists of the following attempts to influence the Soviet people: to arouse dissatisfaction; to instill doubt concerning Soviet domestic and foreign policies; to spread misunderstanding of actions of party and state leaders; to create a mood of opposition to the will of the people and the state; to initiate criticism of the social regime and leadership; to instill national conceit and bourgeois nationalism; to urge action against the community; to spread rumors about impending changes in the present system; to urge citizens to emigrate; and so on. These radio stations use information gathered from socialist country radios and newspapers, but in a falsified, embellished, or distorted form.

FRENCH WRITER INTERVIEWED ON SOVIETOLOGISTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 15 June 1984 carries on page 7 a 1,000-word interview with French writer Anri Alleg titled "Socialism--the Protector of Nationalities." This item is a translation prepared by Ahmadjon Lugmon and Fathiddin Samariddin of portions of an interview reprinted in the Syrian newspaper AN-NIDO from the French journal VIE OUVRIERS. Alleg, born in Algeria, is the author of the book "Red Star and Green Crescent" (1983), recently translated into Uzbek, which deals with the falsifications of Western Sovietologists of the life of Central Asian peoples. Alleg dismisses bourgeois claims that Moscow is gradually depriving the Central Asian peoples of their national customs and Russifying them. Such charges derive from official American policy that is aimed at driving a wedge between these peoples, and can be compared to Hitler's policy in this regard. Alleg considers the language issue in the USSR to be very complex, but he sees nothing evil in the fact that the younger Uzbek generation speaks Russian well. Today, Uzbek youths study their native language in schools and speak it as well as their elders do. At a time when Sovietologists make much of the increasing role of Russian in political, economic, and cultural fields, no one says anything about the fact that English, which is a vestige of English colonialism, is the official language of India. French plays a similar role in Africa as well. Whereas English and French are languages of the upper classes in societies where the majority do not speak these languages Russian is the language of intercourse among Soviet peoples. Moreover, it is impossible to compare Russians living in Central Asian republics to the English and French of the colonial period. Lenin and the Bolsheviks ruthlessly fought the notion that Russians were superior to local peoples.

IRANIAN WRITER FEATURED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 22 June 1984 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by Candidate of Philology Jalil Hazratqulov titled "Progressive Author." Hazratqulov responds to a

reader's request for information on the Iranian writer Ghulomhusayn Soediy whose story "Fear" appeared in a recent issue of the newspaper. Iranian writers like Mahmud Behazin, Jalol Ahmad, Faridun Tankabuniy, Samad Behrangiy, Abbas Pahlavon, Khusrav Shohoni, Jamol Mirsodiqiy, and Ahmad Mahmud, are among a new group of writers dealing with new social issues and the fight against foreign oppression. Soediy is one of these new voices. Born Gavhar Murod in Tabriz in 1935, Soediy is actually a professional psychiatrist. Over 20 of his dramatic, prose, and ethnographical works have been published in Iran. In his stories he often treats the economic and social hardships of Iranian farmers. He criticizes inequities in the social system, the vast difference between village and city, and remnants of the past. His psychological insights and realistic portrayals have gained his stories attention abroad. Soediy has a deep and correct understanding of the psychology of Iranian social groups, explores important social issues, and supports a correct and just solution for social problems.

DOCUMENTARIES AT TASHKENT FILM FESTIVAL SURVEYED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 1 June 1984 carries on page 6 a 1,000-word article by Candidate of the Arts Boriy Hasanov titled "Documentary Screen of Three Continents." Hasanov surveys some of the documentaries shown at the 8th Tashkent International Film Festival. Japanese filmmakers brought "Hiroshima Orphans" and "Pictures Drawn by Hiroshimans," the latter showing drawings by those crippled in the blast. Iranian cinematographers brought a film called "1-2-3" devoted to nature and man, and the threat to the earth's resources. The PLO was represented by the film "Bombs for All," an open letter condemning the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and U.S. policies. Mozambique filmmakers brought the film "Sing, My Brother," which surveys the unique landscape of the provinces of the African country. From Colombia there was a film on Nobel Prize Laureate Gabriel Garcia Marquez. A Mexican film "Genocide in Guatemala" treated the evil of the military junta in Guatemala and included a scene in which the U.S. President greets the Guatemalan military dictator. The Cubans showed "Grenada," which depicted the peaceful life and national customs of the island people, and included film clips of the U.S. aggression against the island. The final documentary listed by Hasanov is described as follows: "A film 'I Am a Chicano' made by a group of Chicanos who comprise 5 percent of the U.S. population living in Florida, California, Texas, and other places, was presented. The film condemns the racist policies of the Washington administration which discriminates against Chicanos, deprives them of their rights, prevents them from leading normal lives, and persecutes their representatives."

CZECH JOURNALIST VISITS TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 17 June 1984 carries on page 4 a 400-word article by Miroslav Vizdal, deputy chief editor of TRIBUNA, organ of the Czechoslovak CP Central Committee, titled "Charming Country." In an interview Vizdal commented on the reason for his visit to Tashkent. He is working on a book titled "Country in the Heart" which will contain a chapter on Uzbekistan. All of his impressions of Tashkent are favorable.

GDR ELECTRIC ENERGY EQUIPMENT ON DISPLAY IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 21 June 1984 carries on page 4 a 300-word article by A. Roziyev titled "Brothers' Display." Roziyev reports that a display of equipment produced by the GDR combine "Elektroenergiyanlagenbau" is currently on display at the UzSSR National Economy Exhibition. Uzbekistan imports condensate installations and high voltage testing equipment made by this combine. Roziyev also notes that GDR specialists spoke at a Tashkent symposium on the high voltage switching and testing equipment produced by GDR enterprises.

BULGARIAN, UZBEK WORKERS HOLD FESTIVAL IN BUKHARA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 17 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 200-word report from UzTAG titled "Friendship Festival." The item reports that young Bulgarian workers, who are part of construction detachments in Bukhara Oblast, held a joint festival with Uzbek workers in Bukhara. Festival participants expressed support for the peaceloving foreign policies of the CPSU and BCP, and angrily condemned imperialist circles. The young workers demonstrated their fraternal solidarity in meetings, concerts, and sports competitions.

CULTURE MINISTER ON UZBEK DAYS IN MACEDONIA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 29 June 1984 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by Z. Rakhimbabayeva, UzSSR minister of culture, titled "Friendship Festival." The minister states that the Days of Uzbek Culture were held in Skoplje, Macedonia, on 10-20 June. M. Tursunov, deputy chairman of the UzSSR Council of Ministers and head of the Uzbek delegation, spoke at the ceremonial opening of the days on 11 June. More than 40 events, including concerts, exhibits, films, and meetings, were held during the days.

DAYS OF TUNIS CULTURE HELD IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 8 June 1984 carries on page 1 a 200-word item titled "Tunis Days." The item reports that the Days of Tunis Culture in Tashkent began on 8 June. The Tunis delegation was headed by Mayor Zakhariya Ben Mustafa, and included Abdul Aziz Qasim, director of the Tunisian National Library, and Nuriddin Glenza, president of the Tunisian-Soviet Friendship Society. The item states that the days will play a big role in strengthening the ties of friendship between the peoples of the two sister cities.

TURKS OF TURKEY HAVE EPIC ABOUT UZBEK POET

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 1 June 1984 carries on page 3 a 500-word article by E. Shodiyev (Leninabad) titled "Tale of Gul and Alisher." The article tells of an epic about the poet Alisher Navoi [considered an "Uzbek" poet in modern Uzbekistan] which exists among the Turks. Shodiyev cites the Russian literary scholar

G. Gorbatkina as having written that the epic "Tale of Gul and Alisher" was published in Ankara in 1946. Most of Shodiyev's article retells the Turkish tale.

REPORT ON UzSSR WRITERS FOREIGN TIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 8 June 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article by V. Tyurikov (LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent) titled "Let's Justify the Confidence." The article reports on a meeting of the UzSSR Writers Union Secretariat Board. One of the speakers, Secretary of the Board Sa"dulla Karomatov, complained that too few books are being written about the labor of those developing the steppe and about the great changes taking place in the village.

The report also tells that recently there was a meeting of the UzSSR Committee on Ties With Writers of Asia and Africa. In the last year writers from 70 countries were invited to Uzbekistan; among the guests this year was the English writer John Sammers who is the author of a book about the life of Soviet miners. The article also mentions that recently a special group for the study and spread of Afghan literature was formed under the Uzbekistan Writers Union.

UZBEK THEATER STAGES PLAY ABOUT AFGHANISTAN

Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 25, 22 Jun 84 p 1

[Article: "Tree in the Center of Kabul"]

[Excerpt] Along with all theaters of our republic, the kollektiv of the Uzbek State Academic Drama Theater imeni Hamza has pledged to greet the 60th anniversary of the UzSSR and the Uzbekistan Communist Party in an appropriate way. The theater's kollektiv is staging a dramatization based on the Russian writer Aleksandr Prokhanov's novel "Kobil markazidagi darakht" (Tree in the Center of Kabul) for this celebration. The producer-director of the dramatization, UzSSR Honored Artistic Figure, Laureate of the Lenin Komsomol Prize Bahodir Yoldoshev told our correspondent the following about the new stage work:

"This dramatization which we are staging on the basis of Aleksandr Prokhanov's novel tells about the present day of the Afghanistan Democratic Republic. The event of food being taken from the Soviet Union to Afghanistan lies at the basis of this dramatization. In the process of carrying out this work Soviet people encounter serious difficulties. Nevertheless, faithful to their international obligation, they deliver the food to the destination. In other words, it can be said that the performance is a sign of the friendship of the Soviet and Afghan peoples."

The work was translated by dramatist Mashrab Boboyev.

LECTURE ON BOURGEOIS FALSIFICATIONS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 22 June 1984 carries on page 7 a 200-word article entitled "Publicists' Seminar." At the seminar of republic publicists on international topics in Tashkent, Deputy Chairman of the UzSSR Journalists Union Section of Writer-Journalists on International Topics H. Khudoyberdiyev gave a report about the scientific-practical conference which took place in Moscow 3-4 April on the topic "Urgent Questions of the Struggle Against the Propaganda of Our Ideological Opponents." Afterwards the director of the Scientific Report Center on Social Sciences under the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, Candidate of Historical Sciences R. Rashidov gave a lecture on the topic "Main Directions of the Bourgeois Falsification of the Situation of the Central Asian Republics."

Workers of the republic press participated in the seminar.

BULGARIAN EDUCATORS VISIT UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 13 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 150-word unsigned article titled "Bulgarian Guests in Tashkent" reporting a visit to Uzbekistan by a delegation of Bulgarian workers of people's education. The delegation was led by member of the Bulgarian CP Central Committee Panka Babukova and was received by Uzbek Minister of Education S. Sh. Shermukhamedov. Babukova expressed confidence that the school reform now being implemented in the USSR will also have a positive effect on Bulgaria's education system and will help resolve many of its problems. The delegation visited Middle School imeni G. Dimitrov, saw the Uzbek Exhibition of Economic Achievements, and toured the ancient architectural monuments of Samarkand.

Military

CENTRAL ASIAN YOUTHS' ADMISSION TO MILITARY ACADEMIES

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 1 Jun 84 p 2

[Article: "In the Central Committee of the Uzbekistan LKSM: Meetings of Staffs"]

[Text] A meeting of the republic staff selecting candidates of local nationalities accepted without competition into higher military academies of the country took place under the direction of Uzbekistan LKSM Central Committee Secretary O. J. Ismoilov.

It was noted at the meeting that the work of selecting candidates was being conducted in planned fashion. The provision of candidates with sleeping quarters during the examination period and the sponsorship help provided by the Tashkent city Komsomol organizations were also discussed.

There was also a meeting of the republic staff on sponsorship of hospitals. The sponsorship work conducted by the Tashkent city Kuybyshevskiy Rayon Komsomol organization was given a positive assessment. The low level of work in this area by the Komsomol organization of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry and its being limited to formalism and promises were strongly criticized.

GATHERINGS FOR FUTURE OFFICERS

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 8 Jun 84 p 4

[Article by T. Abdurahmonov, special correspondent of YOSH LENINCHI: "On the Way to Bravery"]

[Excerpts] The festively decorated Military Motor Vehicle Command School imeni UzSSR Supreme Soviet is bustling with oblast youth. The youth who have expressed the wish to enter higher military academies of our country have gathered well-prepared and physically tempered for their traditional gatherings "Being an Officer--Heroic Career" and entrance examinations.

It is not by chance that the gathering of future officers is held in the school. This is because although this school is considered one of the newest military academies in the country, it is justifiably proud of having raised many qualified officers in a short period.

Many officers educated in the above-named house of higher learning are contributing to the defense of the serene life and peaceful labor of the Soviet people. For their service to the homeland the following first officers graduated from the school have been awarded our country's military orders and medals: Captain A. G. Gas'kov, Sr Lieutenant A. Yu. Anishenko, Colonel A. T. Arutunyan, Lieutenant Colonel A. Kudratov, Captain K. Kassardinov, Captain T. N. Nurutdinov, Lieutenant Colonel S. Omonov, Captain M. Tursunov, Major R. Pardayev and Lieutenant I. Bozorov.

At the oblast gathering "Being an Officer--Heroic Career" the following spoke: First Secretary of the Samarkand Oblast Party Committee R. S. Ashuraliyev; oblast military commissar, Lieutenant Colonel T. R. Rajabov; oblast Komsomol committee First Secretary A. N. Nosirov; school cadet O. Tagiyev; graduate of Pstdargamskiy Rayon Secondary School No 22 B. Mahmudov; and head of the school, Major-General V. G. Pikhulya.

Participating in the gathering were members of the oblast party committee buro, rayon party committee secretaries, first secretaries of city and rayon Komsomol committees, and leading workers of organs of education and vocational-technical education, military commissariats and DOSAAF committees.

MAJORITY OF OBLAST OFFICER CADETS FROM LOCAL NATIONALITIES

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 9 Jun 84 p 1

[Article: "Being an Officer--Heroic Career"]

[Excerpts] Termez--An oblast gathering was held at the oblast party committee House of Political Education of youth who have finished secondary schools and vocational-technical schools and expressed the wish to enter military schools. The gathering was opened with a short introduction by oblast party committee secretary H. Kholyorov.

Last year 58 Surkhan-Darya youths succeeded in entering military schools. This year the oblast Komsomol committee, together with the military commissariats and departments of people's education strengthened propaganda of the career of officer among youths. As a result, over 600 youths expressed the wish to enter our country's military schools. Of these 440 are representatives of local nationalities.

Speaking at the gathering were oblast Komsomol committee secretary, director of the oblast department of people's education E. Jorayev and head of the office of vocational-technical education A. Khainov.

Oblast Party Committee Second Secretary G. P. Steshenko and deputy chairman of the oblast executive committee L. R. Rajabov participated in the work of the gathering.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 12 June 1984 carries on page 4 a 200-word article (report by phone by our special correspondent) titled "On the Path of Their Wishes." The article reports on the Khorezm Oblast gathering of youth who have expressed the wish to enter military schools. The gathering was opened by Oblast Komsomol Second Secretary O. Salpin. Among others speaking were the director of the science and educational institution department of the oblast party committee A. Khudoyqulov, oblast deputy military commissar Lieutenant Colonel M. Mirzoyev and veteran of war and labor N. Kaladugin.

MILITARY-PATRIOTIC TRAINING AT TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 13 June 1984 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by T. Abdurahmonov titled "Important Task." The article reports on some measures related to military-patriotic training at Tashkent University. Recently the question of military-patriotic training was considered at a university open party meeting and a corresponding resolution was adopted. During the past 5 years the university party organization has considered this question 9 times, and the question is regularly considered at university meetings of soviet, Komsomol and trade union organizations. Abdurahmonov also points to work in this area by social science kafedras and the kollektiv of the Military Kafedra; he also writes of physical training and a month of mass defense measures held every year.

Political Affairs

CRIMEAN TATAR VERSION OF TASHKENT OBKOM PLENUM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent LENIN BAYRAGHY in Crimean Tatar on 17 July 1984 carries on pages 1-2 a 2,200-word account of the 6th Plenum of the Tashkent Obkom by T. Daghy [the chief editor of the newspaper]. This version of the plenum differs in a number of details from those published in the Russian-language PRAVDA VOSTOKA and the Uzbek-language SOVET OZBEKISTONI 15 July 1984 page 1. For instance, Daghy notes that the leadership of the Chirchik Agricultural Machine Plant underwent serious criticism at the plenum. Nearly 300 workers have been sent to the plant from various enterprises in the republic, but can it really be that director A. G. Rudenko cannot train enough skilled workers in Chirchik itself? Although 385 industrial enterprises in the oblast have agreed to reduce production costs beyond the plan, not only have one-fourth of them failed to attain this index, but they have permitted 27 million rubles worth of material expense over the plan. The work of the transportation and communications sectors also gave rise to just criticism at the plenum. In Tashkent now 130,000 people are on the list for telephone installation, yet the communications workers of Tashkent are not making use of 21,000 available telephone numbers. Daghy names five directors of enterprises in the trade system who were called to responsibility for irregularities and reports that the head of the Tashkent City Main Trade Administration, N. Akhmedov, was released from his position for permitting serious shortcomings. A 28-man group of thieves under the leadership of the director of an association in Yangiyul was acting in an organized fashion and caused damage to the state worth 300,000 rubles. In just the last 3 years, 33 party, soviet, and Komsomol officials who had lost their esteem were released from their posts. Of course this is a failing in the work of the party organs.

CRIMEAN TATAR VERSION OF KASHKADARYA OBKOM PLENUM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent LENIN BAYRAGHY in Crimean Tatar on 24 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,900-word account of the 5th Plenum of the Kashkadarya Obkom by T. Daghy [the chief editor of the newspaper]. This version differs from those published in PRAVDA VOSTOKA and SOVET OZBEKISTONI 24 July 1984 page 2. For instance, it provides further detail on the scale of the corruption and economic irregularities under the former oblast leadership. Since the beginning of the current 5-year period, more than 87 million rubles worth of industrial products less have been obtained. Although all three accounts of the plenum discuss the criminal activity at the Kaskadaryazagotkhlopkoprom Association, only LENIN BAYRAGHY mentions that nearly a million rubles in cash and goods were seized from the criminals involved. The former director of the cotton ginning mill in Shakhrisabzskiy Rayon, Jurayev, and his cohorts just last year did more than 11 million rubles damage to the state. In the city of Karshi a hotel was built consisting of four rooms in all, but costing 1,700,000 rubles. On some farms of the oblast, 13 "jubilee" field camps with billiards rooms, movie halls, and even Finnish saunas were built, however kolkhoz workers were never able to use them. Not only have such public establishments as clubs and medical

facilities not been built on many of the 55 sovkhozes in the Karshi virgin lands, [as is reported in SOVET OZBEKISTONI], but some farms have not even been supplied with gas, and on 15 of them there is no drinking water. The oblast party organizations did not pay sufficient attention to relics of the past; for instance, the director of the Sortsemovoshch [Vegetable Variety Seed] Administration, Aminov, before the very eyes of the leaders of the oblast agricultural administration and together with his own workers performed a sacrifice to Allah in which he prayed for the kolkhozes to always produce good seed. Many such examples were brought up at the plenum. The Bakhoristanskiy Raykom First Secretary S. Ametov is quoted in this article as giving self-criticism, "We members of the oblast party committee in the buro and at plenums, with our easy approval, our fawning praise and thunderous applause, helped create a gross violation of the Leninist principles in collective leadership and cadre policy and helped create parochialism and protectionism."

CRIMEAN TATAR VERSION OF NAMANGAN OBKOM PLENUM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent LENIN BAYRAGHY in Crimean Tatar on 28 July 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word account of the [4th] Plenum of the Namangan Obkom by K. Jurayev. As distinct from the accounts of the plenum published in PRAVDA VOSTOKA and SOVET OZBEKISTONI 26 July 1984 page 2, this version contains excerpts from a speech by a sovkhoz director, who attacks the recent style of work in Yangikurganskiy Rayon under raykom first secretary Abdullayev. According to the farm director, little attention was given to criticism and self-criticism, and the collective principle in leadership was breached. The raykom first secretary used to take charge of all sorts of matters; he was even involved in the issue of providing water to the farms of the raykom. Some farm leaders he favored, others he kept at a distance. He decided to build an 82,000-ruble private home on the director's sovkhoz, at sovkhoz expense. The director stated in his speech, "I am also to blame in this regard; I did not show the necessary principled stand. I could not stand up to him in the face of his firm demands."

Social and Cultural Affairs

NEWSPAPER IDENTIFIES ITS LANGUAGE AS 'CRIMEAN' TATAR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent LENIN BAYRAGHY in Crimean Tatar on 7 July 1984 indicates at the bottom of page 4 that the newspaper is published in the "Crimean Tatar" language. Prior to this issue, the newspaper apparently had a firm policy of avoiding this term in all contexts; when the language was referred to in articles, it was called simply "Tatar" or "our (native) language." Also on the same page is a schedule of radio broadcasts in the Crimean Tatar language for the upcoming week, a program schedule that had previously been designated as the "Program of Broadcasts in Tatar."

KAZAKH SSR

Political Affairs

JUSTICE MINISTER ON NEW ADMINISTRATIVE LAW CODEX

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 19 June 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,700-word article by KaSSR Minister of Justice B. Zhusipov on the recently issued KaSSR Codex of Administrative Law. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Law."

Enforcing administrative law, Zhusipov begins, has often been difficult in the past due to the scattered publications of the articles of republic administrative law--this, he adds, in spite of the clear importance of such enforcement, in environmental areas, for example, where strict control and supervision is urgently required. Now, however, Zhusipov continues, the problems of the past--at least in terms of legal reference--have been overcome by the recently approved Codex of Administrative Law, which should greatly facilitate the application of this important branch of law.

Zhusipov continues by describing the new codex--it comprises a large type basic and small type supplementary text relative to each entry, to allow issues to be considered in their contexts, provided by the supplementary texts--outlining enforcement procedures and stressing the need for care and responsibility for all concerned. Throughout his discussion, he emphasizes the use of administrative law to set standards and examples, to prevent violations from ever arising. In this connection, he concludes, the new codex is as much educational as penal.

KAZAKH PATRIOTIC SOCIETY POORLY PROVIDED FOR

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 12 June 1984 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "School of Patriots." The editorial notes the enhanced role that Kazakh branches of the All-Union Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation and Navy will be expected to play in connection with the planned celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet Victory over Nazi Germany. It criticizes, however, the higher authorities in the republic for not better supporting society branches, which are consequently often poorly equipped and based and lack qualified personnel. The editorial calls for improved day-to-day supervision of the society branches and of associated sports organizations in this age of danger and aggression.

Economics

RURAL WORKERS MUST UNDERSTAND BASIC ECONOMICS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 10 June 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word boldface editorial entitled "Rural Workers and Economic Thinking." The editorial underscores the complexity of operations at sovkhozes and kolkhozes today and the need for workers to understand fully what they are doing in economic terms, if goals calling for increased productivity and profitability are to be met. It calls for the cooperation of all in education efforts to this end.

MINISTER ON LIGHT INDUSTRY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 10 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by KaSSR Minister of Light Industry B. Ibragimov published in note of Light Industry Workers Day. Ibragimov notes that the KaSSR light industry, now comprised of 15 auxiliary sectors and 70 production unions, combines, plants and factories, is, he stresses, improving the scope, quantity and quality of its operations with each passing year. However, he does acknowledge quality problems in some light industry units, due in part to the inability to meet plan goals for the production of first-line products.

KAZAKH RAIL PASSENGER SERVICE UP SHARPLY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 2 June 1984 carries on page 3 an interview with four Kazakh transportation chiefs on what is being done to respond to the rush of summer travelers. Interviewed were N. S. Yakubov, chief of Passenger Transport Services of the Order of Lenin Alma-Ata Railways Administration, A. Musarov, chief of transportation services for the Virgin Land Railway Administration, V. Saydmuratov, chief of passenger transport for the Western Kazakhstan Railways, and R. Alimov, chief of the Central Air Connections Agency of the Kazakh Civil Aviation Administration. The interviewer is not identified.

All of those interviewed emphasize the drastic improvement of passenger transport recently--particularly ticketing and other passenger services--as well as the rapid increases in the extent of services and in the numbers of travelers. Musarov, for example, notes a 4.9 percent increase on the Virgin Lands Railways of the number of passenger trains while Saydmuratov notes an increase in the number of passengers moving along the Western Kazakhstan Railways from 3.5 million in 1980 to 5 million during the current year.

For air transport the increase is smaller but still noteworthy. Air travelers using Kazakh Civil Aviation rose by 32,000 over 1983 to a total of 1,734,000 passengers carried (a 1.9 percent increase). Air transport chief Alimov notes that 120 flights a day now depart from a busy Alma-Ata Airport along routes stretching as far as Latvia and including Il-62 "airbus" service.

KAZAKH FOOD PRODUCTION HEAVILY DEPENDENT UPON IRRIGATED LANDS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 3 June 1984 carries on page 2 an 1,100-word interview with KaSSR First Deputy Minister of Land Reclamation and Irrigation Ye. A. Arattsev on the state of Kazakh land reclamation and irrigation at present and plans for the future. The interview is published in note of Soviet Land Reclaimers Day.

Irrigated lands--of which there are more than 2 million hectares in the KaSSR, Arattsev notes--are of vital importance for republic food production and for the production of industrial crops such as cotton and sugar beets. Altogether, Arattsev goes on, 90 percent of KaSSR vegetables, 30 percent of its potatoes and 20 percent of its grains and all of its industrial crops are produced on irrigated lands. Moreover, he continues, their importance increases with each passing year.

Although noting some worthwhile gains in efficiency in the use of KaSSR irrigated lands--water use per hectare, for example, was down by 15 percent in 1983 compared to the 1976-1980 average--Arattsev still complains that existing irrigation systems are not being used as well as they could be, that large irrigation investments sometimes fail to show a proper return and that land reclamation efforts could stand improvement in many areas. He also suggests that there might be problems with the labor discipline and work organization of 100,000 land reclaimers.

During the first 3 years of the current five-year plan, 213,000 hectares of new land have been irrigated in the KaSSR and 17,200 hectares reclaimed or improved. In addition, Arattsev notes, 5,500 kilometers of new water pipelines have been installed (to a total of 30,000 kilometers).

CONSTRUCTION BANK STRIVES FOR BETTER CONTROL OVER PROJECTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 5 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by Gh. Myrzaghaliev, chief of the Kazakh Republic Branch of the USSR Construction Bank, on efforts being made by the Construction Bank and his branch to get a better hold on construction projects. The article is published under the regular rubric "Let Us Carry Out the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress."

"There are," Myrzaghaliev quotes First Secretary Chernenko, "not a few lagging sectors of the people's economy." And one reason for this, he goes on to suggest, is lagging construction (in 1983, he records, plans for the use of basic construction funds--i.e., those from the Construction Bank--were fulfilled by only 30 percent by the KaSSR Construction Materials Industry, 60 percent by the Ministry of Housing and Consumer Services and 80 percent by the Ministry of Motor Transport).

In accordance with recent party decisions, however, Myrzaghaliev goes on, the USSR Construction Bank--which invests billions of rubles in construction every year--is increasing its control over construction projects to reduce the amount of uncompleted projects and thus improve fund usage. Measures

being carried out include careful examination of plans before work begins to determine feasibility and resource availability, cancellation of lagging projects to move funds elsewhere, short-term, carefully supervised funding for projects in difficulty, insistence on full documentation as a basis and precondition for funding and continued funding and emphasis on schedules and deadlines (for the use of funds and resources), using interest rate incentives to encourage rapid completion of projects--reduced rates for projects completed on or ahead of schedule, increases for lagging and otherwise poorly managed projects.

Myrzaghaliev, however, criticizes bank officials who refuse to take their responsibilities seriously and notes problems of efficiency in the use of non-bank construction funds. Some 52.4 percent of all funds, he notes, come from the organizations ordering the construction themselves.

Myrzaghaliev also complains about organizations that borrow scarce construction funds when they have resources adequate for the project. When such cases are discovered, he stresses, loaned construction funds will be withdrawn.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY CONTINUES AT DZHAYREM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 14 June 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word article by A. Rozhnov, chief geologist of the Red Banner of Labor Order Dzhayrem Geological Survey Expedition, on continued survey at rapidly developing Dzhayrem. The article is published under the regular rubric "Today at the Vanguard Construction Fronts."

Rozhnov sketches the history of the rapid recent development of Dzhezkazgan mineral resources based upon rich reserves of barite and polymetal ores at Atasu and Dzhayrem. He shows, moreover, that the story of development there is a continuing one since the geological survey of the mining region is by no means complete. At the important Usqatyn-3 mines at Dzhayrem, for example, Rozhnov notes, full geological evaluation was completed only recently.

Rozhnov also discusses efforts to exploit as well as discover and evaluate local mineral resources. At Dzhayrem he notes that the second section of the Ore Refining Plant will soon be complete. The new capacity there will result in a tripling of total output.

TALDY-KURGAN RESERVOIR SECOND IN SCOPE ONLY TO ALMA-ATA CANAL

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 19 June 1984 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by S. Mukhametshin detailing progress on the new 80 million cubic meter capacity (and 1,000 meter altitude) Basqan Reservoir now being constructed in Taldy-Kurgan Oblast. The new reservoir, a project in size second only to the Great Alma-Ata Canal, will, when complete, during the next five-year plan, allow irrigation of some 15,000 new hectares in the oblast (half of all new oblast irrigation planned for that period). Mukhametshin notes the special difficulties being overcome in the project due to the altitude and due to the very hard rock layers that must be

penetrated. He notes that many project workers, however, have gained experience in such tasks from work on the Great Alma-Ata Canal.

KAZAKH BUSES CARRYING MORE PASSENGERS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 21 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by A. Qurmanghaliyev, chief of the KaSSR Ministry of Motor Transport Passenger Administration, on the current state and achievements of republic motor transport. The article is published under the regular rubric "The Happy Duty--Service to the People."

Qurmanghaliyev begins by noting the great inconvenience created when bus service is poor for some reason or the other and the recent efforts, mandated by party and government decisions, to improve service. Outlining the expanded scope of republic motor transport that has resulted (involved is not only an expansion of routes, but also a 3.5 percent gain--above plan levels--in total passengers carried in 1984 compared to 1982), he suggests that in fact the old problems of the past are being overcome (the only current problem mentioned is slow completion of some urgently needed terminals and stations) and that even more impressive gains will be made in the future. Discussed in detail in the article are improved ticketing, the many new and rebuilt facilities now operating, new routes and new route organization, a more efficient loading and unloading mechanism and great attention to connecting service with other types of public transportation. Qurmanghaliyev notes in his discussion the fact that some 226 republic cities and settlements now have intercity bus service along 5,156 routes stretching 423,000 kilometers. An average of 18,000 buses, he records, move 9 million travelers a day within these bus systems.

Qurmanghaliyev also discusses inter-enterprise bus service as an area of current development. Some 85 percent of sovkhoses and kolkhoses are to have such service in the near future, he boasts, according to current planning.

RAYON SEEKS TO HALT ENCROACHING SANDS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 22 June 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by Sh. Atanayev, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chelkarskiy Rayon (Aktyubinsk Oblast) Soviet, on environmental problems of his rayon and what the rayon soviet is doing to combat them. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature."

Much of Atanayev's article centers on the fight against encroaching sand dunes in a very dry region. In this connection he notes widespread use of Tamarisk bushes both to prevent the further spread of the drifting dunes and possibly put them to economic use at some time in the future. From the discussion it is evident that the dunes, which now cover one-third of the 62 million hectare surface area of the rayon (there are, he notes, 5.5 million hectares of agricultural lands there), are still expanding and endanger the economic well-being of the area.

Also discussed by Atanayev is a serious water pollution problem due to the virtually unrestricted discharge of industrial wastes into rayon streams. An industrial sewage system, he records, has long been promised but little or nothing has been done to bring plans to fruition.

NO ONE TAKES RESPONSIBILITY TO SEE THAT SYSTEM WORKS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 23 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by Zh. Kettebekov on the problems of irrigated agriculture as viewed from Kyzylqum Sovkhoz in Shardarinskiy Rayon of Chimkent Oblast. The article is published under the rubric "The Channels of the Food Program: Problems of Irrigated Agriculture" and is one of a series of realistic looks at the problems of Soviet agriculture in the KaSSR.

Kyzylqum Sovkhoz, founded in 1975 as part of the ongoing efforts to bring the dry Myrzashol under cultivation, is primarily devoted to rice-growing (two-thirds of the 5,000 irrigated hectares of the sovkhov are devoted to rice, the rest to lucerne and corn, for hay and feed) and seems, on the surface at least, Kettebekov notes, to be a successful operation. A talk with sovkhov director Batyrbay--a talk reproduced by Kettebekov in his article--indicates, however, that this is far from the case and that fundamental problems in sovkhov production flaw the picture.

Much more than problems with land and irrigation is involved and that difficulty in these areas is no more than symptomatic of larger issues. The crux of the matter, it emerges clearly from Batyrbay's remarks, is a lack of overall responsibility and control. Brigades, for example, are assigned output goals, but that depends upon land availability, its condition, fertilizer supply, water, fuel and spare parts for agricultural vehicles, things over which the brigade members have absolutely no control. As a result, brigades sign production agreements that they in fact lack the resources to fulfill. Moreover, as Batyrbay's remarks make clear, the problem of the brigade is repeated at higher levels and for the sovkhov as a whole which also lacks control in key areas over production variables. As a result, the sovkhov, like the brigades and other units which compose it, take up contractual relationships in formal agreements but, in the end, insufficient resources are provided to do what should be done.

For the sovkhov, however, as Batyrbay's remarks made clear, the key deficiency may be in cadres more than in resources. Kettebekov notes the rapid turnover of rural cadres and makes it clear that conditions are so bad that departures already or will soon equal arrivals. Wages are too low, largely because of the overall inefficiency of the sovkhov for reasons described above, and the low wages in turn are a major reason for the inefficiency. To keep workers on the job, moreover, not only is the pay too low, but housing, cultural and service and sales facilities are all inadequate as well. Even those native to the area, who grew up on the sovkhov, are now, Kettebekov notes, pulling up roots and leaving and there is the real danger that there will soon be no one at all to carry on the local agricultural tradition.

PIPELINE SYSTEMS AND OIL DEVELOPMENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 24 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 700-word article by B. Orazghaliyev, KaSSR state prize laureate and laboratory chief of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Chemistry, Oil and Natural Salts Scientific Research Institute, on KaSSR oil pipelines and their importance for the development and efficient exploitation of republic oil resources. The article is published under the regular rubric "Science and Production."

Oil pipeline transport Orazghaliyev begins, is of growing importance in the Soviet Union since it is cheap, efficient and uninterrupted. A case in point, he continues, is the western Kazakhstan oil industry which is heavily dependent upon convenient oil pipelines for the delivery of its products in an arid and little developed region and also for the interconnection of a diverse and geographically dispersed and isolated oil producing and refining region.

Orazghaliyev looks in detail at the west Kazakhstan oil pipelines and makes suggestions as to how the system might make even greater contributions to regional oil development in the future.

HERBICIDES APPLIED INEFFICIENTLY, IN SHORT SUPPLY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 27 June 1984 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial on the need to use every resource fully, efficiently and properly in Kazakh agriculture to achieve the full output in every category recently demanded by party leader Chernenko in an Alma-Ata speech in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Virgin Lands Campaign. Singled out, along with low land cultivation levels, misuse and waste of irrigation water and fertilizer, for particular criticism, is inefficient use of herbicides (i.e., failure to use air spraying, the best method of application according to the editorial, properly). However, the editorial admits that herbicides are in any case in short supply.

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR STEPPED UP WAR ON POACHING

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 29 June 1984 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial on the need to protect wild fauna and halt poaching. The editorial notes ongoing efforts to expand the resources of the wild animal world and to protect it from unwise and improper exploitation and claims that much has in fact been achieved in this area, in protecting the once declining Khulan, for example. However, it continues, not all understand the vital importance of protecting the natural environment and there are many wilfully harming it through destroying wildlife habitats and an all too prevalent poaching of wild game.

Judging by the flavor of the editorial, poaching must have reached epidemic proportions in some parts of the republic. Last year, it notes, there were some 6,000 arrests, and 648 vehicles of poachers have been cited in the first 5 months of the present year alone. Even the deputy director of an enterprise

was arrested after sponsoring an organized hunt for his workers. The editorial calls for more energetic efforts to bring such things to an end.

ALMA-ATA WATER PROBLEM WASTE, NOT SHORTAGE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata ZHULDYZ in Kazakh No 5, May 1984 carries on pages 172-175 a 2,900-word article by Zhanbolat Aupbayev on subterranean waters in the world and in the KaSSR and their potential usefulness in the republic for future development of now dry and water short areas. The article is published under the regular rubric "Art and Science."

Aupbayev's article, in the form of a discussion with USSR State Prize Laureate Abdighappar Kenzhebayuly Zhakelov, chief director of the Kazakh Production Geological Union for Hydrogeological Work, stresses how vital fresh water is for human existence and its extreme short supply, fresh water covering only 2 percent of the earth's surface. He reproduces Zhakelov's words, however, on the great potential of the 400 million to 1.2 billion cubic kilometers of fresh water found underneath the ground in subterranean reservoirs, including 2.2 million cubic kilometers found beneath the KaSSR, the equivalent of 25 Seas of Azov or 65 Lake Balkhashes.

However, Zhakelov and Aupbayev continue, this and other fresh water sources must be used wisely. They criticize, for example, waste of subterranean or any fresh waters, noting the very high daily water consumption per capita in Alma-Ata, for example (it is 500 liters per inhabitant there, as compared to 170 liters per inhabitant in London and 160 in Paris) and the, in their view, unfortunate tendency to use drinking water for industrial and other purposes. They conclude, in this connection, that there is no longer any water shortage in the Kazakh capital, just waste.

Social and Cultural Affairs

DOCTORS LEAVING REPUBLIC

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 17 June 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,400-word article by KaSSR Minister of Health M. Aliyev on the state of public health in the KaSSR and some problem areas. The article is published under the rubric "Today Is Medical Workers Day."

Today, Aliyev begins, the KaSSR, like the other Soviet republics, is witnessing great achievements in public health as a result of the continued concern of the party and the government in this area. There are, he notes, now some 1,600 hospitals--150 are in the cities and 220 in "central" rayon; 776 are sector hospitals--and 2,600 dispensaries in the republic with 197,000 beds (12.56 per 1,000 republic inhabitants). Staffing these facilities, moreover, Aliyev boasts, are 53,000 doctors and pharmacists and 153,000 middle education health professionals.

However, he continues, in spite of the large republic public health system and improved material and technical bases and new technology, problems remain, most notably with respect to cadres. The KaSSR, Aliyev notes, is in 11th

place in the USSR in terms of the supply of doctors and 7th for other health professionals. There are, moreover, he illustrates, shortages of certain key specialties in particular, including radiologists. Largely, Aliyev suggests, the problem is due to poor working conditions and a lack of suitable housing for doctors and other health professionals. As a result of these and other problems, but especially the housing problem, Aliyev records, 800 republic doctors left their jobs last year alone. Of them, 524 went to work in other republics.

KAZAKH TRADE SYSTEM PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 28 June 1984 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial on trade "culture" and the problems of republic trade and public food services. The editorial suggests, in spite of many examples of well-run trade units that are meeting the needs of the public and fulfilling trade turnover plans provided, that the republic trade system as a whole is in deep trouble. It notes, for example, that system-wide trade turnover as a whole is sharply below plans and that 20 percent of all republic trade outlets made no sales at all for a month or more last year.

The editorial also complains of poorly stocked rural, as opposed to urban, stores, of sloppy sales techniques, of storage problems, of poor sales organization and of failure to stock the right kinds of goods as well as of under the counter sales for bribes, favoritism in providing scarce goods and outright thievery on the part of trade outlet workers. It castigates party organizations and local soviets for failure to intervene and for what must be construed as attitudes of toleration. Sales irregularities of the type discussed, the editorial notes, are strictly prohibited.

WRONG ATTITUDE TOWARD VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 3 June 1984 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial on the problems and prospects of Kazakh vocational and technical schools. The editorial notes the increased importance of vocational and technical schools in terms of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet "Basic Directions for the Reform of General Education and Vocational Schools." It cautions against the attitude that vocational and technical schools are for "difficult children," or are the place where "bad students" go and reemphasizes the fact that the same middle school education is offered in the vocational and technical schools that is offered elsewhere and that they are playing an honorable role in the people's education system by providing the cadres so urgently needed by the Soviet economy.

The editorial does, however, criticize KaSSR vocational and technical schools for inadequate material and technical bases in some schools, for teaching cadre shortages, for violation of school discipline by some students and for poor teaching. It suggests that part of the problem may be due to the wrong attitude toward the schools on the part of ministers and other authorities as well as the public. Construction organizations are also faulted for their contributions to inadequate facilities bases.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 6 June 1984 carries on page 1 a 900-word boldface editorial entitled "The Summer Passenger Transport Season." The editorial praises the preparations that have been made for the summer rush season of travel and the many important improvements in service that they incorporate. It, however, also acknowledges the many deficiencies that remain: 1) Schedules that are not kept, especially for long-distance movement, leading, among other things, to unnecessarily congested and overloaded stations and terminals, 2) poor organization of services rendered travelers at transportation facilities and during their trips, and 3) irresponsibility and discourtesy of transport workers. The editorial suggests that transport service to "developing industrial centers" (Ekibastuz, Karaganda, etc.) is a particular problem area. Local soviets are faulted for not dealing properly with transportation difficulties in their jurisdictions and when they have intervened, for not being forceful enough to bring about changes needed.

RURAL AREAS LACK SCHOOLS, CULTURAL FACILITIES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 6 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by A. Borisov, chief of the Rural Construction, Settlement Planning and Building Administration of the KaSSR State Committee for Construction, on rural construction and reconstruction and shortages of school space and cultural facilities. The article is published under the rubric "The Shape of the Modern Village."

Borisov notes the rapid growth of the Kazakh rural sector in recent decades in connection with the Virgin Lands Program in particular with an increase from 229 sovkhoses in 1953 to more than 2,000 today. And accompanying the increase in the number of rural production units, he goes on, there has also taken place large-scale construction of new housing and other facilities, 40 million square meters of housing (today, Borisov records, there is an average of 12.3 square meters of housing per rural inhabitant), schools for 500,000 students, preschool and child-care facilities for 100,000 and 14,000 kilometers of water pipes and 11,000 kilometers of roads.

However, Borisov continues, construction of such "non-production" facilities has by no means kept up with need and rural areas in the republic are short 320,000 places in schools and 79,000 places in children's organizations, not to mention underdevelopment of clubs and similar centers. He also complains of problems with water supply and a critical underdevelopment of "green areas" (only 4 square meters per rural inhabitant, 2.5 times below the norm) in and around rural settlements. He likewise castigates architects and planners for failing to look at rural settlements as wholes--with both production and residential areas--and for failure to plan regionally as well as locally. That the situation is getting no better--the calls of recent party plenums to the contrary--is evident from shortfalls of 3,700 school and 3,400 preschool and child-care places, and even more drastic shortfalls in other areas, during the first 3 years of the present five-year plan.

CARELESS PRESS USAGE, RUSSIANISMS HARMING KAZAKH LANGUAGE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 30 June 1984 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by M. Qaraqulov, distinguished KaSSR cultural worker, on linguistic purity and threats to it. The article is published under the regular rubric "Problems for Mutual Discussion."

Proper language use, Qaraqulov stresses, is extremely important for the purity of a language and, through language, for the maintenance of a people's cultural traditions. However, he continues, improper and careless usage--from his examples, in the Kazakh press in particular--are prevalent in the KaSSR and are in fact doing a great deal of damage.

Qaraqulov goes on to provide several examples of what he means with Russianisms and careless, too literal translations of Russian phrases singled out for specific criticism. He calls for a conference to take a closer look at Kazakh linguistic purity, and how to protect it.

MINISTER ON REPUBLIC SOCIAL SECURITY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 5, May 1984 carries on pages 19-25 a 3,200-word article by KaSSR Minister of Social Security M. Akhmetova on the current state and problems of USSR and republic social security. The article is published under the regular rubric "Socio-Economic Developmental Problems of Developed Socialism."

The social security system of the Soviet Union, Akhmetova begins, is a key expression of the concern of the party and the government for the people and dates back to the earliest days of the Soviet regime. She continues by pointing out, moreover, the superiority of the Soviet social security system, which allows very early retirement (Soviet retirement ages are among the lowest in the world), over the systems of other leading nations. In the KaSSR, she notes, altogether some 2.2 million persons receive pensions or some other form of social security assistance with one-tenth of the total republic budget expended each year for social security purposes (of the 2.2 million, some 255,000 are receiving pensions).

Problems discussed by Akhmetova include uneven benefits in urban and rural areas--in rural areas the system is largely financed from the treasuries of kolkhozes and sovkhozes; plans now call for a state takeover--inefficient, slow and sometimes irregular operations by social security offices, associated payments errors, fraud, poor state and party control over the social security administration locally in general and incorrect or illegal documentation. She notes the current major effort to encourage active work participation by retired and disabled persons and others receiving social security assistance. As a result, she records, some 516,000 pensioners and disabled persons are now engaged in some form of productive labor in the republic, 39.7 percent of the total number of persons in these two categories (i.e., about 1.3 million). There are, incidentally, Akhmetova notes, some 53 boarding facilities with 14,700 places serving the disabled in the republic. She suggests that the number of disabled is greater than it should be due to poor attention to job safety.

KAZAKHS EXPERIMENT WITH MACHINE TRANSLATION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 10 June 1984 carries on page 4 a 500-word article by A. Belbotayev, junior research worker of the "Lexicographical Work Automation Group" of the Linguistics Institute of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences, on some machine translation efforts of his group recently reported on at a computer sciences conference sponsored by the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Mathematics and Mechanics Institute's Computer Center. The article is published under the regular rubric "The Marvellous Secrets of Sciences."

The experiments involve use of an IBM model ES-1045 computer to prepare machine translations of materials provided by the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Chemical Sciences Institute. The system works by having the machine prepare a rough translation which is displayed, corrected and printed. According to Belbotayev, about 30 pages of material can be translated this way in under 10 minutes (4-5 minutes for the rough translation, and "several minutes" for the corrections). The "Lexicographical Work Automation Group" is also using its computer for compiling dictionaries, including technical Kazakh-Russian/Russian-Kazakh lexica and for studying linguistic change through the use of very large samples.

ISLAMIC FUNERALS CONDEMNED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 10 June 1984 carries on page 3 a 700-word article by A. Qurmanghaliyev, member of the "Knowledge Society," on the negative impact of Islamic beliefs in another world and associated funeral practices on the people. The article is published under the regular rubric "Knowledge Is Light, Religion Darkness."

Marxism-Leninism, Qurmanghaliyev begins, has demonstrated the falsity of religion and the damage that its beliefs do to the people. However, he goes on, although the number of the religious faithful is, as a result, small in the Soviet Union, these believers continue to do damage through blind faith.

One of the vestiges of this blind faith, Qurmanghaliyev continues, is the belief in "another world," a belief that occasions a whole series of damaging practices in this present world. Qurmanghaliyev goes on to show how this belief system harms those of lesser means through emphasis on expensive funerary practices and on the need for the intermediation of the mollah for the deceased, also at great cost. He concludes by noting the goals of the June 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which called for enhanced popular educational efforts to counter such beliefs.

DZHEZKAZGAN MONUMENTS NEGLECT CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 15 June 1984 carries on pages 10-11 a 2,800-word article by Abirash Zhameshev looking at the present and past of the Ulytau Region of Dzhezkazgan Oblast. The article is published under the regular rubric "The Writer and Life."

The Ulytau Region, Zhameshev begins, has a flourishing present with its rich mineral resources and ongoing agricultural development limited only by the problem of water in a very dry region. However, about the past of the area Zhameshev is less optimistic, describing a region rich in historical association and monuments (not always correctly identified, he shows) but one in which what still exists is often sadly neglected. In his travels he found monuments recently in good condition that are now fallen down, misused by agricultural units or just gone. He calls for the Kazakh Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments to take swift action and castigates "Kazrestavratsiya" for repairs promised but not carried out.

URAL OBLAST MUSEUMS SERVE IDEOLOGICAL GOALS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIYET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 5, May 1984 carries on pages 1-2 a 1,200-word article by Zhaysang Aqbayev, chief of the Ural Oblast Cultural Administration, on the well-organized museum system of his oblast and its ideological functions. The article is published under the regular rubric "Thoughts, Deeds, Limits."

Ideological-educational work among the people is regarded as of the greatest importance by the party, a fact witnessed by recent party plenum decisions. Museums, Aqbayev continues, have an important function in this work, as is clear from the example of Ural Oblast museums, of which there are 97 in all (one-fourth are state museums; nearly all are organized on a "social" basis).

Aqbayev goes on to describe some of the 60,000 exhibits shown by republic museums with special reference to exhibits dealing with the Russian revolution in Kazakhstan and the early years of the Soviet regime there. Among the new oblast museums (some go back to the 19th century) is a Ural City Museum of Atheism organized in 1983.

READERS' LETTERS CONDEMN ISLAMIC BURIALS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIYET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 5, May 1984 carries on pages 14-15 a 1,500-word article comprised of five readers' letters written in response to an article in the October 1983 issue of MADENIYET ZHANE TURMYS condemning the excesses of Islamic burial practices. The article is published under the rubric "One Thought Engenders Another."

The five letters, whose authors are identified only by name and residence, mimic the official line on the dangers of religious survivals in terms of their connections with prerevolutionary ruling class ideology and the oppression of the people that they represent, particularly in the case of "old" funerary customs which consume much property and money. Each author provides specific examples of the kind of thing that he is talking about, each suggesting, moreover, that the kind of funeral customs described are too widespread and too widely tolerated. The last letter, by Ye. Mergenov of Taldy-Kurgan Oblast, is interestingly a tirade on excessive drinking at old style, i.e., Islamic funerals.

International

ALMA-ATA BIOCHEMISTRY SYMPOSIUM STRESSES INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 23 June 1984 carries on page 3 a 400-word KazTAG brief reporting on the recently completed International Symposium on Prospectives of Bioorganic Chemistry and Molecular Biology. The conference, which took place in Alma-Ata, was organized by USSR Academy of Sciences Vice President Yu. A. Ovchinnikov and focused on the latest biochemical advances in solving problems. The brief notes the response of foreign participants in particular to the latter theme. An accompanying photo shows one of the foreign participants at the conference, A. K. Sharma of India, and his wife, in conversation with KaSSR Academy of Sciences Academician Zh. Abdildin.

'OTAN' SOCIETY SERVING NEEDS OF KAZAKH EMIGRES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 1 June 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article by Musa Dinishev, editor of BIZDING OTAN, on the work of the Kazakh "Otan" Society, founded in 1976 to meet the needs of Kazakh emigres. For one reason or another, Dinishev begins, there are no small numbers of Kazakhs, Uighurs and other republic nationalities originally from the KaSSR who now live abroad. And while some, he continues, are Kazakhs and others drawn out of Kazakhstan into anti-Soviet activities, most are the children of those who took their families out of the KaSSR with them long ago.

To maintain connections with such individuals, promote the Soviet peace policy and propagandize modern Kazakh achievement, the "Otan" Society maintains its headquarters in Alma-Ata and publishes the biweekly paper BIZDING OTAN in Arabic script in Kazakh and Uighur.

Dinishev stresses throughout his article the great attachment that emigre Kazakhs, Uighurs and others feel for their homeland. He sees his paper also, among other things, as making it possible for young emigres to learn to read their own languages, with a view toward possible visits to or even university study in the KaSSR.

REASONS FOR SOVIET OLYMPICS BOYCOTT AIRED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 8 June 1984 carries on pages 14-15 a 2,100-word article by Serik Abdirayymov detailing the reasons for the Soviet Olympics boycott. The article is published under the rubric "The Desire of the People--a Day of Peace."

Abdirayymov begins with a flashback to 1980, recalling Carter's intransigence about United States' Olympic participation then in spite of world condemnation. He implies, moreover, that the 1980 American boycott was out of nothing more than pique because the Olympics were being held in Moscow and due to a virulent, unthinking American anti-Sovietism. But in fact, Abdirayymov attempts to prove, Moscow was an excellent choice for the Olympics in every way.

But what, Abdirayymov asks, on the other hand, about Los Angeles. He suggests that Los Angeles, unlike Moscow, is a scandalous, confused city that is a center of racism (making it an unattractive city for Third World athletes), militarism (the Pershing missile is manufactured nearby) and anti-Soviet activity that would endanger Soviet athletes (with some provocateurs encouraged by the Reagan administration). He also condemns the extreme commercialism of the games (\$2.25 million was paid for the TV rights alone, he notes) that, in his view, destroys the spirit of the games as conceived of by their founder.

Abdirayymov also suggests that the games themselves, if the Soviets had attended, would have become a focus for the growing attack on the Soviet Union that has been mounted by the Reagan administration and would be carried on by the Los Angeles Olympic Committee itself. He also castigates the alleged "Reagan view" of sports as a kind of warfare. The purpose of the games, he stresses, is rather to promote peace and good will, and the common interest and solidarity of the people. The Soviet bloc, he concludes, had no choice but not to attend.

KAZAKH VIEW OF MOSCOW BOOK EXHIBITION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIYET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 5, May 1984 carries on an unnumbered page and on the following page 9 a 1,500-word interview with U. Sadyqova, deputy chief of the KaSSR State Committee for Printing, Printing Presses and the Book Trade, on last year's highly successful Moscow Fourth International Book Exposition. The reporter that conducted the interview is unnamed.

The Fourth International Moscow Book Exposition, convened in September 1983 with 2,600 representatives of book organizations and presses from 90 countries in attendance, took as its theme the slogan "The Book in Service of Peace and Progress" and was highly effective in engendering a new view of Soviet books and of Soviet publishing among foreign visitors in particular. Generating special interest, moreover, she notes, were the many political works sponsored by the party and the multi-lingual output of republic presses in 68 Soviet and 56 foreign languages.

Sadyqova summarizes Kazakh entries, press by press, stressing the great variety of books shown and the favorable reactions of visitors to the exhibition to them. As a sign of the times, she notes that no less than 2,500 copyrights for books were granted in the Soviet Union in 1983, a considerable rise over recent years. From her examples, Kazakh presses provide a large share of the volume.

U.S. GOVERNMENT SEEN AT FAULT IN MOSCOW OLYMPICS BOYCOTT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 29 June 1984 carries on pages 14-15 a 1,500-word article by Serik Nurqazov, European boxing champion, on the reasons for the Soviet Olympics boycott. The article is entitled "Let Us Not Try To Hide the Truth."

Nurqazov acknowledges the years of preparation that have gone by since 1980, in hopes of attending the Los Angeles Olympics and the disappointment that many Soviet athletes must now feel. However, he argues, participation of the Soviet Union was impossible due to the "arrogance" of the Reagan administration and the gap that existed between its words and its deeds.

He suggests that, the disclaimers of the Olympic Committee to the contrary, Soviet athletes could not be protected in Los Angeles against violent anti-Soviet groups without the cooperation of the American Government. He also argues that American athletes have some "special instructions" when it comes to meeting Soviet athletes in sports contests and claims to have experienced the results of this personally in the past in contests with American boxers.

Nurqazov, however, does not rule out friendly sports contests between Soviet and American athletes in the future if they are handled properly. He sees the Olympic spirit as essentially irrepressible and sees a restoration of the Olympics as a "sports forum," as they should be, in the future.

Military

KGB GENERAL STRESSES SOVIET DETERMINATION TO DEFEND FRONTIERS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 5, May 1984 carries on pages 26-31 a 2,700-word article by Lieutenant-General V. Donskov, chief of the USSR State Security Committee Red Banner Eastern Border Okrug Troops, on the heroic traditions of Soviet border troops and their readiness in the present day. The article is published under the regular rubric "Forming the Communist Qualities of Individuals--An All-Party Effort" and is entitled "School of Patriotism and Heroism."

General Donskov stresses the realization, from the earliest years of the Soviet regime that Soviet borders would have to be defended constantly to preserve the proletarian heritage of the Soviet revolution. And, he continues, the task is still with us today, with efforts by the hostile Reagan regime to create incidents. He restates, however, the Soviet intention to defend the integrity of the Soviet frontiers no matter what and describes the modern equipment, enthusiasm and high morale of the border troops of the present.

Economics

FOOD PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTED IN UIGHUR NEWSPAPER

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHI in Uighur on 5 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by A. A. Bekmaghanbetov, a scientist at the Kazakh Farming Scientific Research Institute imeni V. R. Vil'yams. The author notes several points about fertilizer use and distribution in the region. Seventy percent of the fertilizer set aside for agriculture in the republic is applied to crop land under irrigation. According to 1983 data, the average amount of mineral fertilizer per hectare in the republic is 19 kilograms, but in the southern oblasts where irrigation is widespread, the

figure totals 56-112 kilograms per hectare. Because of the great variation in the potassium content of the soil in the southern and southeastern oblasts of Kazakhstan, more potassium is added to those areas deficit in this substance. One particular problem results in the misapplication of fertilizers; farmers do not utilize special maps drawn up to document the variations in soils.

The same newspaper, on page 3 of its 6 June 1984 issue and page 4 on 7 June 1984, carries a 2,500-word article by A. Arshidinov, a candidate of the agricultural sciences, on ways to enhance the productivity of private plots. He covers topics such as the formulation and use of organic fertilizers, the proper use of mineral fertilizers, the growth of trees and fruit, and the use of chemicals to control pests and weeds. The author also lists the chemical preparations available to the public for use on private plots.

MEASURES BEING TAKEN AGAINST INFLUENZA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHU in Uighur on 7 June 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by M. I. Bisenova, a candidate of the medical sciences, on the dangers of influenza, which has become one of the most widespread contagious diseases at the present time. In a flu epidemic of average intensity some 45-50 million people catch the disease in the country; sometimes nearly 50 percent of the able-bodied population becomes ill. Despite the advances of medical science, a flu epidemic continues to reoccur every 3-4 years, becomes extremely widespread every 11-18 years. At the present time in institutes in Moscow, Leningrad, and Ufa, a highly active dead vaccine is being created to combat the virus. It has been purified of ballast proteins to the maximal degree and is thus safe even for small children and people who cannot tolerate ordinary vaccines. A live oral vaccine will be used for children aged 1 to 14, while students in grades 9 and 10 and teachers will receive an internasal vaccine. With the aid of a special injector, nearly 1,500 people can be immunized in an hour in large enterprises of more than 500 workers and employees. Experience has shown that if the vaccine is given to 70 percent of the people in a kollektiv at least twice, it can significantly reduce the incidence of illness. At the present time the issue of a mass vaccination of 70-80 percent of the population in cities and large regions is being set forth.

ELECTRICAL ENERGY IN KAZAKHSTAN TO INCREASE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHU in Uighur on 13 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by Kh. Birjanov, a department head within the KaSSR State Planning Committee, on electrical energy use in Kazakhstan. He cites various figures on present-day conditions, such as the fact that electrical energy output has grown four-fold in the republic in the last 20 years, reaching approximately 70 billion kilowatt-hours by 1984. He also notes that the structure of the thermal electric power stations is changing; those of less than 100,000 kilowatt power have decreased two-fold in number, while those of a million or more kilowatts have increased considerably. He then discusses the Ekibastuz project, an effort comparable to that of BAM or the reclamation of the Non-Black-Earth

Zone. During the 11th Five-Year Plan period Ekibastuz GES Nos 1 and 2 will be operating at full capacity, and the first section of No 3 and the GES in southern Kazakhstan will be handed over for use. With the growth of cities and towns the consumption of thermal energy has grown still more; in just the last 15 years consumption has grown 3.5-fold in the republic; industry accounts for 70 percent of thermal energy use. Northern Kazakhstan's link with the whole energy system of the country will become even stronger during the current 5-year period as the result of the construction of an 1,150-kilowatt electric power line. Since the scale of industrial production in the republic will double by the year 2000, electrical energy production will also expand, to 116 billion kilowatt-hours in 1990 and 220 billion in 2000.

Social and Cultural Affairs

RESISTANCE TO UIGHUR NEWSPAPER DRIVE ENCOUNTERED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHU in Uighur on 28 July 1984 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by Q. Sabirhajiyeu, a correspondent from Frunze city not on the newspaper's staff, on the subscription drive for the newspaper and its companion publication in the Arabic script YENGI HAYAT. In Frunze itself and the surrounding countryside the circulation of the papers has increased each year, from 1,406 copies in 1983 to 1,706 this year.

International

BOOK ON EASTERN TURKISTAN, CENTRAL ASIA PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BIZNING VATAN in Uighur No 12, June 1984 carries on page 3 a 300-word unattributed article on a new book, a scholarly collection entitled "Eastern Turkistan and Central Asia: History, Culture, and Links" that was published recently in Russian by Nauka Publishers in Moscow. It was prepared by the Oriental Studies Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences and consists of 23 printer's sheets. It includes significant research on various topics by 12 authors from among the Uighur Studies scholars of Moscow, Leningrad, Tashkent, and Novosibirsk. The collection covers problems in the history of Eastern Turkistan, as well as its cultural, ethnic, and ethnographic history.

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