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8 May 1985

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

PERLE INFLUENCE ON U.S. ARMS CONTROL POLICY DEPLORED

PM251612 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 12 Mar 85 p 7

[Article by IZVESTIYA own correspondent A. Palladin, written specially for SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA: "The Pentagon's 'Gray Cardinal'"]

[Text] Washington--Newspapers here recently stunned Americans with the latest evidence of the nearly total ignorance of the rising generation. A poll has shown that a large proportion of schoolchildren and one-half of America's 15-year-olds are incapable of finding their own country on the map. From this point of view U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Perle's son leaves them far behind despite being only one-third their age. The 5-year-old knows all the countries of Europe except one by heart. Perle Junior considers the Soviet Union--the largest state in the Old World and indeed the whole wide world--to be a nameless desert inhabited by "bad men." This is how his father is teaching him, according to THE WASHINGTON POST.

Perle senior is "enlightening" America's adults in the same way. Obsessed with hatred for our country, he has been trying for 20 years now to teach Americans to reject the very idea of the possibility of peaceful relations with the USSR. Perle began doing this when he was the right-hand man of the late Senator Jackson and is now doing it in a more influential post--as assistant to Weinberger.

Here is a noteworthy fact: although a supporter of the Democratic Party, Richard Perle entered government only with the election of the White House of a Republican president. To do this he did not need to abandon his own convictions, as people sometimes have to do. He was accepted as one of their own because his ideas suited the new administration. Furthermore, it was only under the Republicans that Perle developed to the full and gained an authority and influence which go very far beyond his generally very modest position. THE WASHINGTON POST questioned a large number of knowledgeable people and came to the conclusion that the Pentagon official who has taught his son from infancy to fear and hate the USSR has influenced the formulation of U.S. policy toward our country in the past 4 years more than anyone else in the current Washington administration.

The essence of this policy is very well known: It is to fuel tension and promote an unbridled arms race. THE WASHINGTON POST remarked that Perle has made his presence felt everywhere, even in spheres apparently far removed from his own direct duties, such as foreign trade. He has made his main contribution to the undermining of Soviet-U.S. relations in a sphere which affects the vital interests of all mankind--disarmament.

"The most serious individual force opposing an arms control accord" is how republican Senator Larry Pressler spoke of Perle. He was described in virtually the same words by Jeremy Stone, head of the Federation of U.S. Scientists, who added that in Perle's eyes arms control is "dangerous" because it is incompatible with Pentagon and NATO interests. As for the "disarmament ideas" put forward by Perle himself, they have been called "absurd" and "not fit" for discussion even by such a figure as A. Haig, who served as head of the State Department in the Reagan Administration.

It was Perle, THE WASHINGTON POST recalls, who previously persuaded Weinberger (who in turn persuaded Reagan) to propose the "zero option," which was known to be unacceptable to the USSR and led to the breaking off of the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. And later on he insisted, despite objections from the CIA and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, on an equally futile draft international treaty banning chemical weapons. Despite all that, Perle pays lipservice to the idea of talks with the Soviet Union--so long as they offer the United States unilateral advantages or soothe the Western public like a lullaby, thereby making it possible for military budgets to be increased at the same time.

The question arises: How has this mediocre official contrived virtually single-handed for so many years to sabotage arms reduction, which, if you believe the White House's proclamations, is the present U.S. Administration's most important task? Can this be possible even if Perle does indeed possess the features of a latter-day Machiavelli that are attributed to him: namely, fanaticism, treachery, arrogance, and the ability to intrigue?

Of course not. The effectiveness of the line pursued by Perle on behalf of and for the sake of the military-industrial complex' interests has been helped, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, by the "administration's confusion and inexperience on arms control issues." Furthermore, the U.S. assistant defense secretary thinks and acts as one with his boss: Whatever he proposes is always in tune with "Weinberger's natural instincts" (to quote THE WASHINGTON POST again). The latter, as we all know, has access to the White House at any time of the day or night and enjoys unquestioned authority there.

Against his opponents Perle uses either demagoguery or psychological terror, branding all glimmers of common sense as "sympathy toward the Russians," since in present-day Washington, as Stone has said, "The more right-wing you are, the stronger your position is and the fewer curbs there are on your methods" of fighting. In addition--and Perle has long understood this--it is far easier in the United States to torpedo disarmament agreements than to ratify them.

Perhaps now, on the eve of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, the Pentagon's "gray cardinal" has realized the perniciousness of his views and actions from the standpoint of international security--especially since he himself was included in Washington's delegation for the Geneva meeting in January? Alas, no...Hardly had the Americans returned home after the meeting in January than Perle's boss began publicly casting doubt on the agreement that had been reached and, in effect, on Washington's sincerity. Perle himself let slip the following highly significant phrase: "Everything went so smoothly so long as no talks were held!" There is no need to explain that the road to the nuclear missile hell is paved with that "smoothness" for which he pines.

CSO: 1807/259

INTERNATIONAL

PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR PROGRAM SEEN HINDERING TIES WITH INDIA

Nuclear Program Criticized

BK151731 Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] The PATRIOT has published an article in connection with Pakistan's nuclear programs. In sum, the article says that Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's statements on America's silent endorsement of General Ziaul Haq's dangerous plans to manufacture atom bombs are based on solid facts. For many years Pakistan tried to achieve this dangerous objective with the United States' silent acquiescence. Pakistan has purchased the necessary equipment, technical know-how and other materials needed to manufacture nuclear weapons. They have either stolen this or acquired it by various other fraudulent means. Pakistani authorities bought dual-purpose technology on the black market to help the military regime's nuclear preparations. The Pakistani Government has utilized illegal organizations to purchase electronic equipment manufactured by American corporations, including General Electric. All these things are being done with the concurrence of the Reagan administration. As Rajiv Gandhi has bluntly put it: America turns a blind eye to this.

The PATRIOT asserts that the United States' guilt in this matter is somewhat excessive. The American authorities helped the Pakistani agent who tried to smuggle out necessary materials required for nuclear bomb to escape easily. Only one American company manufacturers those materials and without the U.S. State Department's permission, they could not be exported.

Dr Abdul Qadir Khan, director of General Ziaul Haq's nuclear project for the manufacture of the atom bomb, but also a nuclear bomb. Earlier, an Amsterdam court sentenced Abdul Qadir Khan to 4 years imprisonment in absentia for stealing papers from the Netherlands. Later, these papers were used to set up a uranium enrichment plant at Kahuta in Baluchistan. The information available from Kahuta is evidence of the fact that raw materials needed to manufacture nuclear weapons are secretly being produced there. There is also proof that Pakistan is trying its best by using [words indistinct] for the development of nuclear energy. The U.S. Government and other national institutions are discussing Pakistan's ever-increasing nuclear program. The PATRIOT writes that the U.S. Government has violated its own rules on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. It extends general financial aid to Pakistan and is increasing the supply of sophisticated military hardware, including aircraft capable

of carrying nuclear bombs. The PATRIOT writes further that the objective of all these things is to start a nuclear arms race in the Indian subcontinent and increase pressure on India.

Difficulties in Normalizing Relations

BK150332 Moscow in Hindi to India 1400 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Vladimir Ivanov's Commentary]

[Text] Currently, much is being written in the Indian press about India's intentions to resume political negotiations with Pakistan. It is said that an improvement in the situation on the Indian subcontinent--for which India is continuously striving--is in the national interests of the two sides. [ords indistinct] that they have to pass through a lot of difficulties. THE TIMES OF INDIA newspaper writes that Pakistan wants to improve relations with India without effecting any change in its foreign policy, which is causing great concern in India. The paper says that Pakistan's ongoing program for manufacturing nuclear weapons and for strengthening its military might by purchasing modern offensive weapons from the United States hinders the normalization of bilateral relations. The adverse effects of these policies were felt from the very beginning, but they have assumed greater proportions in recent months. How can the purchase of F-16 fighter-bombers equipped with air-to-air missiles by Pakistan contribute toward normalization of relations between the two countries? The Pakistani military authorities are preparing to see India's map on the screens of E-2S Hawkeyes planes equipped with early warning systems.

Some time ago, the U.S. Government decided to provide Pakistan with \$675.8 million for the purchase of arms next year. Meanwhile, Pakistan's own military expenditure is also increasing. This is, to a great extent, related to the nuclear weapons development plans of Pakistan which has seen great advances in this direction. Very recently, a Pakistani agent was caught in the United States trying to smuggle out 50 switches for atomic bombs. The Indian PATRIOT newspaper writes that only one American company manufactures such switches and they cannot be exported without prior permission from the U.S. State Department. Thus, Pakistan once again tried--as it has many times before--to acquire necessary technology from the West for manufacturing nuclear weapons.

Speaking in parliament during a debate on foreign policy, the Indian prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, once again drew attention to U.S. participation in every aspect of Pakistan's militarization program. He said the supply of sophisticated American weapons to Pakistan adversely affects India's relations with the United States. It seems he added, that the United States does not take any appropriate step even in connection with the nuclear program being implemented in Pakistan. The technical knowhow for manufacturing nuclear weapons flows into Pakistan.

The INDIAN EXPRESS says the large-scale supply of sophisticated weapons and other military equipment will hardly encourage Pakistan to reach agreement with its neighbors. Meanwhile, Pakistan's willingness to fulfill U.S. demands in return for arms cannot but affect India-Pakistan relations. New bases for

the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force are being sought on Pakistani territory. The INDIAN FREE PRESS JOURNAL reported some time ago that a military base for this purpose has already been provided near Karachi and a number of military bases are being constructed along the Makran coast of Baluchistan. A 500-mile-long highway is being constructed which will link Karachi with other areas of Pakistan. American experts are reportedly taking part in the construction of military airports. The military construction projects are progressing very speedily in areas adjoining Indian borders where 350,000 Pakistani troops are stationed. The Indian press says the continuing military preparations against the security interests of India remind them that American weapons have always been used against India before. Even today, there are reports of armed provocations on the border. The Indian External Affairs Ministry's annual report pointed out that Pakistan's hand in the Punjab problem and its widespread support and encouragement to extremists affect India-Pakistan relations.

There are now signs of new life coming into political negotiations between India and Pakistan. The Indian newspapers recall in this regard that India raises its voice in favor of a long-term normalization of relations with Pakistan on the basis of peaceful coexistence, particularly on the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of each other. These universally recognized principles, which do not harm the sovereignty of either side, can form a basis for India-Pakistan agreement, and the mutual commitment not to give respective territories for foreign military bases--as proposed by India--can prove helpful in normalization of situation in the Indian subcontinent. This will also eliminate the possibility for the United States to increase its military buildup in the region. The resolution of bilateral problems only through bilateral efforts will greatly help in arriving at an agreement and in removing mistrust, and boosting mutual understanding between India and Pakistan. But currently, the Pakistan Government--which is increasing military cooperation with the United States--does not want to accept Indian proposals. Speaking in parliament, Rajiv Gandhi said that the Pakistan Government's utterances about mutual understanding are not compatible with their actions.

CSO: 4624/16

INTERNATIONAL

CONTINUING, LONG-TERM SOVIET-INDIAN COOPERATION STRESSED

BK160137 Moscow International Service in Tamil 1400 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Yevgeniy Aleksandrov commentary]

[Text] The establishment of diplomatic ties between the Soviet Union and India 38 years ago reaffirmed the Soviet Union's constant support for the freedom struggle of the Indian masses. The establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries on 13 April 1947 was a turning point on the path of a growing and strengthening friendship. From that day onward Indo-Soviet relations have been growing steadily. During talks in an atmosphere of friendship between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, and the Indian prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, in March, it was noted with satisfaction that Indo-Soviet cooperation in various fields has been flourishing. Both leaders emphasized their wish to strengthen these relations continuously and enduringly under the Indo-Soviet agreement on peace and cooperation.

Since India's independence, relations between the two countries have been growing successfully. At present, our cooperation is cherished in various economic, technological, and cultural fields. This cooperation commenced with the construction of Bhilai steel plant 30 years ago. Now, about 70 large industrial establishments constructed with Soviet assistance are successfully functioning in the Indian public sector. Another 20 industrial establishments are under construction. As a result of this cooperation, India has become one of the 10 most industrially advanced nations in the world. This cooperation plays a major role in nurturing the economic freedom of India.

The cooperation is also mutually beneficial, and trade is a shining example of this. Every 10 years the level of commercial transaction doubles. The cooperation between our two countries extends to many new fields. The Indo-Soviet joint space flight in April last year may be taken as the climax in the cooperation between our two countries in the field of science and technology. During this joint flight, the first Indian cosmonaut, Rakesh Sharma, conducted various scientific experiments with Soviet cosmonauts, taking the economic development of India into consideration.

Schemes for economic, scientific and technical cooperation are being implemented successfully due to the efforts of the Indo-Soviet government commissions. At

an Indo-Soviet government commission meeting, an agreement on cooperation after 1990, based on the fundamental principles of our cooperation, was reached. We believe that our cooperation will yield more and more benefits year by year. The meetings of the leaders of India and the Soviet Union are playing a major role in the growth of our friendship. These summit meetings considerably enhance the activities of our two big nations for world peace.

The forthcoming official goodwill visit of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to the Soviet Union during the latter part of May has drawn much attention. Various countries of the world know that India-Soviet summit meetings always concentrate on problems threatening global peace. The people and the leaders of our two countries wish to avoid the dangers of nuclear war in the world. The Soviet Union has taken many peace initiatives. Our desire is to prevent a nuclear arms race, and hence we wish to reduce the manufacture of nuclear arms to the greatest possible extent and refrain from a nuclear missile race. In fact, we want to make a major cut in the weapons already produced. Mikhail Gorbachev told the March session of the Central Committee that we do not want to install new weapons either on Earth or in space.

As chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, India's initiatives are in conformity with the peace attempts of the Soviet Union. The declaration of the six-nation Delhi summit, brought out through the sincere efforts of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, is solid proof of this. The Soviet Union very much appreciates this declaration. Both countries have similar views on maintaining peace in Asia.

The thing which unites our two nations is the feeling that the imperialists make attempts to create a nuclear war and force their will on independent nations to the detriment of mankind. We can be sure that in the proposed summit meeting to be held in the latter part of May, the contribution of our two countries to protecting the right of people to live in an atmosphere of peace and freedom and avoiding dangers of war, will appreciably increase.

CSO: 4624/15

INTERNATIONAL

SUITABILITY OF SEOUL VENUE FOR 1988 OLYMPICS QUESTIONED

Soviet Coach

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Nov 84 p 6

[Article by Anatoliy Yevtushenko, honored trainer of the USSR, USSR handball trainer, world and Olympic champion, candidate of pedagogical sciences]

[Text] Many people of our planet are still under the impression made by the events that took place before and during the Summer Olympics in Los Angeles. The world community, as we know, has recognized that all of the blame for the lack of participation of sportsmen from the USSR and a number of other countries in the games lies completely on the Reagan administration. Again, like 4 years ago before the Moscow Olympics, the United States has grossly violated the Olympic Charter.

On 30 September 1981 by a secret vote of the members of the International Olympic Committee at its 84th session in Baden-Baden (FRG), the South Korean city of Seoul was designated as the place for the Games of the 26th Olympiad. I do not know whether members of the International Olympic Committee thought about this very long before making the decision, but then, and especially today, such a step is at least questionable. Can there really be a sports holiday--a holiday of joy, friendship, youth and peace in the country--when there is a dictatorship in charge and there is constant agitation. Who can give a guarantee that at the Summer Olympics in 1988 more political games will not be organized? Somehow it has turned out that the Olympic flag, embodying bright ideals of peace and friendship, has fallen out of the Los Angeles frying pan into the Seoul fire....

I had the opportunity to participate in the Olympic Congress in Baden-Baden. Even then, 3 years ago, the selection of Seoul seemed questionable to many specialists, representatives of international federations, trainers and sportsmen.

Yes, in the International Olympic Committee there was a rule according to which there is a sequence for granting cities the right to hold the Olympics. But the history of the Olympic movement includes cases in which, because of necessity, the locations of the Olympics have been changed. Such, for example, was the case for the Winter Games of 1976 when the American city of

Denver turned out to be unable to hold the Winter Olympics as required by the Olympic Charter and the Olympic traditions. Long before the Games were to take place the Austrian city of Innsbruck took on responsibility for these functions and carried out its mission with honor.

So should we not perhaps expect something similar at this critical time? Why not think about the fate of the Summer 1988 Olympics right now?

I was moved to take up my pen not only because of all these aspects, but also because of certain other facts. Thus in IZVESTIYA (No 2 89/290) in the article by A. Palladin from Washington evidence was given of the flaring up of the next ugly scandal around the Seoul Olympics. I have in mind the desire of American television corporations to monopolize their right to transmit reports from Seoul. Moreover the moneybags from the United States have gone to the extreme. Dictating the conditions to the Seoul Organizing Committee, they intend to alter the regulations of the competition to meet their own needs and to begin the Games in the early morning hours so that America can see them at a convenient time. As though there were no sportsmen, trainers or viewers in Europe, Asia and other continents. This song based on the principle "He who pays the piper gets to choose the tune" we have already heard many times from Los Angeles. But it seems that in Seoul they are willing to drag it out again in order to make sure of their profit.

Recently more and more frequently the leaders of the national Olympic committees and representatives of international federations are expressing in the press their attitude toward this serious problem in Seoul. We have had occasion to become familiar with certain articles like this in the foreign press.

Under the heading "No Olympic Games in Seoul" the newspaper KORR'YERE DELLO SPORTSTADIO published an interview with the chairman of the National Olympic Committee of Italy, Franco Carraro. He said, in particular: "We have established a number of contacts and had conversations with a number of activists. During the course of these contacts it became clear that everyone is in favor of restoring the worldwide nature of the Olympic Games. But one must admit that Seoul as a place for holding the Olympics gives rise to problems which everyone recognizes must be solved but nobody is confident that they can be... Many think that it would be better not to hold the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul and that it would be better to find another place that would not cause problems beforehand."

And here is the opinion of the general secretary of the National Olympic Committee of Yugoslavia, Ch. Velich, given in an interview to a correspondent of CTAK: "The 1988 Olympics are indeed encountering great difficulties because of the question of the place where they will be conducted. And this time there arise such complicated issues as the connection with the Olympics in Los Angeles. I think that F. Carraro's suggestion to move the Olympics from Seoul to Europe is an extremely interesting initiative and deserves to be discussed.... If we again have to discuss the question of the place of holding the 1988 Olympics, we will support his suggestion to move them and declare our readiness to offer Belgrade as a place for this."

These fairly simple and clear-cut positions make a good deal of sense. And possibly, in order to preserve the Olympic movement for mankind, it will indeed be necessary to take a decisive step. In Europe there are many cities which could hold the Summer Olympics on the proper level and would probably be glad to do so. After what took place in Los Angeles, the International Olympic Committee, in my opinion, should not delay in moving the Games of the 24th Olympiad of 1988 out of Seoul.

The fate of the world Olympic movement now causes serious concern on the part of the public. This is why today it is important to do more than discuss loudly what threatens the Olympic Games. The time has come to take concrete reasonable steps toward protecting the Olympic ideals on our land--the ideals of peace, friendship and mutual respect. Of course the International Olympic Committee has the final say. But in this connection we cannot but express our hope and belief that common sense will take the upper hand.

IOC Session

JPRS-UPS-85-039

8 May 1985

Moscow SOVETSKIY SPORT in Russian 4 Dec 84 p 4

[Text] On Sunday the session of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), which was convened to discuss the difficulties that have arisen in recent years and the Olympic Movement, came to an end.

Having confirmed their faithfulness to the principles included in the Olympic Charter, the participants in the session recognized that the national Olympic committees retain the right concerning participation in the Games since this is written into the charter. There was no support for the proposal concerning taking sanctions against Korea for having refused to participate in the Games. As for invitations to the Games, from now on they will come from the IOC, and responses from Korea will also be directed to the IOC. The deadline for submitting applications to participate in the Games will remain the same.

During the course of the session they heard the opinions of international sports federations for summer and winter sports and the Association of National Olympic Committees. The majority of members of the Olympic movement express profound concern about the future of the Games and are expressing ideas regarding essential issues and individual aspects of the organization of the Olympic competitions and the participation of sportsmen in them. The national Olympic committees and the international federations think that they could play a more appreciable role in determining the location of the Games and they are raising the question of opposing the penetration into the Olympic sports of any spirit of commercialism or pressure that is alien to them. Thus participants in the session adopted a decision that the competition in Seoul would take place in keeping with the traditional regulations concerning time, the American television corporations that have bought the right to transmit programs from Seoul insisted on their exclusive interests to broadcast the final competitions from the evening until the morning hours.

At a time when the majority of members of the IOC had come to Lausanne with a sincere desire to help straighten out the difficulties that had arisen and to

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protect the purity of the Olympic ideals, certain circles did not cease their attempts to cause arguments and complicate the situation.

Taking into account the large number of requests and recommendations expressed at the session and during the period of preparation for it, the IOC Executive Committee and its working group were instructed to analyze them and to develop proposals for the next session, which is to be held in Berlin in June 1985.

Complaint by Castro

Moscow SOVETSKIY SPORT in Russian 4 Dec 84 p 4

[Text] The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic, Fidel Castro, sent a message to the president of the IOC, Juan Antonio Samaranche.

"As you know, for the past 25 years our country has done a great deal for the development of sports," it is pointed out in the message. "Work has been done to make sports a mass phenomenon. All people have the right to engage in sports in our country. Practically every year we hold school Olympics.

"In spite of our limited economic resources, we participate in the international competitions and render fraternal assistance in the development of sports to any country which asks this of us.

"Because of our efforts of the results achieved by our sportsmen, trainers and specialists, we occupy eminent positions in Central American, pan-American and world sports, and also in numerous international sports federations and other organizations.

"Taking into account the authority we have earned as faithful defenders of amateur sports and Olympic principles, in keeping with the desire and interest of the people, we should like to hold the Pan-American games here. We have waited for several years to have this opportunity offered to us.

"In 1982 at the time of the opening of the 9th Central American and Caribbean Games we addressed the president of the Pan-American Sports Organization, Mario Vasquez Ranier and requested that if a city in one country or another which had been selected as the place for the 10th Pan-American Games were to refuse to hold them, the capital of Cuba, Havana, was prepared to organize the games here.

"During the 9th Pan-American Games in Caracas in 1983 the Olympic Committee of Ecuador was unable to offer the corresponding governmental documents concerning the organization of the 10th games and a decision was made to hold a conference of the Pan-American Sports Organization in Havana regarding this.

"Subsequently, after the announcement of the Cuban Olympic Committee that Cuba would not participate in the 23rd Olympic Games in Los Angeles, the president of the Pan-American Sports Organization unexpectedly canceled the conference that was to be held in Havana.

"After that it became known that the leadership of the organization had given the right to hold the next Pan-American games to the city of Indianapolis (United States). Pan-American Games have already been held in the United States. And moreover, as we know, the United States developed a campaign to boycott the Olympic Games which were to be held in Moscow. And here the United States is now again being given the right to hold regular Pan-American games on the basis of the assumption that Ecuador, because of its material and other funds, will not be able to hold competitions although it was given until 15 December to make a final decision. Cuba (candidacy is a place for holding the next Pan-American games, as we found out, was rejected by the leadership of the Pan-American Sports Organization.

"The actions, which contradict the spirit of the Olympiad in the Pan-American sports movement have demonstrated the monetary bribes and political pressure on the part of the United States have turned out to be decisive when solving the important problem of where it would be expedient to hold the next large competitions.

"Under the existing circumstances, in order to preserve the honor and prestige of the Olympic ideas in the Western Hemisphere, it would be important for the international Olympic movement to give support to Ecuador, which officially still has the right to hold the next games until 15 December, and whose National Olympic Committee is continuing to exert immense efforts in order to hold the Pan-American games.

"In recent years, as a result primarily of the increased possibilities of television, the Olympic Games have become soil for the penetration of phenomena which are absolutely alien to them. It is no accident that the Games in Los Angeles were described as 'dollar games,' as games that were conducted in violation of the Olympic Charter.

"Nobody has the right to become rich at the expense of the Olympiad. The people are filled with resolve not to allow the Olympic Games to be utilized for political or commercial purposes by individual people, organizations or governments.

"We ask what is meant by the fabulous amounts of profit that are received by the people who arranged the Los Angeles Games? This was an obvious outrage against the spirit and principles of the Olympic Charter. Further commercialization of the sport contributes to corruption and completely undermines the foundations of the Olympic movement. Moreover, with this kind of approach the developing countries will never receive the opportunity to conduct this kind of sports competitions in their countries.

"We think that the selection of Seoul as the capital for the next Olympic Games is not a good one. South Korea is practically occupied by troops and is filled with military bases of the United States. And the government of South Korea certainly cannot serve as an example of guaranteed social and human freedoms and rights. The Olympic Games in Seoul in the form in which they are intended to be conducted will not contribute to unifying the Korean nation and will not help in postwar restoration. They will not contribute to the

consolidation of peace, cooperation and friendship among nations. And, of course, they will in no way contribute to increasing the prestige of the Olympic movement or strengthening its unity, for which it has a real need.

"We understand the need to solve the problems that have appeared recently. We are firmly convinced of the need to search for fair and dispassionate solutions which would protect the world sports movement from the penetration by factors and phenomena that are alien to sports which deform and violate the Olympic principles. Only through joint efforts in this direction is it possible to preserve the high and noble ideas of the Olympics.

"With the same frankness with which I presented my concern and my ideas, I would like to express my confidence that it is possible to make a decisive contribution to overcoming the difficulties. You can count on the open and honest cooperation of Cuba in this."

DPRK Olympic Committee Letter

JPRS-UPS-85-039
8 May 1985

Moscow SOVETSKIY SPORT in Russian 18 Dec 84 p 4

[Text] In all respects Seoul is an unsuitable place for conducting the 24th Olympic Games. Such is the opinion of the Olympic Committee of the KNDR as expressed in a letter from its chairman, Kim Yu Sun, to the president of the International Olympic Committee.

In the letter, whose text was distributed by the CTAK Agency, it says that Seoul cannot be the arena for the worldwide sports festival such as the Olympics, whose goal is the deepening of friendship, harmony and mutual understanding. South Korea is an extremely unstable region over which is hanging the constant threat of war. American troops are stationed there, there are nuclear weapons, and military maneuvers are constantly being conducted there....

In South Korea--it goes on to say in the letter--moreover, there is an extremely complicated political situation. The students, workers, peasants and cult members as well as democratic activists waging a struggle for democratic freedoms and unification of the country. Force and repression are being used against them.

Finally, in Seoul it is impossible to guarantee the safety of the sportsmen. Because of this the chairman of the National Olympic Committee of the KNDR warns the IOC that many countries will not send their athletes or other people there where there is no guarantee of safety.

DPRK Premier Echoes Castro

Moscow SOVETSKIY SPORT in Russian 19 Dec 84 p 4

[Text] The CTAK agency has published an announcement from a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Labor Party of Korea, the premier of the administrative council of the KNDR, Kan Sen San concerning the position of the KNDR with respect to the selection of Seoul as a place for the Summer

Olympics in 1988. In the document it is noted that the KNDR fully shares the opinion expressed in the letter sent recently to the president of the International Olympic Committee, J. A. Samaranché, by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of Cuba, F. Castro.

It is noted in the declaration that the selection of Seoul is the direct result of political pressure and the conspiracy of the United States and its allies who are trying to make the separation of Korea permanent. Such in international sports festival as the Olympic Games, whose ideal is to use sports to achieve peace and harmony, friendship and cooperation among peoples, should be held in a safe place which is acceptable to all countries. Seoul does not meet these requirements. It is a city which has mercilessly violated the elementary rights of man and the democratic freedoms, where militaristic psychosis reigns, a city around which for many months there have been military maneuvers with the participation of American troops equipped with nuclear weapons.

Behind the attempts to hold the Olympic Games in South Korea rides the desire on the part of certain forces to take advantage of the international Olympic movement for political purposes, it is noted in the declaration. Such actions are fraught with the danger of the breakup of the Olympic movement itself, the IOC should not impose the sole Olympiad on the Korean people. Under the present conditions the KNDR is against holding the Olympics in the South and wants for it to be held in North Korea."

The declaration expresses the hope that the questions of the place for holding the 1988 Olympics and the Pan-American games will be given a fair solution and that both of these forums will serve the cause of peace, friendship and cooperation among nations.

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CSO: 1807/226

INTERNATIONAL

ROLE OF RELIGION IN MODERN MASS MOVEMENTS EVALUATED

AU031022 Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 2, Feb 85 (signed to Press 30 Jan 85) pp 7-22

[Article by M. P. Mchedlov, doctor of philosophical sciences: "Ideology and Mass Movements; Against Clerical Influence on Social Movements of the Contemporary Era"; words between single slantlines published in italics and words between double slantlines published in wide-space print]

[Excerpts] Mass social movements--class, general democratic, and particularly national-liberation movements--have come into contact with religion in one way or another throughout their entire history and continue to do so. The degree and nature of the influence of the religious factor on these movements vary, but the presence of this factor in these movements is far from being a chance phenomenon. It is explained by objective concrete-historical conditions. It is sufficient to note at least that religion is a form of social awareness that is still widespread among the masses, while the ideological framework of many movements is not always adequate to their social content.

While analyzing the practice of sociopolitical movements connected with religion, Marxist-Leninist classics indicated that the social effect and political consequences of these movements are not the same, and, at times, are even opposite in nature. Here one can perceive ties with the ruling classes, the consecration of class inequality and social oppression, and the struggle reflecting the various aspirations of the popular masses, these aspirations sometimes even taking the form of their class actions.

Similar phenomena can also be observed today. This is explained by the fact that religious followers belong to different class forces, these forces frequently even being opposed to one another. The fact that radicals, who are in possession of the certain revolutionary-democratic potential of the population, invoke religion, intensifies the acuteness of the problem under consideration and renders thorough, comprehensive study of this problem necessary.

I

The works of Marxist-Leninist classics thoroughly analyze the main aspects of the mutual relations between religion and politics, the nature of the influence of the religious factor on sociopolitical movements, and their true historical significance.

Religion's influence on politics is primarily felt in the fact that a religious world outlook influences the social actions of its followers by means of utilizing their religious sentiments and ideas.

Historical practice attests to the fact that representatives of the ruling classes, in their turn, utilize religion, its organizations, dogmas, and moral norms for their own selfish ends both within the country and in the world arena. Having become a reactionary class, the bourgeoisie adheres in every way possible, as Engels noted, to the following saving rule in its social policy; "...Religion must be preserved for the people." What is more, religion is invoked when fulfilling the aims of the bourgeois class in politics and in the economy, and in the sphere of morals and ideology because, as Engels emphasized, "the first and most important moral means by which to influence the masses is still that same religion."⁵ Revealing the process whereby religion is drawn into politics in the bourgeois state, K. Marx sarcastically stated the "/fanatical/ transference of religion into the sphere of politics."⁶

Interference of the religious factor in politics also occurs in those cases where, by virtue of concrete conditions, believers themselves turn to religion for the ideological formulation of their interests, hopes, and aspirations. Such movements should be distinguished from those where religious ideas and slogans are imposed on their participants in order to deaden and neutralize the progressive direction of mass movements. Precisely for this reason concrete analysis of intrusion by religious figures in sociopolitical affairs shows that in this respect the results and consequences can be various in nature, because the same system of argumentation and the same ideological mechanism are used for argumentation and the same ideological mechanism are used for totally different purposes: for politically progressive or regressive purposes, in the interests of the masses or against them. Everything depends on the political aims and social make-up of the participants in a given movement, and also on those concrete tasks which they aspire to fulfill.

Substantiating the positions of communists in relation to social forces participating in social movements, the 26th CPSU Congress emphasized that "Islamic slogan have recently been actively promoted in certain countries in the East. We, communists, treat with respect the religious convictions of people professing Islam, as we do those of other religions. The main thing is the aims pursued by those forces proclaiming certain slogans. The liberation struggle can develop under the banner of Islam. This is attested to by the experience of history, including the recent past. But this experience also shows that the reaction, raising counterrevolutionary revolt, also operates under Islamic slogans."⁷ Consequently, it is entirely a matter of the real nature of a given movement." This clear revelation from the positions of Marxist-Leninist methodology of the objective nature of contemporary processes and social movements in the Islamic world helps us to understand the essence of the policies pursued by different circles not only in this region and not only within the framework of Islamic organizations.

The fact of the matter is that today left-wing trends are increasingly expanding their activities in many religious organizations in various regions of the world which, while using the same religious argumentation for intruding in the sphere of politics, are opposed to reaction, militarism, imperialism, and the

danger of a thermo-nuclear war, and are in favor of peace, democracy and social progress. Consequently, when appraising contemporary mass social movements connected in one way or another with religion, it is important to take into account the religious nature of the ideological framework of the movement, on the one hand, and the interests of the believers themselves, interests which emanate from their sociopolitical position and life itself, on the other.

Hence one can draw the following conclusions. /First/, one must not abstract oneself from the concrete-historical conditions of the era, from the achievements of democracy, sociopolitical development, the degree to which scientific ideas are introduced into life, the spreading of civilization, and from the state of the subjective factor, that is, from the degree to which the population is associated with religion or, on the contrary, from the degree to which religious indifference has spread among the population, the degree of the broad masses' liberation from religion. Consequently, in order to really establish the degree of political clericalism within mass social movements and the possibilities for neutralizing it, it would be wrong, of course, in scientific analysis to discount this feature--the state of the subjective factor and the degree of development of class, revolutionary consciousness.

/Second/, consideration of the features of the region is important. It is not difficult in comparative analysis to discern dissimilar situations in one and the same era, but in different countries and regions. If one takes, for example, in one and the same--namely, the contemporary--era the region of Afro-Asian countries with a predominantly Muslim population, where Islamic ideas and traditions are rather strong, and the West European countries, where the traditions of enlightenment and free-thinking are widespread, then it is obvious that the possibilities of clerical impulses becoming manifest including in the sphere of mass movements, will, of course, vary.

/Third/, when analyzing the role of religion in social movements, the features of the religious system itself are also highly significant. In the middle of the last century, while examining the specific features of Orthodox and Islamic clericalism of that time, Marx noted that the main feature distinguishing Orthodoxy from other forms of Christianity was the identification of the state with the church, and of civic life with church life, and also the all-embracing despotic tutelage, control, and interference of the church, which could penetrate all spheres of social life.⁸

And today, depending on the particular features of a given creed, clericalism acquires an overt or covert, militant or relatively liberal nature. Although the mechanism of utilizing the religious factor in politics is basically unchanged and common to all religious trends in all eras and in all regions, as a rule, religious figures of various persuasions apply similar arguments and approximately the same methods. Usually, every necessary solution to problems--economic, political, social--is substantiated by the fact that this supposedly meets the requirements of preserving the moral foundations, which representatives of a given creed are supposedly called upon to loyally guard.

While analyzing the mechanism of utilizing religion in political spheres, it is important to emphasize that for centuries the advocates of secularization, free-thinking, and democracy have invariably been in favor of separating

issues of religion and politics. It is true that, in practice, in our opinion, it is impossible to fulfill this aim completely as long as religion and politics coexist. Even under the conditions of socialist democracy, where the use of religion by state organs for political purposes is excluded and the channels of clerical interference in spheres outside of religion have been blocked off, certain political actions by religious organizations are nevertheless observed. For example, participation by the clergy, which expresses the sentiments of believers, in general democratic movements, and in the struggle for peace in particular, and also religious preaching on strictly religious-moral issues relating to the education of part of the population and its vital aims and world outlook, ultimately comes into contact with politics in one way or another.

While emphasizing this aspect, it should be noted that our approach in the study of the religious factor lies in the fact that this factor cannot be studied outside of politics, outside of its real influence on the practical actions of the masses; in this respect, following the directions of V. I. Lenin, one should not thrust it into first place, where it certainly does not belong.

The main thing as far as the Marxist-Leninist is concerned is to create the conditions under which the economic, material, sociopolitical, and ideological prerequisites for reproducing religion are eliminated.

The fact that a whole series of problems common to all mankind have now been moved into the foreground which, in one way or another, concern all people (irrespective of whether they are believers or atheists) and which contribute to the activation of religious movements and their direct and interested turn to politics, also has great significance in revealing the particular features of participation by believers in sociopolitical movements. It is primarily a question of thermonuclear weapons and the threat of a world war, just as much as being one of the dangers of the ecological crisis, the shortage of fresh water, fresh air, and green land masses on the planet, and so forth.

Much that is new is being introduced into the everyday life, awareness, and way of life of all peoples by the scientific-technical revolution, which imposes specific characteristics on the possibilities of religion spreading and engenders the necessity for special attention to be paid to these problems.

For communist and worker parties operating in regions where the percentage of believers among the population is relatively high, research into new processes in religious organizations is called upon to help to correctly determine their political position and approach to the problems of organizing a mass political movement in the name of peace, democracy, and social progress. Consequently, they pay great attention to the role of the religious factor in class, worker, general democratic, and national-liberation movements. This has been repeatedly attested to in the documents of international conferences of communist and worker parties in Europe, Latin America, Asia, and other regions of the world.

While examining contemporary socioreligious movements, one must not abstract oneself from the fact that, while the process of a breakdown in the traditional forms of religiosity is evidently spreading and there is a move away from religion and the church among a considerable portion of the population (both in bourgeois, and primarily in socialist countries), one can also clearly observe another trend--namely, a certain activation of religion.

A concrete approach is also required in the countries of socialism. Socialist revolution and the building of a new society affects the interests of the absolute majority of the population, and they will be realized all the more soundly and rapidly, the more people participate in this historic process. Consequently, the problem of drawing believers into active social activities is important both for successfully developing the revolutionary process and for creatively building the new world. The practice of the countries of real socialism convincingly confirms the possibility and necessity of joint activity by the working people--atheists and believers--for the fulfillment of these aims.

At the same time, Marxist-Leninist parties in socialist countries note that efficiency in the formation of the new system is directly connected with developing communist awareness and ideological conviction in the masses, ensuring the spiritual flourishing of the individual, broadening his social and cultural outlook, and mastering the theory of Marxism-Leninism. Gradually overcoming religious views among the believers of the population presupposes the [word indistinct] of consistently democratic educational means aimed at explaining the groundlessness of this form of idealistic world outlook. The socio-political unity of the people in the countries of the socialist community is ensured by the correct policy of the Marxist-Leninist parties, including in religious issues, and also by the consistent implementation of the principles of freedom of conscience.

Of course, one cannot discount the concrete situation existing in each of the socialist countries, which is influenced by historical features, the international situation, the degree of activeness on the part of the clergy, and the degree of consistency in the implementation of the political line on religious (and not only religious) issues. Thus, the experience of socialist construction shows that periods of crisis in certain countries and of a revival of counter-revolutionary elements are characterized by considerable activation of right-wing clerical forces utilized by foreign imperialist circles. And, on the contrary, the antisocialist policies of right-wing religious figures are losing ground as a result of the consolidation and strengthening of the new society.

II

A great deal of effort and resources are today being brought into play by right-wing religious circles and bourgeois political figures for the purpose of fettering the revolutionary potentials of masses of inspiring incentives and impose their own system of values on them; these forces strive to rehabilitate an obsolete system and to enhance the effectiveness of the struggle against Marxist-Leninist ideas and real socialism. The propaganda machine of imperialism and its political leaders also resort to utilizing clericalism, declaring their disinterested defense of "higher" religious values in this respect. Bourgeois figures try to represent the basic socioclass contradictions of our era as a conflict between religion and communism.

Most frank in this respect are the actions of the Reagan administration in the United States. Its policy of pursuing an unrestrained arms race, increasing international tension, whipping up anti-Soviet, anticommunist hysteria, and suppressing class and national liberation movements is validated by the necessity to oppose communism and the Soviet Union as...the focus of evil, and also

by the necessity to protect religious and humanist values from "malicious, godless communists." Reagan's political rhetoric, which justifies his anti-communist crusade, invariably abounds in concepts of "godless tyranny," "communist oppression," "an evil empire," and so forth.¹⁵

Today it is impossible to study the particular features of religious movements and organizations if one abstracts oneself from the conflict of ideas in the international arena. Attempting to arouse hostility toward the socialist collectivist system of social life and to "scare" the masses of ill-informed people away from it (and from revolutionary liberation movements), right-wing figures in church organizations pass off as a necessary attribute of this system the oppression of believers, the persecution of religion, and administrative-legal prohibition of any religious organization. The distortion of Marxist-Leninist theory and slander of Marxist-Leninist practice concerning religious issues are carried out by means of utilizing both specifically religious propaganda means (sermons, confessions) and all the secular forms of the contemporary mass information media.

Ideas on the "declining position" of the individual in the theory and practice of scientific communism and on the fact that its followers are supposedly becoming aggressors and barbarians and so forth are invariably utilized by the religious mass information media of all persuasions. In a special article "The Individual and Marxism," the Vatican semiofficial organ reached the point of stating that, supposedly, in Marxism the individual as such "does not exist" and that "moral indifference," social evil, and totalitarianism are characteristic of it. [Marxism]¹⁷

The slanderous nature of such allegations is obvious: the rights of the individual are genuinely guaranteed only under [word indistinct] socialism, and likewise comprehensive and thorough substantiation of the supreme value of the individual is provided by Marxist-Leninist theory.

A reactionary influence on the social direction of mass movements is extensively exerted in the religious preachings and political practice of right-wing Muslim figures. Over the course of the decades they have striven to mould all followers of the Muslim religion in an anticommunist spirit and to make them into zealous opponents of the theory and practice of socialism. Right-wing Muslim figures in Iran are particularly active in this respect. Proceeding from the premise that "communism is the enemy of Islam," they consider anticommunism to be the main direction of their policies and persecute advocates of a communist world outlook as the most dangerous "abusers of God."¹⁹ In their extensive campaign to discredit communism, right-wing Muslim figures in various countries attach particular significance to distorting the position of Islam in the conditions of real socialism. Thus, several years ago the indignation of broad public circles in a number of developing countries was aroused by the provocative brochure "The Soviet Union and Islam," in which the position of Muslim religion in the USSR and the policy of the Soviet state in the national problem were blatantly falsified. Even now reactionary circles concoct fantasies and strive to undermine the friendly relations between socialist and developing countries and to cast a shadow on the great principles and colossal achievements of scientific socialism.

Similar political speculations on the religious sentiments of believers are made by right-wing clericals and among the followers of Judaism, which has become the main trump card in the political machinations of Zionists.

Zionism is actively utilized in imperialism's global strategy against the socialist community, the international communist and workers movement, and the national-liberation struggle of the peoples. In the Middle East Zionism is embodied in the expansionist and aggressive policies of the Israeli ruling circles, which are directed against the Arab peoples, including the Arab people of Palestine. Zionism is also actively utilized in anti-Soviet and anti-communist propaganda, serving as an ideological and political weapon for disorienting the Jewish working people and subordinating them to the influence of the Jewish bourgeoisie. It is precisely for the purposes of presenting the ideas of Zionism to the working people in an attractive form and concealing its pro-imperialist, bourgeois-reactionary essence that the Jewish religion, which embraces all spheres of Israel's social and political life, is utilized by the ruling Zionist circles in that country. Here an atmosphere of religious fanaticism and moral terror with regard to all differently-minded people and to those who do not share the reactionary and expansionist concepts of Zionism is cultivated in every possible way.

A similar practice of political speculations on the religious sentiments of believers is characteristic of right-wing clerical forces of all creeds.

And so, in contemporary conditions, when an intense struggle is being waged on the planet between the advocates of democracy and social progress and imperialism, and when the authority of the USSR and the socialist community is invariably increasing, in their desire to whitewash their policies and curb the will and determination of participants in social-progressive movements, reactionary circles increasingly frequently turn to political speculation in religious issues. With the passages of time this policy is becoming increasingly refined. Consequently, criticism and exposure of this policy is an essential condition of further developing the revolutionary potentials of contemporary class movements.

III

It is characteristic of contemporary socioreligious movements that the leftwing trends (including representatives of the so-called "liberation theology"), that is, trends acting in defense of the exploited and those deprived of their political and social rights, and against the "powerful of the world" under the conditions of private ownership relations, are becoming increasingly active among them. This is a most interesting phenomenon that has sprung up under the impact of the actual situation and the participation of the masses of believers in the liberation struggle, and which marks a definite stage in the development of democratic forces united within religious organizations.

The selfless anticapitalist and anti-imperialist activity of representatives of leftwing trends and their actions against fascism, militarism, and oligarchy and for the elementary rights of the working people to [word indistinct], work, peace, and social and national freedom is very effective at times. The

participation of ministers of religious worship in class conflicts on the side of the working people is not an infrequent occurrence in regions where an intense struggle between the forces of national and social liberation and oligarchy, militarism, and neocolonialism is in progress.

These circles are invariably inspired by very radical interpretations of religion and are parting more and more with the policy of the official churches. In the opinion of the "liberation theologians," religion itself must become a liberating force, work for respect for human rights, act in solidarity with the struggling people, and recognize the construction of a new society on the basis of justice and brotherhood as the goal of that struggle. What is essential in this connection is the fact that a real revolutionary struggle entails changes in the social orientation of theology: "Our theology must be a theology for poor countries and for the poor people in these countries."²¹

And in this connection, the intensity and degree of differentiation within religious organizations depend in many respects on the general situation, the existence of democratic traditions, the activeness of the class movement, and the entire aggregate of sociopolitical conditions. This fact can be convincingly observed in the example of Latin America where the people suffer double or even triple oppression from the local feudal masters and monopolies as well as from U.S. imperialism. Today that region is seething and protesting and more and more people are joining the ranks of the liberation movement there. At the same time, leftwing religious trends are also developing in Latin America.

The social inequality and backwardness of Latin American countries and the grievous position of their peoples compel the representatives of these trends to note the contradictions between the proclaimed principles of Christianity and the interests of the people. Renouncing the ideas of consolation and of compensation in the other world, they demand social justice now on earth and they strive in every possible way in their activity to realize that justice. Hence their active struggle for a radical restructuring of capitalist society.

The leftwing religious movements acting against the oppression and injustice of the bourgeois system, fascist dictatorships, terrorist regimes, and the military force that tramples under foot elementary human rights, have considerably stepped up their activities in nearly all countries of the Latin American region. Quite often they also declare themselves in favor of the socialist orientation. A certain part of the clergy, especially the village clergy, even participates in the partisan struggle of peasants against latifundia owners.

Engendered by an upsurge of the revolutionary-liberation struggle, the [word indistinct] of religious organizations and the actions of these organizations for profound social transformations represent a portentous process of the contemporary period. Suffice it to note that they proceed from an immutable circumstance: The bourgeois system cannot ensure justice and equality and prosperity and real freedom for the broad masses. It is also portentous that church organizations find themselves drawn into movements that are directed against the reactionary dictatorships of the military, and they cannot stand aside from the demands raised by the working people.

A movement instigated by profound objective causes cannot be stopped by any kind of repression, including terror. It is, therefore, possible to assume that progressive tendencies will continue to develop in religious organizations despite the attacks by the rightwing religious and secular forces who are displeased with the fact that members of the institution traditionally defending the social status quo [Latin term used] are now demanding fundamental changes in the structure of society. The logic of the movement itself and the dynamics of the people's revolutionary process make all institutions and organizations participating in it increasingly radical.

Despite the entire heterogeneity of the social base of the leftwing religious trends opposing the bourgeois system, their political platform quite often has an anticapitalist and anti-imperialist character and some of them also express themselves in favor of socialist principles.

In speaking about the socialist orientation of a certain part of the radical leftwing religious movements, it must be noted that, for completely understandable reasons, their understanding of socialism quite often does not coincide with the scientific Marxist-Leninist teaching on socialism which includes such criteria as the political power of the workers class, socialization of the means of production, the leading role of the communist party, domination of the socialist ideology, and so forth. Despite all peculiarities of the ideology of these movements, they represent a significant phenomena in the process of the working people-believers joining the struggle against imperialism and for socialist ideals.

Taking the progressive political positions of various religious trends into account is an elementary demand of a concrete-historical approach to social phenomena and an important condition for organizing joint actions with the working people-believers and for an objective understanding of the place and role of the religious factor in contemporary social movements. And the role of the methodology of analysis of the real historical substance of mass movements, regardless of their ideological makeup, by the classics of Marxism-Leninism is invaluable here.

The large scale of the positive social movements in a religious form and the spreading of modernistic interpretations of religious beliefs have brought some foreign authors to blind alley. Being unable to answer the question of how the conservative social function of religion can be combined with the presence of progressive ideas and movements within a number of religious organizations, they are beginning to talk about an ongoing change in the principled essence of religion. Hence the proclamation of the need for a revision of the fundamental Marxist theses concerning religious ideology that is now allegedly turning into a revolutionizing factor, a "ferment" that promotes the struggle of the working people against the injustice of the capitalist world. Hence also the call of the revisionists for a new interpretation of religion as a "revolutionary" system, and for a mechanical combination of its "best components" with Marxism, something that, they say, could solve all urgent tasks of mankind both in the past and in future.²² At the same time, new variations of the theories of religious creativity [bogostroitelnaya teoriya] (by the way, forcefully advertised by the bourgeois

and clerical propaganda) are also being developed which directly identify religious beliefs with the general human and humanist potential that has been developed by civilizations and ideological systems of various eras, beginning with the primeval era.²³

Only a dialectical-materialist analysis makes it possible to correctly explain the progressive nature of actions within the framework of mass religious movements and organizations. And for that purpose there are absolutely no grounds for revising the attitude of Marxists toward the religious ideology itself. The progressive political position of a certain mass of believers cannot influence the essence and specific nature of religious interpretation of the reality. Marxism-Leninism is consistently implacable toward any illusory world outlook, including religion. It does not simply reject but also reveals the sources of any false reflection of reality in the consciousness of the people, shows how an "imperfect" social existence engenders a religious "doubling" of the world, and points out the concrete ways of overcoming mystical views.

At the same time, the dogmatic notions that all believers and ministers of religious worship are inevitably conservative or even reactionary people are alien to Marxism-Leninism. Everything is more complicated in life and in politics and in this connection it is necessary to take into account the real contradictory situation in the channel of a single religious complex. The support for a progressive policy by the people adhering to the conservative world outlook positions is explained in many respects by the fact that some or other aspects of social awareness show different positions in relation to social factors, class phenomena, and economic structure. Political views are more closely correlated with these aspects than anything else. Political views most sensitively react to and directly affect the objective conditions of existence.

The natural aspiration of believers to rid themselves of burdening oppression and the protest provoked by the needs of the working people find their expression in the mass actions that, as a result of historical conditions, are sometimes carried out under religious slogans. It is under the influence of tradition, religious education, and other factors that democratic and progressive actions of the people assume a religious form although this form is not internally and organically connected with the real reasons for social protest. It is politically important that, despite their religious covers, these movements are progressive inasmuch as they are directed against imperialism and social reaction.

The [word indistinct] interpretation of religious motives as self-sufficient and the disregard for the real sociopolitical needs that subsequently find expression in religious formulas and slogans can be observed especially clearly from the example of different (and even politically opposite) attitudes of some or other religious groups and organizations toward the topical political issues, that is, toward the struggle for preserving a relaxation of international tension, against the threat of a new world war, against the rise of fascism, racism, and neocolonialism, and so forth. Let us consider, for instance, the contemporary situation in Nicaragua. The reactionary section of the Catholic clergy in that country opposes the revolutionary government

and essentially supports counterrevolution. Using the religious feelings of believers, the rightwing churchmen encourage sabotage, incite open actions against people's power, and slight its followers, and are, at that, directly linked with CIA and carry out its instructions. At the same time, quite a few honest representatives of the clergy actively participate in building the new life (and some of them have been entrusted with important positions in the governments as ministers of culture, foreign affairs, and education) just as they had previously actively contributed to the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution.

Many facts graphically illustrate the fact that the political orientation of believers is not determined by religious ideas but by the completely real demands and interests of the classes and masses, that is, economic, political, and national demands and interests; as far as the figures of religious organizations are concerned, it can be said that, taking into account the mood of the believers, they are only at the sidelines of the progressive movement that has sprung up independently of them.

However, in all cases, the religious form of progressive social movements that assume this form under the force of objective conditions and specific characteristics of the socioeconomic development of a given country and the firmness of the traditions that are dominant in that country, cannot but be historically transitory. At a certain stage, it inevitably contradicts the substance of these progressive movements and turns into an obstacle to their further development. Every new progressive social movement ends up by inevitably rejecting an ideological cover that mystifies its real goals and it acquires a new awareness that is adequate to its real substance.

The contemporary dynamic era has created favorable opportunities for close cooperation between communists and believers and for their joint struggle for progressive and human goals. And in this connection the fraternal communist parties proceed from the principle of unity between Marxist and working people-believers in the struggle for peace and social progress, the principle that has been profoundly substantiated by Lenin.

V. I. Lenin analyzed the ideology and politics of religious organizations in close relations to the general problems of the revolutionary restructuring of society. Defending and developing the ideas of K. Marx and F. Engels, Lenin opposed the "leftist" phraseology and the "adventure of a political war with religion."²⁴ In Lenin's opinion, the materialist enlightenment of the proletariat, excluding all flirting with or making advances to religious delusions, must be combined with real actions aimed at forming the mass revolutionary movement and at developing the class struggle. Here it is also important to understand the fact that the overcoming of religious delusions itself is connected not only and not as much with propaganda as it is connected with the social practice and the participation of believers themselves in the liberation movement. Lenin warned that, for the materialist, striving for radical changes in the sphere of awareness it is important that he should not limit himself to abstract ideological preaching. What is decisive in this connection is the assertion of the objective conditions that exclude possibilities

that engender religious illusions, and then everything must be "linked with the concrete practice of the class movement that is aimed at eliminating the social roots of religion."²⁵

Recently the aforementioned problems have been comprehensively studied by the fraternal communist parties, proceeding in this connection from the concrete situations in their countries. The immutable goal of the Marxist-Leninist parties operating in the capitalist countries is to arrange unity of action with the masses of believers for their joint defense of the interests of the people and social progress and for their joint actions against monopolies and against the threat of war that would be disastrous for mankind. These questions were also specifically analyzed by the international forums of communists, that is, in particular, by their international conferences (in 1957, 1960, and 1969), the conference of communist parties of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean basin (in 1975), the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties (in 1976), the Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties for peace and disarmament (in 1980), the meeting of representatives of communist and workers parties of Arab countries (in 1981), and the conferences of Latin American and Arab countries (in 1984).

The broad masses of believers, being subjected to capitalist exploitation together with all other working people, are more and more often forced to resort to the means of class protection of their vital interests and to organizing joint political actions of believers and communists and open discussions to work out joint positions on concrete issues. In emphasizing the entire importance of organizing the action unity--for the purpose of solving the currently important sociopolitical problems--with all categories of believers, including primarily the working people but also the ministers of religious worship who sincerely strive for international detente, it is necessary, at the same time, to clearly understand that, in accepting a dialogue, some leading religious figures strive to achieve essentially anticommunist goals.

In the course of the dialogue this section of the church hierarchy hopes to strengthen its positions and win over the masses by wrenching them from the influence of communism and propagandizing its theological and social doctrine among them. "Prior conditions" of a dialogue are frequently put forward--ceasing the propaganda of a scientific-atheistic world outlook among the masses and generally renouncing the basic principles of Marxist-Leninist philosophy. Consequently, the position of Marxist-Leninist parties operating in bourgeois countries and believing that the main content of a dialogue and its fundamental aims must be politically aimed in practice at organizing joint actions by the working people to resolve topical problems seems justified. "We strive," writes R. Steigerwald, a member of the Executive Committee of the German Communist Party, in his book "Marxism-Religion-The Contemporary Era," "to reach mutual understanding between Marxist and Christians in order to determine from which policies and from which social forces the threat to peace emanates.... We wish to discuss our joint actions in the cause of safeguarding peace and on the basis of a jointly developed program of actions against imperialism, militarism, and war."²⁶

While pursuing a policy of unity of actions by the broad popular masses, communist and worker parties in capitalist and developing countries regard believers as their comrades who are prepared to struggle together with them for the satisfaction of economic needs, for social progress, and against the aggressive policies of imperialism and the antinational actions of the bourgeoisie. In all cases, while taking into account the process of stratification in religious organizations, communists strive to maintain an anticapitalist, antimonopolist direction in these organizations and to facilitate their liberation from the influence of reactionary social forces. The concrete-historical posing of a problem is important as never before in this policy, which is based on the existence of mass social movements acting under religious slogans. It is also a question of the fact that in some cases the religious form, for example, of the idea of merging Christianity (Islam, Buddhism, and so forth) and socialism represents a means of struggling against real socialism and a desire to dissolve scientific socialism in religious categories. In other cases, on the other hand, this idea is used for opposing anticommunism, for drawing the believing masses into the struggle for democracy, socialism, and the national liberation of the peoples, and for introducing the believing masses to the ideas of socialism. The advocates of such concepts sincerely believe in the possibility of "mutually supplementing" religious and communist world outlooks and are in favor of joint actions by believers and communists for the sake of fulfilling progressive general democratic and even socialist aims.

The struggle for lasting and just peace, against the threat of war, and against the forces of aggression and militarism is today a most important aspect of the collective efforts of communist parties. In the nonsocialist world, the main thing in the realization of these actions is to develop the mass antiwar movement, actively oppose the arms race and the aggressive plans of the imperialist powers, and also to support the positive features in the policies of realistically-minded members of bourgeois circles in the West and of the religious movements and organizations that operate there which understand that there is no reasonable alternative to detente and that world civilization and everything living on this planet is under threat. "In the conditions of the present complex international situation," it was emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress, "cooperation with Social Democrats, trade unions, religious circles, and all democratic, peace-loving forces seems important to us in the problems of preventing a war and strengthening peace."²⁷

Marxists have a respectful attitude toward the activities of all people for the good of peace, regardless of the motives for their activities. This is because topical global problems concerning everyone living in this planet cannot be resolved by uncoordinated actions. Hence the necessity to tirelessly expand international cooperation in which the representatives of different movements, including those acting under religious slogans, are urged to find a place. [phrase indistinct] thesis that "the creation of paradise on earth is more important for us than proletarian unity of opinion on paradise in heaven,"²⁸ obliges us to consolidate and expand joint actions with believers among the working masses in order to uphold the cause of democracy and social progress and to carry out joint actions against the monopolies, the threat of a thermonuclear war, and the excesses of fascism and racism.

Organizing joint actions with leftwing religious circles which take a politically progressive stance can in no way impede the uncompromising exposure of the policies of right-wing clericals and of their relations with reaction, racism, fascism, and imperialist subversive special services. However it may conceal itself, reactionary clericalism, and particularly clerical anticommunism, must be exposed in a principled and well-substantiated manner.

FOOTNOTES

[Not all footnotes included]

5. //K. Marx and F. Engels// Works, Vol 22, pp 317-318.
6. Ibid, Vol 1, p 13.
7. Materials from the 26th CPSU Congress, Moscow, 1981, p 13.
8. //K. Marx and F. Engels// Works, Vol 10, pp 130-131.
15. L'HUMANITE, 4 April 1983.
17. L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO, 29 November 1980.
19. PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA, 1982, No 12, p 77.
21. Liberation or Adaptation? African Theology Questions Itself. Paris, 1979, p 11) [French title used in footnote].
22. //E. Bloch// Atheism in Christendom. On Religion of Exodus of the Kingdom. Frankfurt am Main, 1973, p 299. [German title used in footnote].
23. //R. Garaudy// Call to the Living. Paris, 1979, p 234 [French title used in footnote].
24. Complete Collected Works, Vol 17, p 417.
25. Ibid, p 418.
26. R. Steigerwald, Marxism-Religion-The Contemporary Era, Frankfurt, a/M, 1973, pp 54-55 [German title used in footnote].
27. Materials from the 26th CPSU Congress, p 19.
28. //V.I. Lenin//, Complete Collected Works, Vol 12, p 146.

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8 May 1985

INTERNATIONAL

JAMAICAN YOUTH FESTIVAL SUMMED UP, SEEN AS UNSUCCESSFUL

[Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 15, 10 April 1985 carries on page 9 a 700-word article by APN correspondent Vladimir Simonov entitled "Jamaican Failure." The article reports on the Jamaican Youth Festival held in Kingston and characterizes it as a complete failure despite the U.S. efforts to make it "A youthful front of the developing countries against the Soviets." Simonov recounts the demonstrations against the conference by the local Jamaican youth and a conversation he had with president of the Jamaican Student Union [Delala] Franklin. According to the correspondent, Franklin called the conference "one unending lecture by the American delegation."

[Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 18 April 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by TASS correspondent A. Lyutyn entitled "Scandal With Reggae Music" which also describes the Jamaican Youth Conference as a fiasco. He points out the lack of mention given to the conference in the U.S. news media and the reluctance of USIA officials to discuss the results of the conference. Lyutyn also mentions the difficulties arising when the delegations tried to draft a closing document. "On the whole it bears an anti-Soviet, anticommunist militarist character," reports Lyutyn. Citing the Barbados Information Agency he writes "on the last day the delegations of the United States, Switzerland, Spain, Norway, Greece, Italy, the FRG, Sweden, Cyprus, Luxemburg, El Salvador, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Peru and even the arch-reactionary European Democratic Students in part or as a whole left the hall." Their statement that the conference secretariat was named and not elected, the article states, "is not a bad illustration of the principles of 'freedom.'"

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INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

LCY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS--Belgrade, 11 Apr--Questions of the implementation of the "anti-inflationary program" were discussed at a session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium held here. Those taking part in the session, the report published here says, noted the need to activate the efforts of communists and all Yugoslav society in curbing inflation, which is now "one of the most difficult economic and political problems in the country." The LCY Central Committee Presidium noted that, proceeding from the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums and the provisions of the "long-term program of economic stabilization," it is necessary to continue to struggle to raise labor productivity, to increase the volume of industrial and agricultural output produced for export, and to effect a considerable improvement to economic activity. [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 85 First Edition p 4]

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NATIONAL

READERS VIEW ROSTOV OBLAST AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS

New PRAVDA Column on Agriculture

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 85 p.2

[Letter by N. Pereverzeva, team leader of the Put' Lenina Kolkhoz, member of the CPSU Central Committee, Hero of Socialist Labor, Peschanokopskiy Rayon, Rostov Oblast: "Everyone in His/Her Place" in the column: "Agro-Industry: Reserves of the Economy"]

[Text] The First Word Under a New Heading

Today PRAVDA opens a new column entitled "Agro-Industry: Reserves of the Economy" with a letter by the outstanding grain harvester Nina Vasil'yevna Pereverzeva. We hope that its appearance will be well received by the readers. "It is important that every person in his place be an economist"; "In my view, what is needed is the ability to manage wisely with what we have. Is the return on funds great? We rarely reflect on this"--these thoughts of the author define sufficiently fully the duty of those who work in the field and on the farm, head up a farm or a section in it, provide for the reliability of the machinery park and the increase in the productive power of the earth. How can we improve the work of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the management of all the links of the agro-industrial complex, and increase the return on the investments directed here?

We are waiting for your letters on this problem.

This is only how it appears to the bystander: The noise of the harvest has died down, and relax, farmer. You have not yet managed to get off the combine and the winter crops are on the agenda. And again anxieties and worries! And I cannot forget the past harvest. It stuck in my memory not only with difficulties, but also with joys. Our brigade coped with our obligations. On the average we harvested 34 quintals of grain each. My link threshed more than 125,000 quintals of grain for the season.

The success is gratifying as well because the year was not an easy one. As if on purpose, nature did everything backwards. When we were waiting for rain,

we had scorching sun, but during the days of harvest we had persistent showers. And nevertheless, after overcoming the adversities, the kolkhoz gathered 32 quintals of grain per hectare. As promised, they added 16,000 tons of grain to the granary of the Fatherland.

The rayon also settled accounts with respect to the plan for purchases. Exceeding the tasks, the farms are providing production in good order. For the second year, as all farms in the rayon, they are working without losses. In short, everyone of us can imagine and clearly experience the positive changes in agriculture, which were discussed at the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

I was born and grew up in the land of the Don, and I have been serving it for many years, as they say, in faith and truth. It is all the more painful to acknowledge that things are not in good shape everywhere in our country. Large errors showed in the management of agriculture on the part of the party obkom and oblispolkom. For several years, many farms of Rostov Oblast have been behind and thus far have not overcome the lag.

It turned out that during this five-year-plan the oblast did not add any crops and even lowered them. For 4 years they owed the country more than 6 million tons of grain. And only because of the shortage of grain and other production, the farms lost more than 2 billion rubles.

What is the matter with the Don fields? Perhaps they did us out of equipment and fertilizer? Let's not complain. A great deal has been done to strengthen the material base of the village, especially after the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. I was interested: During the past three five-year-plans, the cost of the fixed assets in the villages of the oblasts rose by a factor of 4.5. They now exceed 5 billion rubles. Great wealth! Further, the energy capacities increased. There has been a significant increase in the supply of mineral fertilizer. But on the average for the year, we provide less production than in the 9th and 10th five-year-plans.

They say, with the weather you will have no luck. True. Before the harvest, I happened to travel through the northern rayons. There the consequences of the drought were more noticeable: Stunted grain, puny ears. But here we crossed the boundary of our oblast and found ourselves in the neighboring Donetsk Oblast. Is this not a dream? . . . The wheat stands like a wall. The ears are juicy and tight. And not in another territory, not in another climate zone--only on the other side of the road. . .

In my view, what is needed is the ability to manage wisely with what we have. Is the return on funds great? We rarely reflect on this. We have become accustomed--the state, they say, will come to the rescue and provide assistance.

What is economic irresponsibility? (There is, very likely, no other name, for what has been cited above). Neglected fallows. Crop rotations mastered only on paper. But, you see, every one knows: Where the field is not protected with the heart, mind and conscience of the ploughman, there the hot dry wind, pest or weed ruin it more easily. Even the irrigated field is no exception. For its low yield, Rostov Oblast was justly criticized at the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Maybe I do not understand the subtleties of economics. But even without this, I note: Some of us are poor managers. We invest a ruble, but we receive only 37 kopecks in return. Such is the capital-output ratio index in the village in the oblast.

Of course, things are not like this everywhere. To take our kolkhoz. In terms of provision with funds, we are a little inferior to our neighbors. However, per ruble of investments we have 82 kopecks of output. Every year about 2 million rubles of net income. The production cost of grain, milk and meat is decreasing. Production is greater, but expenditures are smaller. Or take the Gigant Sovkhoz. They have a feeling for the land there and they understand it, they count and save the kopecks there. And the fields do not remain indebted to them.

True, there are still farms where the most necessary things are lacking. For example, covered threshing-floors, parking space for machinery, drying apparatus and storehouses. This is not because of poverty, you see, but because of wastefulness. The funds were spent for expensive complexes. They forgot about the soil. How is this possible?

By far not all managers and specialists analyze, count expenditures and look ahead. Some chairmen or directors clearly do not know what losses are composed of and why the return on investment is low. Here they put up animal husbandry complexes--reinforced concrete masses, and in some places they thereby immobilized their funds. They should have been directed into plant-growing. Because without grain and fodder, what additional weight and milk yield will there be?

Because of economic irresponsibility, production at times becomes more expensive. Labor productivity is growing slowly. The rates of its growth in the villages of the oblast are below the rates of the growth of wages. There has been an increase in the expenditure of feeds and more fuel and spare parts are being wasted. At the same time, the output of the equipment is decreasing.

Even the financial assistance of the state is of no advantage to some. Not all were able to turn to the advantage of the cause the new purchase prices and the additions to them. In 1983 there still remained 39 percent unprofitable kolkhozes and sovkhozes in our oblast. Today there are no fewer of them. The indebtedness for loans, as I found out, approaches 4 billion rubles. But, you see, additional payments to the weak farms will not be made forever. What are their managers and specialists thinking about? Why do the rural communists in some places calmly look at this?

Kolkhoz chairmen, sovkhoz directors and specialists must know their business well and cultivate economic thinking in others. Some of them do not possess it themselves. It is time to devote serious attention to the increase of the qualifications of farm managers and specialists, as well as other workers of the agro-industrial complex. As was noted at a recent session of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, the main attention here must be devoted to a thorough study of economics, to the mastery of the latest achievements of science and technology, progressive experience, and modern methods of production planning and management. The work of party and economic administrators must be judged, not by words, but by deeds. Those who have rested content, have stood

still, and have lost the feeling for the new, should be replaced. Seeing that, the replacement will grow up competent.

We have reliable levers. First of all, I have in mind cost accounting and the contract. It is important that everyone in his place be an economist who is permeated with a concern for multiplying the national wealth. It is precisely the contract which is capable of rallying people and to transform them from executors into genuine masters.

As of last spring, our entire kolkhoz has been on a contract basis. The collectives were given tasks and they were allowed to determine for themselves how much equipment to keep. And what of it? Superfluous tractors and other equipment were "discovered". Previously there were 38-40 machine operators each in the sections, now there are half as many. The remaining ones have transferred into animal husbandry. For example, our harvesting-transportation link, instead of 8 combines, kept only 5. And, imagine, we managed.

We had weak winter crops. As before, we wanted to introduce fertilizer from the air. The machine operators insisted on additional root fertilization. It is cheaper and more effective. For the spring our section received an allotment of herbicide for sunflower. An expensive pastime. Seed, fertilizer, and spare parts--they issue to us on the basis of checks. Every kopeck is accounted for. May be do without chemistry? We harrowed the fields well up to the shoots. The weeds had not chance of growing. And here is the economy. The main thing--everyone learns to calculate.

Not everywhere is the contract taking root. So they did not explain its advantages to people. And what is more, the specialists, as it were, stayed aloof from it. Some will drop in for a minute, hurl "How are things?" at the operation--and gone home they are. But a contract requires constant attention. I think that things are done correctly where the specialists are included in the brigades. Then their wages depend directly on the harvest. There are other obstacles that interfere with the contract. Not long ago, I ran into our chief economist, P. Savchenko.

"What nonsense," he explained, "the harvest in the kolkhoz is greater than that of last year, but, if we are to follow the instructions, then the wages based on the contract will be lower than during piece-work."

"Strange," I also wonder. "You see, everyone, you can say, did the work of two."

"This is what the norms are," the economist gestures helplessly.

What kinds of instructions and norms are these if they discourage good work? Everyone must be fully rewarded for his labor. The economists of the union Ministry of Agriculture have something to think about here.

When we mastered cost accounting and when every step was controlled through checks, we began to look in a new way at the services of our partners. So the raysel'khozkhimiya [Rayon Department for Chemical Products for Agriculture] takes triple the price for the introduction of fertilizer. And it does so

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anyhow. The repairmen from Sel'khoztekhnika [Agricultural Equipment Association] strive to charge the kolkhoz higher prices.

And there is quite a bit wrong with the procurements. As the plan required, the kolkhoz grew 400 tons of cabbage. And that much cabbage remained in the field. The recipients flatly refused to take it. Water melons occupied 140 hectares on our farm. They turned out wonderfully well. But we were unable to sell them. And what is more, for the same reason the rayon was unable to fulfill the plan for the purchases of vegetables. How much hardship with the handing over of geese and turkeys!

And thus blow after blow at the economy of the farm. And what is more, the state. Production which does not reach the counter--that is a loss for the whole society. Our strong kolkhoz covers the losses with income from grain. But somewhere they do not cover them, they get into debt.

The relations of the farms with the builders remain difficult. Not long ago, they installed gas to the kolkhoz. We had to deal with 32 contractors. The roads are being built poorly. During the time of bad roads, you can get to the farms only by tractor.

How do the RAPO [rayon agro-industrial association] councils look at this? I heard that they hold regular sessions there and make decisions. But here is the return. . . In my view, the influence of RAPO on our affairs is poorly noticeable up to now. Who, except they, should help adjust the interrelationship with the partners and check our affairs and plans against the compass of the economy? The RAPO specialists frequently complain: They say, our rights are still on the small side. Perhaps that is so. But, you see, even the rights they have, they do not use.

I wrote about what was hurting my soul. I believe that there is no more important problem than this one--to make sensible and assiduous use of the available resources. We have entered the concluding year of the five-year-plan and are moving toward the 27th Congress of the party. During this crucial time, everyone must aim himself not only toward securing the positive changes in the economy, but also toward enlarging his contribution to the fulfillment of the Food Program. It is time to put an end to the lagging behind in individual sections. In the final analysis, whether the harvests and milk yields are high and the economy of the village is strong, depends on what the ruble will turn into.

Discussion of Pereverzeva Letter

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 85 p 3

[Letter by Ye. Bazarov, candidate of technical sciences and lecturer, Moscow in the column "Agro-Industry: Reserves of the Economy": "Time Is More Precious Than Anything Else"]

[Text] The readers continue to discuss the letter of the Rostov machine operator N. Pereverzeva "Everyone in His/Her Place" (PRAVDA, 7 January). Various points of views are being expressed about improving the relations in the agro-industrial complex, the methods of keeping account of labor and production. We are publishing one of those proposals.

How many times have we happened to see: A tractor with a sowing machine or combine is standing idle in the field. They did not bring seed, there are no spare parts, or else there is no fuel, the "emergency repairs team" is late. The tractor operator is becoming irritated--wages are being lost and the harvest as well. And the more powerful and productive the machine, the greater the losses.

As the readers correctly write, not only the kolkhozes and sovkhoses are at fault for this, but also the organizations serving them. Moreover, frequently the partners' own indicators grow, but on the farms there are no increases of grain, vegetables and milk, and their production cost is high. What is the reason?

Let us try to understand. The basic task of agricultural production is to secure production growth with the greatest economy of funds. And right here, in my view, two important aspects are being neglected in practice. First of all, the economy must be combined--you see, the product in associations is created by the labor of the collectives of different departments. And secondly, one must measure it best of all through time. In terms of production, it reflects the expenditures of society most objectively. Any economy, K. Marx noted, reduces itself to an economy of time.

But neither in RAPO [aayon agricultural-Industrial associations] nor in the oblast associations, as well as on the remaining levels of agro-industry, such a measure is not used. Therefore, they do not calculate the output of agricultural production per unit of time, which is expended in all the links of the association. But, you see, this is the indicator of the productivity of the combined public labor. It must be a main one. And without the economy of time for the entire complex, it is impossible to attain its increase.

To disregard these generalizing indicators in practical work is impossible. Otherwise, in the pursuit of gain in one link, the association loses a great deal more in others.

Let us take the sphere of the operation, maintenance and repair of equipment. Recently, for example, I ran into the following fact. In the Gorodishchenskiy Rayon near Penza a repair base was strengthened. Defective machines are now "taken" to the rayon center. In short, concentration and specialization. In a manner there should have been a gain. Alas! It is more expensive for the farms, and what is more the repair takes longer.

What is the matter?

"Judge for yourself," the machine operators say. We cart the equipment hither and thither. We lose time."

The situation is typical. A part of the rural repair base has been taken out to the rayon and oblast centers. There spare parts, assemblies and units are in short supply above all. The reason? Economic calculation: The workers are given a fuller load, and productivity is higher.

Yes, correct. If we take repair. But if one takes into account the sphere of agricultural production? The picture is different. During the repair season, metal workers and machine operators in the village stand idle, and about 2 billion man-hours of their time are not utilized. On an annual basis, a million skilled toilers are excluded from work. What is the economy here? The direct losses of time in the village exceed many times the gain from the specialization of the base. As a result, labor productivity in two links (farm--Agricultural Equipment Association) turns out to be low. At present it is measured separately in each link and, as is well known, in monetary terms. But such a calculation is not coordinated with the expenditures and the economy of the combined time.

In an attempt to raise productivity, multiple equipment for the assembly of machines was introduced in the specialized enterprises. An industrial method, it brings gain to the enterprises. But to the village--mainly loss. In the repair production line, the plant example is destroyed, and another one develops in its place. Its life and reliability are half as great as the age-old one. Hence--an avalanche of recurring repairs, the early write-off of equipment, and the chronic shortage of spare parts. But the main thing--the idle time in the field: As the research of scientists shows--up to 40 percent of a shift. And it happens that still another million and a half rural machine operators are excluded from work. Moreover--from the hard work during harvest-time.

The forced seasonal idleness and the work stoppage are not to their liking. Many leave with their families--these are hundreds of thousands of people. Again--a reduction of the productivity of combined labor.

And if we look through the prism of losses of time for technical services? In Moscow Oblast and in Belorussia, time-studies of the working day of master-adjusters coming from the rayon centers were made. It turned out that they are engaged in preventive maintenance of equipment and the replacement of defective parts on farms only during one-third of their shift. The remaining time is spent travelling back and forth and the idle time entailed in this. Such delays, needless to say, lead to losses of production. And to significant ones. Every hour of idle time of equipment on farms is a shortage of milk and meat of up to 3 percent of the planned volume. As a result, the economy from the concentration of the base of service to the farms is by far less than the shortage of production.

The creation of the rayon agro-industrial associations helped to see these processes more clearly. Now, after the taking of measures to improve the relationship between the partners of the agro-industrial complex, things have improved. And all the same, it does not prove possible to eliminate the losses fully. The intermediate, departmental indicators interfere. Even the most objective one among them--labor productivity--is calculated within the limits of the departmental organism and is oriented toward the isolated concentration of the service base. This also applies to such subdivisions as Sel'khozkhimiya [Agrochemical Services to Agriculture Scientific Production Association], Sel'khozenergo [not further identified], and Transsel'khoztekhnika [not further identified]. . . Their productivity increased as a result of concentration.

Well, and from the positions of the combined labor of the machine operators and workers of the agro-services? As the statistics show, during the past 10 years its productivity in all fell by 28 percent.

Reflect on this: The equipment park on the farms is growing, the agro-services are improving, but the total productivity of the workers in terms of the product is falling. The system of machines introduced during a decade saved labor in the village and freed about a million workers. The system of agro-services drew far more into its sphere. And, having created, by virtue of isolation from the basic production, conditions for the losses of combined working time, absorbed the effect from the new equipment.

The problems in agricultural machine building are solved equally onesidedly, without regard to the economy of labor as a whole for the agro-industrial complex. The village, for example, was given quite a number of grain combines--this made it possible to reduce the threshing periods. However, special highly-productive machines for the gathering of straw are not being supplied. To bring it from the fields and stack it takes two to three times longer than to gather in the grain. The preparation of the soil for the future harvest is delayed, the shortage of grain because of this is more than two quintals per hectare. And for the total winter crop area--1 million tons. All this more than "eats up" the effect from the reduction of the threshing periods and the increase in the labor productivity of the combine operators. But the machine builders show a profit. Once again, money is considered out of touch with the economy of time.

A paradox happened with some power-saturated tractors. The planning organs operate with the norm: The T-150K contains 1.65, and the K-701--2.65 of the standard DT-75 tractor. Indeed, if one compares the productivity of the machines, the norm is objective. But thus far these "giants" have not produced economy of combined working time. Each one of them, it would seem, frees machine operators in the sphere of operation. But we employ as many additional workers in the stages of manufacture, repair and service.

The calculation in regard to the economy of aggregate time helps to make known "bottlenecks" and to determine more correctly the strategy of technical progress. Thus, it is not difficult to establish that every ruble invested in machine building to increase the quality and life of equipment, by helping to get rid of overhauls, pays for itself two to four times more quickly than a ruble directed toward specialized repair production. It is sufficient to increase the life of a tractor during manufacture by one-fourth, and the total economy during the period of its service will reach the cost of two tractors. If idle times in the field are brought down appreciably, there will be an increase in the harvest. The gain--billions of rubles. Through production alone, all investments pay for themselves in two to three years. Under these conditions, the power-saturated tractors, about which I talked, will produce an appreciable national economic effect.

The strategy of overhaul is also viewed more clearly through aggregate time. For full-complement machines it is inexpedient. Even from a technical point of view: All assemblies and units do not go out of operation simultaneously. They must be replaced according to wear and tear. The overhaul of units and assemblies is merged with the sphere of machine building associations. Its high

efficiency is confirmed by the experience of the Vilnius Plant for Fuel Apparatus, where they repair their own production--worn-out pumps.

Another sees also a base of technical service and running repair. It is merged with the sphere of machine operation and becomes an organic part of the subdivisions of agricultural production. This makes it possible to avoid many losses. Incidentally, the idle time of machines in the field and on the farm will begin to occur more rarely.

Unfortunately, in the planning organs, too, the indicators of the economy of aggregate labor are not utilized. But in the meantime this would make it possible to improve planning and to eliminate errors and disproportions in the development of the base. Not only the repair and service, but also the procurement, land improvement and processing bases. It would prove possible to introduce corrections in the distribution of functions and the system of the division of labor on all levels of the agro-industrial complex. Depending on the economy of aggregate time for the output of food products, i. e., the contribution to the growth of overall labor productivity, it would be well to supply bonus payments and norms for the funds of the various services of the rayon agro-industrial associations. Above all--the service organizations.

In the first stage, the calculation can be conducted in terms of the living labor of the participants in the association--any economist of a rayon agro-industrial association will cope with this. And then--after a time, what has been objectified in resources. There are methods, sufficiently simple and accessible to all. They make it possible to subordinate production cost, profit, and price to the main thing--the productivity of aggregate labor and to the general economy of time.

The necessity for such an approach is especially perceptible now. Having taken shape as a single whole, the agro-industrial complex requires generalizing indicators, which take the combined effect most precisely into account. Moreover, it should not be forgotten that the workers in the village are becoming fewer and more output must be produced. According to the calculations of scientists, for example, the system of machines which is being provided to kolkhozes and sovkhozes can replace the labor of an additional 3.5 million persons and alleviate the consequences of the difficult demographic situation. But only if the agro-services will begin to economize the working time in basic production and the integration of the remaining links of the agro-industrial complex will become closer. Then the rayon agro-industrial associations, too, will cope more easily with their tasks.

The new indicators, which meet the requirements of the organizational and economic unity of the agro-industrial complex, will make it possible to better aim all of its links at final results, to regulate price formation, and the distribution of profits and wages. The development of scientific-technical solutions also moves along the necessary channel. This, indisputably, will pay for itself through an increase of the product and the growth of aggregate labor productivity.

8970

CSO: 1800/208

NATIONAL

DECREE ADOPTED TO PROTECT ENVIRONMENT OF FAR NORTH

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by V. Shcherban': "Protecting Nature in the Far North"]

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has passed an Edict (ykaz) "On Strengthening the Protection of Nature in Areas of the Far North and in Maritime Areas Bordering the Northern Coastline of the USSR." At present, this document is the basic normative law for regulating issues involved in protecting nature in the north.

The Chief of the Legal Work in the National Economy Administration of the USSR Ministry of Justice, G.D. Golubov, narrates.

Intensive development of natural resources is taking place in the Far North. Major regional production complexes are being established, construction of industrial projects and population centers is being carried out, and shipping air transportation, and land transportation are being developed.

Meanwhile, nature in these areas is characterized by an increased degree of vulnerability. It can undergo irreversible changes under the impact of human economic activity. What is happening is soil erosion, disruption of grazing areas for deer and agricultural land, and infringement upon the habitats of fish, fur-bearing animals, and other game animals.

A number of vital measures have been taken in our country for preserving individual components of nature in the Far North: the animal world, forests along the northern tree-line, and grazing lands for deer. Nevertheless, the problem of comprehensive protection of nature in the North is now gaining relevance. The necessity for such protection is also dictated by the key role played by the country's northern outskirts in purifying the Northern Hemisphere's masses of air and water as well as in its ozone shield.

In the document adopted, a number of norms previously missing from our nature preservation statutes are established. For example, the Edict emphasizes that in order to protect and restore natural systems and to develop scientific foundations for the protection of nature, a system of preserves and restricted areas in particular will be created in areas of the far north and in maritime areas bordering the country's northern

coastline. They include continental and insular parcels as well as parts of the seabed and of bodies of water. The passage of ships within the bounds of maritime areas in the preserves and restricted areas can occur only along special corridors. In addition, the movement of transportation vehicles along the ice within the preserves and restricted zones is possible only along specified routes.

Moreover, the Edict provides for establishment of special requirements regarding the passage of ships and other water-going craft, regarding aircraft flights, and regarding the planning, construction, and operation of enterprises, buildings, and installations . . . Stricter rules are being introduced for the protection of land, water, air in the atmosphere, and the plant and animal world.

The "influx" of tourists into the Arctic is also being restricted. Special restrictions upon the taking of wild animals, birds, and other animals are being established.

In instances of violation of the provisions of the Edict persons guilty of such bear administrative as well as criminal responsibility in accordance with current legislation. For certain breaches of law, administrative penalties can be imposed upon such persons in the form of fines of as much as 10,000 rubles. Moreover, if the infringements result in significant damage to nature in the areas bordering the northern coastline of the USSR, or cause other kinds of serious consequences, then the guilty persons are subject to fines of as much as 100,000 rubles. In individual cases, the vessel used by the lawbreakers can be confiscated as an additional penalty.

The application of measures having administrative force does not free the lawbreakers from liability for damage caused by them to natural resources.

Preparatory work on the Edict continued through the course of a number of years. The draft was examined by the Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources Commissions and the Legislative Proposals Commissions of each chamber of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Ministries, departments, many collectives at the country's scientific research institutions, the USSR Academy of Sciences, as well as soviet and party organs from the northern regions participated in discussing the draft.

Here, in particular, a proposal for strengthening protection of the forested tundra was included. According to the Edict, it is now forbidden to use mechanized transportation for movement beyond the boundaries of roads and other special routes not only in the tundra, as provided for in the draft, but also in the forested tundra. Also added to the draft was a provision regarding the need for measures to restore renewable natural resources damaged during the performance of construction, geological surveying, and other types of operations.

We also consider it to be an important addition to the draft of the Edict that the burying of waste material, supplies, and objects in maritime areas can now be conducted only with the permission and under the control

of the competent soviet organs. In addition, the storage, removal, utilization, and burying of waste material on land in areas of the Far North, as well as the purification of waste water and emissions into the atmosphere, must be carried out with regard for the increased vulnerability of nature in these areas.

12412

CSO: 1800/192

NATIONAL

MOSCOW TV EXAMINES TWO CASES OF FALSE ACCOUNTING CRIMES

LD311211 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 29 March broadcasts a 30-minute documentary in the "Man and Law" series, entitled "Further on the Issue of False Accounting" on two cases where the criminal court has passed sentences for false accounting.

The first part of the documentary concerns a trial lasting several months of employees at the Petropavlosk fishing vessel repair yard who were accused of falsifying the accounts to the tune of 5 million rubles. A. Shchenko, the state prosecutor, explains the charges and the video shows the four main accused in court while a witness is giving evidence; they are later identified by name and still photo shots, but are not examined or interviewed. V. V. Naydenov, USSR deputy procurator general comments on the case: He says that the general director of the repair yard was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment for false accounting and unlawfully receiving bonuses; three other management officials received 3 years imprisonment each. Naydenov also comments on the moral implications of the crimes.

The second case involves the Rigas Tekstils Textile Production Association in Latvia. T. E. Yundzis, the procurator, explains how cloth was falsely registered to meet manufacturing targets; the former director general of the association received a 2 1/2 year suspended sentence with compulsory work at assigned locations. Other management officials received a variety of punishments, none of which involved imprisonment.

Three of the criminals are interviewed by an unidentified person and are given the opportunity to explain the circumstances which led to the false accounting and to defend themselves.

N. R. Belkina, former chief of the planning department of the Rigas Tekstils Association declares that she does not accept the charge of "false accounting" since the product is not missing but only delivered on a later date than stated.

L. A. Platonov, former director of a wool factory, says that at the time another factory in the association was systematically failing to meet the state plan to the tune of 10 million rubles per year; a situation which persists. He says it was therefore in the interests of the association that the wool factory should ensure overfulfillment of its plan, to compensate for other underperforming sectors in the overall calculation of plan fulfillment indices. The immediate priority was to produce the required output; neither management

nor workers were aware that discrepancies in the accounting dates would lead to such harsh consequences. He says: "No doubt this has taught us a lesson for life." Platonov later suggests that the reasons behind the crime suggest the need for some kind of organizational enquiry.

Naydenov thinks it is "quite right" that the minister and deputy minister were called to account to the party; "but more than that, I would like to say that Yablonskiy, minister of light industry and his deputy (Chekrov) were dismissed from their posts for permitting breaches in the law. As you well know, the party Central Committee condemned these phenomena as inadmissible in our society, and posed strictly the question of holding any official, regardless of his post, accountable for permitting false accounting and other bookkeeping irregularities--thereby stepping on the path to antistate activity."

JUSTICE MINISTER ADDRESSES PROBLEM OF MEDAL THEFT, SALES

[Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 30 March 1985 carries on page 3 a 950-word interview with USSR Minister for Justice Kravtsov entitled "The Motherland's Awards Are Sacred." In this article, Kravtsov comments on the mounting problem with the illegal trafficking of war medals, honorary titles, or other awards bestowed by the Soviet Government on its citizens. Incidents of young people selling the medals of their fathers or uncles, hobbyists beginning collections of these items, and outright theft of the awards are on the rise; Minister Kravtsov stressed that such illegal activities are punishable by law for a maximum term of one year corrective labor or a fine up to 200 rubles. Repeat offenders can be stripped of their freedom for 3 years, given a term of corrective labor up to 1 year, or fined for a sum up to 300 rubles. Anyone wearing such medals without the right to do so is also subject to the punishments outlined above. The minister noted that the General Statute on Orders, Medals and Honorary Titles of the USSR outlines the legal consequences of any abuse of these awards.

CSO: 1830/510

REGIONAL

KASSR GOSPLAN CHAIRMAN INTERVIEWED ON 11TH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 85 p 2

[Interview with T.G. Mukhamed-Rakhimov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Gosplan; "In the Interests of the Man of Labor"]

[Text] The years following the last elections to the KASSR Supreme Soviet have been filled with enormous labor achievements. New large energy, petroleum, coal, other industrial, and agricultural projects have appeared on the map of the republic. Construction of housing, schools, hospitals, and service enterprises has been intensive.

We asked T.G. Mukhamed-Rakhimov, chairman of the KASSR Gosplan, to speak about the changes that have taken place in the republic.

[Question] Taufik Galejevich, four years of the 11th Five-Year Plan are past. What characterized them for Kazakhstan?

[Answer] Such a fact makes an impression: during these years as much above-plan industrial products were produced and sold as for all the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan. As far as the volume of industrial production is concerned, Kazakhstan occupies fourth place among the fraternal union republics, and for such branches as petroleum production it is second, and for coal, pig-iron, steel, and electrical power production it is third.

Another important achievement: more than 300 large production capacities and projects have been put into operation, many of which have union significance. Eight power units of the Ekibastuz GRES-1 are producing current. At the same time the generation of electrical power in the final year of the current five-year plan will reach 82 billion kilowatt hours which is almost one-third more than what was produced in 1981.

At the Kazakhstan Magnitka the tin-plate shop, essentially an entire factory fitted with modern equipment, is producing output. With its becoming operational many problems of the country's canning industry are being successfully resolved. Capacities for the production of styrene

and polystyrene have been put into operation at the plastics factory in the city of Shevchenko. A rotary-kiln complex at the Leninogorsk polymetallic combine, new capacities for the production of tires in the Chimkentshin production association and for the production of agricultural machinery and their spare parts at the Kazakhsel'mash and Selinogradsel'mash plants and the second section of the Novo-Karangandinskiy cement plant are all functioning.

It is well known that for this five-year plan and for the period to 1990 the further development of the territorial production complexes has been foreseen, especially in newly developed regions. In the republic much attention has been devoted to the further development of three TPCs (Territorial Production Complexes) -- the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz, the Karatau-Dzhambul and the Mangyshlak.

What has been done here? Let's take the Pavlodar-Ekibasutz TPC. In recent years its coal basin has reached third place in the country for production (after the Donetsk and Kuznets). Here is the largest active coal pit in the world, Bogatyr', which gives the country more than 50 million tons of coal per year. The construction of a new huge pit, Vostochnyy, with a capacity fo 35 million tons, is being completed. On this base, the building of the unique Ekibastuz energy-fuel complex has been developed which includes five powerful GRES with 4 million kilowatts each and with Ekibastuz -- Center and Ekibastuz -- Ural's superhigh voltage transmission lines. At the present time GRES-2 and other industrial projects are under construction.

The development of the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz TPC is being accompanied by raising of the level of the workers' well-being. Thus, the housing fund has increased from 7.4 million square meters in 1980 to 8.5 million in 1984 and the average supply of total space per inhabitant has grown correspondingly from 12.6 to 13.2 square meters.

The collectives of the industrial enterprises of Karatau-Dzhambul TPC also have their achievements. The four-year plans for sale of output and raising labor productivity have been fulfilled. New capacities have been introduced at the Novo-Dzhambulskiy phosphorus plant, in the Karatau production association and in the Khimprom association. An economic effect in the amount of more than 30 million rubles has been achieved as a result of the introduction of measures for new technology, rationalization proposals and inventions. The rates of growth of social production has especially grown and its qualitative indicators have improved in 1984. Some 25.5 million rubles of output have been sold above the plan including 9.5 million rubles worth of consumer goods.

The workers of the Mangyshlak TPC also overfulfilled the goal of the four years of the five-year plan for the most important types of production. In addition to the targets they produced more than 500,000 tons of petroleum and 550 million cubic meters of natural and casing-head gas. The collective of the Komsomol'skneft' Petroleum and Gas Production Administration, which has been engaged in the development of the deposits of the Buzachi peninsula, achieved special successes. Geological prospectors discovered new petroleum deposits which indicate a great prospects for the region.

In November 1984 the first phase of the Mangyshlaks GRES with a capacity of 420 mega-watts became operational. This permitted a significant improvement of the region's power supply. An automated control system for the process of the desalinization of sea water has been put into industrial operation at the Mangyshlak power combine. For the TPC as a whole during this period, more than 320,000 square meters of total area of residential housing were commissioned and other indicators of the population's welfare improved.

By the way, the scope of residential housing construction in the republic is very great and the concern of the party for the man of labor is reflected in this. Today in a work day approximately 300 new well-equipped apartments and a kindergarten with 100 places comes off the housing conveyor belt. Every two days a school for 600 pupils is commissioned, and in one work week -- a hospital with 90 beds, a clinic for 105 visits and a club with 400 places.

In the course of the present five-year plan, housing with a total area of 24 million square meters was put into operation through all sources of financing. This permitted the housing fund of the republic to reach 199.4 million square meters in 1984; the average supply per inhabitant rose to 12.5 square meters of total area as against 11.7 square meters in 1981. In 1985 dwellings will be commissioned with a total area of 6.3 million square meters which is 3.9 percent more than in the last year of the 11th Five-Year Plan and in the countryside, 18 percent more. But, unfortunately, expansion of the network of public education, culture and health care projects is still inadequate.

[Question] How is the social program, developed by the 26th CPSU Congress being carried out in the republic and in particular how is the production of consumer goods growing?

[Answer] For the past two years of the five-year plan the republic's Ministry of Light Industry produced goods worth 4.5 billion rubles. During this same period all industry of Kazakhstan produced them in the amount of 21.5 billion rubles. The collectives of the Kustanai and Chimkent sewing factories, Bol'shevichka and Voskhod, the Alma-Ata knitwear production association imeni Dzerzhinskiy, and the Karaganda stocking factory and others are working best.

The branch ministeries began to be engaged in the production of these goods more actively. For example, enterprises of the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy produce almost 100 types of goods. Local industry produces almost 20 percent of them.

The material-technical base of the branches connected with the production of consumer goods have been strengthened. The Aktyubinsk factory for the primary processing of wool, sewing factories in Petropavlovsk, Zyryanovsk, Pavlodar, and Bankhash, a shoe factory in Kustanay, a bread products combine in Kapchagay, a shop for the production of the Pepsi-Cola of the Alma-Ata Beer and Non-Alcoholic Beverage Association, refrigerating plants in Alma-Ata and Guryev, and other enterprises have all be put into operation.

[Question] What are the basic landmarks of the development and reinforcement of the economic and social base of the agriculture during the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan?

[Answer] The contribution of the agricultural workers of Kazakhstan to the realization of the Food Program is important. They give the country approximately 25 percent of the all-union volume of grain procurements. Moreover, the republic supplies the basic portion of the strong and durum types of wheat. Among the fraternal republics, Kazakhstan occupies third place in supplying the state with cattle and fowl and fourth place in purchases of potatoes, vegetables, milk, and eggs.

Kazakhstan's agriculture has been transformed into a large highly-mechanized branch. Each sovkhos has at its disposal fixed agricultural-purpose capital in the amount of 7.5 million rubles, and energy capacities per worker amount to 47 horsepower.

Thanks to the self-denying labor of agricultural workers and the measures taken, 3 billion poods of grain have filled the motherland's granaries, and 5.7 million tons of cattle and fowl, 9.6 million tons of milk, 8.4 billion eggs and 228,000 tons of wool have been handed over to the state since the beginning of the five-year plan.

In the course of the present five-year plan, 16.6 billion rubles of capital investment will be directed at the development of the material-technical base of agriculture for the entire complex of operations and 109,000 trucks, 138,000 tractors, 77,000 grain-harvesting combines and other equipment will be added to the equipment stock.

A great deal of work is being done for land reclamation. By the end of the five-year plan, the area of irrigated pastures will amount to 148 million hectares and irrigated land will increase by 2.2 million hectares. The republic now receives the entire volume of produced rice, cotton, sugar beets, corn and a significant amount of other products from irrigated land. The large Alma-Ata canal, besides raising the water supply for existing irrigated lands and placing new lands into production, permits the creation in the capital of excellent rest areas for the townspeople with beaches, swimming pools and shore pools.

Special attention is being devoted to the reconstruction of the village. Some 11.9 million square meters of living space, almost 56 thousand places in pre-school institutions and 215,000 places in general education schools will be provided for over five years in the rural areas.

The highest goal of the Communist Party was and continues to be the unwavering raising of the material and cultural level of the life of the people. The present year, the year of the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory and of active preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress will be one more step forward in the further development and strengthening of the power of the Soviet state.

12596

CSO: 1830/412

REGIONAL

KUYBYSHEV OBKOM CHIEF ON ECONOMIC USE OF RESOURCES

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jan 85 p 2

[Interview with Ye. F. Murav'yev, first secretary of the Kuybyshev CPSU Obkom:
"Economy--A Matter of Creativity"]

[Excerpts] Industry in Kuybyshev Oblast has fulfilled the plan for the fourth year of the five-year plan ahead of schedule. The task set by the party for the national economy has been successfully carried out: to increase labor productivity by 1 percent in excess of the plan and to reduce production costs by an additional half percent. Kuybyshev workers have marked achievements in economizing on material resources: during the year the expenditure of rolled ferrous metals has decreased by almost 2.5 percent, and cement--by more than 4 percent.

At the end of November the labor collectives of six labor enterprises of the oblast made a decision to work 2 days in 1985 on the resources that have been saved and to call upon everyone to follow their example. At the request of IZVESTIYA, the first secretary of the Kuybyshev CPSU Obkom, Ye. F. Murav'yev, discusses how this initiative has been developed.

The initiative of the six leading enterprises of the oblast has a solid foundation and is a viable, concrete and businesslike response to the party's appeal to successfully complete the five-year plan and provide a worthy greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress. The bureau of the party obkom has approved the initiative and decided to make it the property of all enterprises of the oblast. But we did not offer anybody prepared formulas for economy. Strict regulation would have hampered initiative--for every production has its own special features, its own capabilities and, naturally, its own reserves. And any enterprise should find its own ways to these.

[Question] Yevgeniy Fedorovich! Does it not turn out that the new initiative somehow pushes into the background the tasks of above-plan increase in labor productivity and reduction of the production cost of products? Switching everyone's attention to problems of economizing on resources--is this not to

some degree distracting efforts and minds from problem number one: increasing labor productivity?

[Answer] By no means! Unfortunately, it happens, of course, that initiatives, which are being generated one after another, somehow force each other out and sometimes do not even allow time for one to become convinced of their usefulness. But today's nationwide campaign for economy is related organically and in the closest way to the tasks which have been carried out throughout all of 1984.

We begin with the fact that reducing the production cost of products and economizing on resources are two sides of the same problem. Their interconnection is obvious, and the 100-percent increase in output as a result of increasing labor productivity, which the oblast achieved during all 4 years of the five-year plan, is largely based on economical expenditure of metal, energy and other resources. So it would be correct to speak about further development of the main directions of our economic policy, which remain crucial and whose significance is certainly not decreased by beginning a new movement.

Vladimir Il'ich Lenin in "Immediate Tasks of Soviet Power" discussed the ability "...to find in each particular moment that particular link of the chain which should be grasped with all forces...." This is the standpoint from which today we should consider our attitude toward economizing on material resources.

[Question] But this does not mean, apparently, that the campaign for economizing on material resources is something that is in principle new for our enterprises. We have discussed thriftiness before.

[Answer] True. The problem of economizing on resources has always been a crucial one. But this is the first time it has been raised by everyone in such a principled, such a concrete and purposive way. We recall, for example, how the Kuybyshev oil refinery found the possibility to economize on a large quantity of thermal energy by using the heat from exhaust gases. In 1983 the VAZ workers saved 300,000 cubic meters of gas because of well-arranged control over the products of combustion and the operation of the equipment. At the Syzran Turbine Construction Plant and the Togliatti Electrical Equipment Plant in the Transformator Association they have also accumulated a large amount of experience in fighting for economy of resources. But now the time has come when it is no longer individual enterprises, but each association, plant, trust and factory that must acquire this experience. The achievements of individuals must become the property of the masses--herein lies the value of any initiative. And the initiative itself, in turn, will never arise out of an empty space, out of thin air. As a rule, it is a new fork in the development of progressive ideas and initiatives.

I think that during the past year, when industry of the oblast has been working under the motto "Plus One Percent and Minus a Half Percent," the people have learned a great deal. It was for them a year of testing the inventiveness of minds and a school of nonstandard research. Now the materials of the year are being analyzed and generalized by specialists, but

it is already clear that the workers, engineers and managers of enterprises have passed this test. And the overall success has taken form from many individual achievements--such as modernization of the hydrogenerators of the Volzhskaya GES imeni V. I. Lenin, the organizational innovations in the work of the brigade of L. Vasil'yev of the Fourth GPZ, the introduction of means of minor mechanization in the Promstroy Trust, the assimilation of new technology at the Syzran Grain Products Combine, improvement of the brigade form of work at VAZ and streamlining of the working positions at this same Fourth GPZ. Moreover the oblast achieved an above-plan increase in labor productivity of 1.6 percent. Each and every individual made his contribution to this.

[Question] Is it possible to speak of any kind of concrete experience which originated as a result of the movement which began under the motto "Two Days on Saved Resources"?

[Answer] Naturally, it is not yet time to generalize. But we can give many examples of initiative on the part of the enterprises. Take just the utilization of secondary raw material. The plan for electrical automotive and tractor equipment imeni Tarasov is successfully utilizing metal wastes for manufacturing consumer goods, and in the Kuybyshevnefteorgsintez a large part of the liquid wastes have become fuel oil, and gas mixtures have become fuel. From 90 to 94 percent of the wood is being put to use in the Kuybyshevstroydetal' Association and at the Oktyabr'skiy Construction Materials Combine. The collectives of these and of many enterprises think that the 2 days and sometimes even 3 days which they plan to work using saved resources are a task that is completely within their power.

I am convinced that the movement under the motto "Two Days on Saved Resources" will become nationwide, that it will be a remarkable school for our enterprises and that in the future we will be able to see the advantage from it in more than just rubles. The cost and concern for economy in each section gives people a new psychological attitude, it instills the habit of economizing on state wealth and, possibly, it will radically change the very attitude toward resources--during past decades we have already begun to have a more thrifty attitude toward natural resources which at one time seemed inexhaustible.

The inefficiency of "generous natures" who "do not worry about small things" and do not spare national funds and resources should finally be given a strict party and state evaluation. The time has come to declare the most uncompromising war against extravagance.

Our society is entering a period of its development when efficient management is becoming not only desirable, but mandatory. Comrade K. U. Chernenko very precisely determined our overall task when he said that "the uniqueness of the current moment consists in raising all work to a qualitatively higher level and streamlining all parts of the production process."

This is a comprehensive program. Reconstruction of production capacities will be of greatest significance in its implementation. The remarkable experience of reconstructing the second section of the Metallurgical Plant imeni V. I. Lenin is quite suitable to us Kuybyshev workers. As a result of it, without

increasing the number of workers and without stopping production, the plant doubled the output of rolled aluminum. The reconstruction saved the country hundreds of millions of rubles.

The struggle for economizing on resources which we began is related in the closest way to further qualitative improvement of all of our productions. The Fourth GPZ has developed an entire program for improving technology and introducing progressive, less energy-intensive equipment, which should produce a savings of 1.65 million kilowatt-hours, about 2,500 gigacalories of heat, and 100 tons of conventional fuel.

Reconstruction, the introduction of the achievements of science and technology and to production, economy on all kinds of material resources, effective utilization of labor, improvement of product quality, improvement of management and the entire economic mechanism--all this merges into a capacious concept: streamlining the national economy. When working today we are obliged to think about how we work under the 12th Five-Year Plan. Last year was an excellent school for us. The nationwide campaign for economy and thriftiness this year should be a solid platform for the future five-year plan. Today's slogan--"Two Days of Work on Saved Resources"--links us to tomorrow's virgin soil.

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REGIONAL

STAVROPOL KRAYKOM CHIEF ON LAND RECLAMATION

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 22, Nov 84 pp 17-21

[Article by V. Murakhovskiy, first secretary of the Stavropol CPSU Kraykom:
"Land Reclamation--Efficiency and Quality"]

[Text] The agrarian policy of the party during the present-day stage calls for the systematic and consistent realization of measures to increase the efficiency of agriculture and the sectors of industry related to it and to effect the decisive transfer of the economy to intensive factors of growth. Precisely such an approach was set forth by the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which approved the Long-Term Program of Land Reclamation for the 12th Five-Year-Plan and for the Future to the Year 2000. The decisions of the Central Committee Plenum and the tenets and conclusions contained in the speech of comrade K. U. Chernenko, for the communists and workers of Stavropol, as well as the entire country, have become the guiding principle in their practical activity with respect to the realization of the economic strategy of the party developed by the 26th Congress of the party and the subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

In the kray, on the initiative of the party organizations and labor collectives, with the participation of scientific-research institutes, long-term special purpose integrated programs have been worked out and are being successfully implemented with respect to such directions as land reclamation, the fight against drought, and the concentration and specialization of agricultural production on the basis of inter-farm cooperation and agro-industrial integration, electrical mechanization and the development of pedigree fine-fleeced sheep-breeding. These programs, which are an organic part of the plans for the economic and social development of the labor collectives, the rayons and the kray as a whole, direct the managers, specialists and all the workers toward the further increase of the efficiency of agriculture and its intensification. The fulfillment of the special purpose integrated programs is regarded by the kray party organization as a matter of great state and political importance.

For the steppe land of Stavropol, where four-fifths of the agricultural lands are subject to acute drought, land reclamation and the fight against drought play a special role. The creation of a stable agriculture on the basis of extensive land reclamation--this means not only guaranteed harvests of all agricultural crops and highly-productive animal husbandry, but also the transformation of the kray and its conversion into a large granary of the country.

The further strengthening of the economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the solution of problems of land reclamation was greatly influenced by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Measures for the Development of Agriculture in the Drought-Afflicted Regions of Stavropol Kray". The Central Committee of the party in precise terms set forth the main directions of the practical actions of the kray party organization and focused its efforts on the execution of the cardinal measures in regard to the prevention of the dependence of agriculture on unfavorable weather conditions and the elements of nature. The state allotted large-scale funds for the realization of a program of land reclamation construction and the fight against drought.

The tasks of the party organizations and labor collectives resulting from the decree of the CPSU Central Committee in regard Stavropol were widely discussed in plenums and buros of the party committees, as well as in meetings in primary party organizations and in meetings of kolkhoz farmers and workers of sovkhozes, enterprises and organizations of the agro-industrial complex. The proposals introduced by communists and workers lay at the basis of the measures for the realization of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the development of long-term special purpose programs of land reclamation and the fight against drought. Having taken their fulfillment under their control, the party committees and the primary organizations stirred up the internal party life and strengthened the organizational and political work among the masses. This made it possible to focus the efforts of the party committees, the primary party organizations and the labor collectives on key questions of the development of agriculture and the agro-industrial complex and, what is important, to manage more rationally the means directed toward land reclamation and the fight against drought.

The problems of the creation of an agriculture requiring irrigation and the practical implementation of effective measures in regard to the prevention of regularly recurring droughts are complex ones, and they must be solved in a complex manner. What has been done on this plane? In the kray the development of zonal systems of the conduct of agriculture for every region is being completed. Special attention in them is devoted to the increase of the level of agriculture, the improvement of the structure of the sown area, the introduction of crop rotation, the expansion of the construction of water supply systems, the increase in the efficiency of irrigation agriculture, and the improvement of the operational service of irrigation systems.

As in any large undertaking, considerable difficulties were encountered. The transfer of agriculture to the rails of intensification required of the raykom of the party and the economic organs the liquidation of a whole series of "bottlenecks". In the construction of water supply systems the planning of irrigation systems held back the tempo. The Pyatigorsk branch of the Yuzhgi-provodkhoz [Southern Institute for the Planning of Water Management and Reclamation Construction] failed to cope with the sharply increased volumes of work. A situation developed when the local economic organs were not in a position to solve a given problem. The application of the kray party organization concerning the creation of a high-capacity planning organization received a positive review. The Sevkavgi-provodkhoz [North Caucasian Institute for the Planning of Water Management and Reclamation Construction] with two branches is now operating in the kray.

The kraykom extended assistance to the new institute in the selection and placing of personnel. Highly-skilled specialists were sent here. A strong collective took shape here, whose political core is the party organization. In its activity, a clear line aiming at every conceivable increase of discipline among the communists and the securing of their vanguard role. The institute got a strong start. It conducts planning for land reclamation projects on a high level, using the latest achievements of science and progressive practice, applying modern technology and progressive methods of irrigation and industrial technologies for the cultivation of agricultural crops.

Another direction of the activity of the kray party organization is the strengthening of the base of land reclamation construction. Prior to the creation of the Stavropol'vodstroy [Stavropol Association for the Construction of Water Supply Systems], land reclamation construction was carried out by two small organizations. Now the association includes specialized trusts and mobile mechanized columns, which through their own efforts carry out water management work valued at 115 million rubles, or more than four times more than before the beginning of the development of land reclamation work in the kray.

Great significance is ascribed by the kray party organization to the realization of the plans for basic water management construction--the Great Stavropol Canal, which goes through the most drought-afflicted regions of the kray. Skilled machine operators, builders, and workers of other specialties have been sent to help the land reclamation workers in its erection. The erection of the canal has become truly an enterprise of the entire kray.

To strengthen party influence in the collectives of the construction project, a party committee was created by decision of the party kraykom that was included in the active work with respect to securing the clear-cut and well-coordinated work of all the collectives employed along the route of the canal. The council for the construction of the Great Stavropol Canal and other irrigation systems of the kray, which was formed by the kray committee of the party, helps coordinate the actions of the organizations taking part in the construction. Its membership includes responsible party, Soviet and economic officials, representatives of the scientific-research institutes and planning organizations, outstanding workers and production innovators. The council gives great practical assistance to the labor collectives in the search for reserves and in bringing them into operation. The volumes and tempo of land reclamation construction in the kray have increased. The second section of the canal was installed in 5 years--14 months earlier than the established deadline and 5 years faster [as published] than the first section, which was more simple in terms of execution.

At the present time, the renowned collective of the shock construction project has completed the turning over for operation of the third phase of the canal and has extensively developed the work on the fourth. The total length of the Great Stavropol Canal already consisted of 262 kilometers. The age-old dream of the Stavropol peasants concerning the organization of irrigated agriculture is coming true. A large part of the territory of the drought-afflicted steppe has been irrigated. Today 410,000 hectares are being irrigated, including 360,000 with an engineering network. The farms of the kray occupy one of the leading places in the RSFSR with respect to the tempo and technical level of

irrigation construction. There is now an average of 1,100 hectares of irrigated land per farm. As a result, the material-technical base of agriculture has grown stronger. The average annual output of gross production for the past three years of the current five-year-plan, by comparison with the attained level in the 10th Five-Year-Plan, increased by 16.2 percent. Moreover, the growth of the volumes of agricultural production output slightly outstripped the plan tasks established for the 11th Five-Year-Plan.

The role of irrigated lands in the stabilization of agricultural production has increased. Occupying 8.3 percent of the ploughed fields, the irrigated areas provide the production of 21 percent of the volume of gross production of plant-growing. The irrigated lands are an important source of strengthening the fodder base. The share of coarse and succulent feed, gathered from the field sections, reaches 61 percent of the total fodder balance. In terms of productivity, the irrigated hectare exceeded the dry-farming hectare by a factor of 3.5. The highest harvests by irrigation are being attained on the farms of Stepnovskiy, Kirovskiy, Budennovskiy, Sovetskiy, Predgornyy, Krasnogvargeyskiy, and Petrovskiy rayons, which obtain 75-95 quintals of fodder units each per irrigated hectare.

The rise of the level of the organization of land reclamation construction, the better utilization of capital investments and the increase in the level of irrigated agriculture was greatly influenced by the plenum of the party kraykom, which took place at the end of the past five-year-plan. Having revealed large internal reserves, the plenum helped to outline measures for the further growth of the irrigated areas and the improvement of their utilization.

The measures outlined by the kraykom plenum became a program of practical actions for the party committees and primary organizations. Thus, the party organization of the Put' k kommunizm [Road to Communism] Kolkhoz of Stepnovskiy Rayon, in conformity with the directives of the kraykom plenum, directed the collective toward the better utilization of irrigated land, the improvement of the structure of sown area, and the attachment of the irrigated land to specialized subdivisions. The organization of the wages of the kolkhoz farmers is made dependent upon the final results of their activity.

The measures aimed at the increase of the activity of the shop party organizations and party groups played a positive role in the solution of the problems of the development of public production of the kolkhoz. Their attention was concentrated on the formation of a feeling of being the master and of bearing a high degree of responsibility for the state of affairs on the farm in the toilers of fields and farms. The party committee improved the placing of party forces in production. For the posts of managers of farms and brigade leaders, good organizers knowing agricultural production and possessing skills of working with people were advanced. On the initiative of the party committee, the training of personnel was organized. All of this made it possible to raise the level of the standard of agriculture and to make better use of the achievements of science and progressive experience.

On the irrigated sections, the kolkhoz placed intensive types of fodder crops. The results of these efforts were not slow in showing up. From every hectare of irrigated land, the farm obtains on the average 125 quintals of fodder units

each. The volumes of the production of feeds in the kolkhoz increased by a factor of 3.5, although the sown area under fodder crops decreased to one-fourth. There was an improvement in the structure of sown areas in the dry-farming sections. Thanks to the fact that the fodder crops were placed on the irrigated land, the kolkhoz clean fallow lands into the structure of sown areas in dry-farming, which had a positive effect on the growth of the gross harvests of grain. If prior to the introduction of clean fallow lands the yield of grains did not exceed 10 quintals, in the 10th Five-Year-Plan it constituted 18.7 quintals on the average, and during the four years of the current five-year-plan--29.6 quintals per hectare. The annual sale of grain to the state for this time doubled.

The creation of a reliable feed base encouraged the increase of the productivity of animal husbandry. By comparison with the 10th Five-Year-Plan, the sale of milk increased by 38, and meat--by 37.7 percent. The level of profitability of animal husbandry reached 67.5 percent.

The skillful use of irrigated land in this kolkhoz received a high assessment of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, comrade K. U. Chernenko, at the October *1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Inspired by such an assessment of its work, the toilers of the farm are full of resolve to increase the efficiency of the use of irrigated land and to increase their contribution to the fulfillment of the tasks of the Food Program of the country.

The experience of the kray party organization with respect to land reclamation construction and the use of irrigated land indicates that the success of the enterprise depends to large extent on the level of organizational and educational work in the collectives and on the ability of the party organizations to provide political leadership of the economy. In its time, the kray committee of the CPSU called the attention of the Kirovskiy party raykom and its buro to the shortcomings in the use of irrigated land. The raykom made a detailed analysis of the reasons for the lag and, jointly with the party organizations of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, developed measures for the most rapid realization of the program aimed at increasing the output from every irrigated hectare. Above all, they demonstrated here a concern about the improvement of the work with cadres, the increase of their ideological and political tempering and their work qualifications. The promotion, placing and training of managers and specialists are now conducted with regard to the prospects of the development of the individual sectors and the farms as a whole. The irrigated lands are attached to permanent subdivisions, at the head of which stand experienced specialists. The brigades and links are transferred to the collective contract and cost accounting.

Four years have passed since the beginning of the work in regard to the realization of the measures developed in the rayon. There has been an appreciable increase in the productivity of the irrigated hectare. High results in the use of irrigated fields and in the increase of the standard of production were attained by the Kommunisticheskiy mayak [Communist Beacon] Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin and by the Orlovskiy [Orlov] Kolkhoz. Now the rayon has become a kray school of progressive experience. Here people come to study the methods of party guidance of the economy, the realization of cadre policy, and the organization of control and the verification of fulfillment.

The kray committee of the CPSU constantly analyzes the activity of the rayon committees and the primary party organizations of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses with respect to the realization of the agrarian policy of the party and the increase of the efficiency of the use of land that is being irrigated. Of course, not all problems are resolved on this plane. The point is that irrigation agriculture is a new thing for many collectives. Naturally, the establishment of the progressive does not always happen smoothly. For a long time, for example, the farms of Georgiyevskiy Rayon were unable to reach the planned productivity of the irrigated hectare. The buro of the party kraykom examined at its session the question of the organizational work of the raykom of the CPSU with respect to the improvement of the use of irrigated land. The discussion showed that the raykom does not manifest the proper strictness toward the managers and specialists of the farms and does a poor job of holding them responsible for the results of the management. Citing the necessity of the reconstruction of the areas being irrigated (in which they were right), they did not undertake anything for the practical solution of the problem. Moreover, the raykom did not even have a clear concept of how to get out of the situation that had been created.

The discussion proved useful. The people of Georgiyevskiy Rayon found the strength to overcome the shortcomings. The productivity of the irrigation hectare is now increasing in the rayon.

Or another example. Water came to the lands of the farms of Aleksandrovskiy Rayon recently. They had been waiting for it. But they were unable to attain more or less good harvests here. The reasons? The managers had failed to think through ahead of time the question of the use of the irrigated areas, namely: They did not train cadres, they did not form specialized subdivisions, and they did not secure the necessary equipment.

The party raykom drew the correct conclusions from the criticism at the session, but the workers of the CPSU kraykom had to derive a certain lesson. The point is that the party committees, the primary organizations and the kray agricultural and water management organs did not do a sufficient job of directing the managers of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and the operating organizations toward the timely training of people for the reception of irrigated land, the selection of the personnel of managers of the production subdivisions, and the organization of their training. At the present time, on the basis of the progressive farms and institutions of science, permanently operating schools have been organized for the training of personnel of the mass professions, as well as courses for raising the qualifications of the workers of irrigation agriculture. All agronomists go through a training course in accordance with an 18-hour program. Specialists of kolkhozes and sovkhoses study in the course of a month at the kray school for raising qualifications. The managers and chief specialists go through retraining at institutes.

The efficiency of an irrigated hectare depends to a large extent on the state of the operating base of irrigation systems, i. e., on the reliable operation of the pumping stations, the state of the intra-farm network, and the main line and distribution canals. In the meantime, quite a few questions arose here. The irrigation systems are located in the balance of the water management organizations, but the kolkhozes and sovkhoses look after the intra-farm

network. The latter did not always operate them competently--they lacked the experience and the necessary complex of machines. As a result, the intra-farm networks went quickly out of operation.

At the request of the party, Soviet and economic organs, the intra-farm irrigation and collector-drainage networks, by way of experiment, were transferred to the balance of the water management organizations of the RSFSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. The experiment fully justified itself. There was an improvement in the operation of the irrigation systems, a reduction in the non-productive losses of irrigation waters, and the "restoration of the health" of salty areas is now being conducted more successfully. And what is important, the number of workers of the apparatus of the kray department of land reclamation and water management did not increase with the creation of the rayon administrations for irrigation systems.

In accordance with the decisions of the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers adopted the decree on the transfer of the intra-farm land reclamation systems from the balance of the kol-khozes, sovkhoses and other state agricultural enterprises to the balance of the state water management operating organizations. This measure will make it possible to increase the efficiency of the use of improved lands.

The rapid development of irrigation in the kray called forth a large demand for water, which, unfortunately, the facilities do not completely satisfy. At the same time, a large quantity of freshet water is wasted. Moisture can and must be accumulated in water reservoirs, and such large systems as the Yegorlykskiye, the Tersko-Kumskiye, and that of the Great Stavropol Canal must have regulating installations. Life insistently demands that the RSFSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources should take the necessary measures for the acceleration of the solution of this problem.

Being guided by the directive of the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee concerning the fact that the success of the further increase of the fertility of the land will depend on the comprehension of the political significance of the tasks being advanced by every toiler and every collective, and on the organization of the enterprise in all sections, the kray party organization developed extensive work with respect to the explanation of the decisions of the Plenum of the Central Committee, the propositions and conclusions set forth in the speech at the Plenum by comrade K. U. Chernenko, and mobilized the toilers of agriculture for the struggle for the efficient utilization of irrigated land.

The decisions of the October Plenum of the Central Committee opened up still broader prospects for the further increase of irrigated land in the kray. Plans call for bringing their area to 1 million hectares by the year 2000. The realization of these plans will make it possible to increase the production of grain, meat, milk, wool, and other agricultural products.

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REGIONAL

SARATOV OBKOM CHIEF ON LAND RECLAMATION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 85 p 2

[Interview with V. K. Gusev, first secretary of the Saratov CPSU Obkom, by A. Vorotnikov: "Thanks to Land Reclamation"]

[Excerpts] In his speech at the October (1984) Plenum of the party Central Committee, Comrade K. U. Chernenko discussed the work of communists of Saratov Oblast for large-scale land reclamation and the favorable changes that had taken place here because of this. A PRAVDA correspondent met with the first secretary of the Saratov CPSU Obkom, V. K. Gusev.

[Question] Vladimir Kuz'mich, land reclamation helps the Volga workers to develop agricultural production dynamically and to solve successfully the crucial social problems of the modern rural areas. What kind of experience has been accumulated by the party committees in managing this branch?

[Answer] Land reclamation is a matter of life and death for us. With the arrival of the water the people gained confidence, could see the future, and began to work better. Now, when the irrigated fields comprise a half-million hectares, the oblast is regularly fulfilling plans for the sale to the state of animal husbandry products and has solved the problem of supplying the population with vegetables.

Success in any matter depends first and foremost on personnel. We have sent the best representatives of the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia to work on land reclamation. Communists have been assigned to the most responsible sections. There are now almost 6,000 party members working in this branch, who are joined together into 118 local party organizations.

[Question] Since you have mentioned land reclamation managers, we should like to learn more detail about how the personnel problem as a whole is being solved in the branch. For a great deal depends on the managers. And above all--the final result from the transformed land.

[Answer] The obkom has one desire: to have intelligent managers everywhere. As for land reclamation, the system of personnel training that has been created in the oblast has made it possible during the past years and during the current five-year plan to send to rural areas 2,000 specialists and more than 16,000 people who have mastered mass occupations in irrigation and mechanization. Thus all the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and water management organizations are now staffed with trained people. On the leading farms we regularly organize seminars and conduct scientific and practical conferences on problems of increasing the return from the irrigated hectare. Retraining and increasing the qualifications of managers and specialists are carried out in a planned way.

But we must also admit that there are still shortcomings in the work with land reclamation personnel. There is a great deal of replacement. Thus last year alone it was necessary to replace 13 managers of subdivisions.

I am deeply convinced--and, incidentally, this is confirmed in practice--that where energetic, politically mature managers are at the helm, there a creative approach is taken to business and one can see a great return.

[Question] When becoming familiar with the work of the obkom one cannot but notice that many decisions are made regarding land reclamation. In general, this can be explained. The branch is developing rapidly. But why does it sometimes happen that the obkom has to return to the same problem two or sometimes even three times?

[Answer] You wish to reproach us for red tape? Well, we have not managed to eliminate this vice completely. But I should like to say that most frequently there is a real need to return to one question or another. We have analyzed many times the work of the subdivisions of Glavsredvolgovodstroy, which handles the construction of irrigation structures in the oblast. We have criticized them seriously and, as a rule, we have managed to achieve local success. But still there are many subdivisions like these in the main boards, and one cannot make a separate decision for each of them. At the end of 1978 we brought these problems up for the consideration of the plenum of the obkom. The subject was how local party organizations deal with land reclamation. We developed measures which envision introducing irrigated land by constructing large state irrigation systems. And now we have in operation such powerful systems as the Engel'skaya, Dukhovnitskaya, Balakovskaya and the first section of the Privolzhskaya. Construction is being carried out at accelerated rates on others--the Komsomol'skaya and the second section of the Privolzhskaya.

Additionally, we have constructed a large number of permanent canals, many kilometers of closed irrigation network and the tens of thousands of hydrotechnical structures and pumping stations. During the past years the material and technical base of the operation service has become stronger.

As you can see, one decision here was enough to last for a long time. But, unfortunately, it also happens that it is necessary to return several times to one problem or another. Thus the obkom bureau has heard three times the report from the Krasnopartizanskiy party raykom concerning the mobilization of workers of sovkhoses and kolkhozes to obtain large yields from the reclaimed

areas. There are 25,000 hectares of this land in the rayon. And, of course, we could not allow people to work half-heartedly on them. The amount of corn, perennial grasses and vegetables harvested on them was almost the same as from nonirrigated land. Why did we have to make a decision three times? We hoped to rectify the situation. Although now I think it would have been possible to make do with one, stricter decree for this rayon.

[Question] Incidentally, Vladimir Kuz'mich, how do you keep track of the implementation of what has been earmarked?

[Answer] We do not enter a decree in the records until we have achieved positive results, a change for the better. Thus we recently stopped checking on the decree of the obkom bureau of 27 May 1981 concerning the work of the Balashovskiy CPSU raykom concerning effective utilization of each irrigated hectare. You see how much time has passed since the day it was adopted? One can give many examples like this.

I notice that the attitude of the land reclamation personnel has changed. And this is reflected in the return. Although the irrigated land here comprises 6 percent of the plowed land, it produces 20 percent of the gross production of products. And in arid years we do not ship feeds from other oblasts.

But we must admit frankly that the possibilities of irrigation farming are still far from being fully utilized. This was pointed out in a decree of the CPSU Central Committee concerning the report on the work of the Saratov party obkom. We have not yet solved the main problem--achieving the planned productivity on all irrigated sections. This has been achieved on only one-third of the area.

When analyzing the utilization of the restored land in light of the decisions of the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and comparing the overall results with the expenditures on land reclamation, it is necessary to admit, difficult as it may be, that so far the funds invested in this have not been very cost-effective. We shall take the necessary measures to rectify the situation. In a number of rayons of the oblast we have reinforced party management, the qualitative composition of the management workers is improving, and the demand for fulfilling the plans and socialist commitments has become stricter.

One of the major problems is the critical shortage of technical equipment. For irrigation we have only half the norm. We also have requests for scientists and selection workers. We need strains that are resistant to lodging, pests and diseases.

Our land reclamation workers will have to solve important problems in 1985. The area of irrigated land will increase by another 24,000 hectares. Moreover, 11,000 hectares of existing irrigated land will be renovated and 150,000 square meters of housing will be constructed. A program for land reclamation up to the year 2000 is being developed in the oblast. It is intended to exercise unwavering party control over this. I am convinced that Saratov workers will exert all efforts and energy for successful fulfillment of the earmarked plans for transforming the land and will make a worthy contribution to the implementation to the Food Program.

REGIONAL

WINTER PROBLEMS SLOW HARBOR CONSTRUCTION

Tallinn RAHVA HAAL in Estonian 5 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Tonis Toom: "Winter Puts Harbor Builders to Test"]

[Text] Just as we were driving toward Muuga bay, the weather report came on the car radio. We were in a cold wave, there was talk of record-breaking cold temperatures...That is why the first question, as we entered into conversation with Gennadi Matvejev, senior foreman for the construction of Tallinn's New Harbor, was whether the cold also causes trouble for the harbor builders.

"Of course it does. It wrecks immediate havoc," asserted the senior foreman and pointed to the floating crane "Chernomorets" standing in the ice by the shore. "You see, the crane froze up during the night and could not move unaided. Now we are waiting for the tugboat to help free the crane from the ice. Nor is this the first such standstill for us, but every hour is costly: wharf 13 has to be finished by the end of the year."

Wharf 13 (it is also called the wharf of cold-storage goods, but sometimes the wharf of quickly rotting goods) comes to the harbor's eastern edge, right close to the eastern breakwater. Hollow piles of reinforced concrete are driven into the ground, each one some 20 meters in length and 1½ meters in diameter. A 200-meter wharf--on which portal cranes and railway branch lines will be placed--is being mounted on these piles.

Most of the work was and is now done by the Nikolai Vinogradov brigade, one of the finest collectives of construction department 423 of the "Baltmorgidrostroi" trust. They have an entire little navy for assistance: two floating cranes, a floating pile driver, a scow and a tugboat. And terrestrial machines in addition to that, of course. Most of the pile foundation is now ready, and more than half the steel stoppers--they will protect the future wharf from the sea--have been put in place. Installation of the reinforced concrete units which rest on the piles has also begun. A lot has been done, but the builders are not content since they are behind schedule.

This year the winter is putting the harbor builders to a severe test. The wind has not even been felt on the city streets and the subzero temperatures seemed very tolerable, but on the open bay shore the wind--in concert with the cold--pierced like a knife.

"No big deal," judged the men. "You just do the work properly, there is no time to feel cold. But a stronger wind can certainly cause trouble: if it is blowing too hard, you are not allowed to operate the floating cranes and the floating pile driver. On the whole, the winter has caused a lot of headaches this year. Work has been hampered first by a blizzard and stormy sea, then by ice and cold..."

Crane driver Arvo Vaher came out of his machine's cabin and added his complaints to the machinists' woes: "The oil base constantly sends summer instead of winter fuel. In this kind of cold, nothing can be done about it, the machines do not work."

Nevertheless, the men of the Vinogradov brigade are not twiddling their thumbs, because there is ample work. Preparations have begun for laying the foundation of the next wharf, the 12th. So if you cannot do one job, you do another one. But as mentioned, wharf 13 must be handed over to the customer this year, and therefore every standstill and breach of the building timetable make the men anxious.

Work also proceeds on other targets despite the cold weather. Laying the foundation for several wharves is simultaneously in progress, and dwelling houses and other harbor buildings erected by Finnish firms on a contractual basis have started to spring up thrivingly. We drove to the harbor's western edge where a wharf for building goods was opened last year. Ships with building materials have been arriving at the wharf here for several months now. Construction of the wharf for the harbor fleet continues nearby. As a matter of fact, the latter was taken into use more than a year ago, and the first vessels with building materials were received right here. Now that the special wharf for building materials is ready, expansion and completion of the wharves for the harbor fleet can begin. The plan is to finish this work in the second quarter of this year.

Reinforcement of the western breakwater's edges also continues. Here it is basically a matter of underwater work performed by a 12-man diving brigade.

"The breakwater edges must be reinforced with 5 to 13-ton tetrahedral blocks of ferroconcrete. We put them in place under water, but first the sea bottom has to be smoothed down and chunks of limestone have to be arranged as a basis for the blocks," said Heldur Valba, who has done this work for more than 10 years. "In the summer we descend into the water from a launch, but now in the winter we use a floating crane. We work in groups of three: one man is at the bottom, two help and safeguard things above...We are not going into the water today. Not due to the cold but simply because there are things happening on the shore: we are receiving the construction materials and getting them ready for when we descend into the water."

The production base of the harbor construction's main employee, construction department 423, has begun to take shape near the western breakwater. The base must likewise go into operation this year. There is an urgent need to create better living conditions for the builders, but last year construction of the base did not proceed according to plan. Panels and other construction materials were not received on time, and manpower was insufficient for this goal. Now,

to be sure, the four-story living and engineering building has a roof on top and fixed openings for doors and windows, but for the most part the interior work is waiting to be done (for the time being only the sanitary technicians are at work here), and the walls of the machine center are still being installed.

How does Anatoli Ponomarenko, customer spokesman and chairman of the board of directors, evaluate the circumstances in the construction of Tallinn's New Harbor?

"Last year's building plan was surpassed. The wharf for building goods saw operation earlier than foreseen in republican socialist commitments. Several other goals were achieved according to plan, among them, a dormitory with 490 berths for longshoremen which will be used by the builders for the time being," answered A. Ponomarenko. "One can, of course, be content with these results, but in evaluating the present situation we must keep in mind that this year's plan is twice as big as last year's. Investments worth roughly 48 million rubles were made in 1984, but this year construction will come to more than 100 million rubles. It is true that considerably more than half the work volume is to be done by Finnish builders, but the responsibility of our enterprises and organizations is all the greater: they provide foreign builders with materials and other necessities on a contractual basis. Unfortunately, at the harbor we have been unable so far to create reserves of the materials (cement, sand, road metal, bricks, etc) supplied by our republic's enterprises, and it has not even been easy to satisfy the builders' current needs and provide construction materials according to a precise schedule. This year it is especially necessary to stress a fluent supply, because the need for materials will grow markedly due to the increase in work volume.

"It has become particularly difficult to obtain diesel fuel in the winter. The oil base has so far been unable to meet the needs for construction of the New Harbor, but the machines of both Finnish and local builders require winter fuel.

"From the standpoint of supplies for construction, it is very essential to speed up use of the railway branch that runs to the bay shore. Materials transported by rail are currently unloaded at a building site 1½ kilometers away, because the railway branch that extends to the harbor is not yet in working order. By the beginning of June at the latest, the Baltic Railroad and construction-installation train 675 must operate on the harbor railway branch and thereby create the conditions for quicker and more fluent conveyance of building materials.

"Compared with the previous year, the tasks of our own builders are also substantially more demanding. It is not solely a matter of the plan's being bigger, but the nature of the work has changed, too. While dredging the bay floor and filling in the harbor's territory made up most of the work volume even last year, the basic thing now is to construct wharves, houses and other buildings. Considerably more manpower is needed than is currently found at the construction site. The 'Baltmorgidrostroi' trust must therefore quickly find the means to enlarge the colony of builders to such an extent that the annual plan can be fulfilled.

"The main employee, construction department 423 of the 'Baltmorgidrostoi' trust, did not cope with the January plan. To that degree, the coming months will now prove to be even more demanding. The pace and progress of construction are influenced, of course, by the severe winter this year. But the cold weather must be counteracted by order, discipline and work organization. Only thus is it possible to fulfill the annual plan this year and to create the preconditions for setting the harbor's first phase into operation at the proper time."

12327

CSO: 1815/26

REGIONAL

INFORMATION REPORT ON GEORGIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 2 Mar 85 p 1

/Text/ The 21st Plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee took place on 1 March. The first secretaries of the gorkoms /and/ raykoms of the Georgian CP, secretaries of the party committees of the party raykoms, ministers, chairmen of the state committees who are not part of the staff of the Communist Party and the Inspection Commission of the Georgian CP, chairmen of the ispolkoms of the city and rayon soviets of peoples' deputies, leading workers of the trade union and komsomol organs, leaders of the major enterprises and organizations of the economy, representatives of the sciences and culture, the Red Banner Transcaucasus military and border circles, and of the communications /industry/ were all invited.

The plenum discussed the progress on fulfilling the decisions of the 17th (1979) Plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the tasks of party organization of the republic for the further improvement of the selection, placement and education of cadres, the improvement of the style of their work in light of the positions and conclusions which were in the speeches and works of Comrade K. U. Chernenko.

An account of the work of the Buro and Secretariat of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee for 1984 and the tasks for further improvement in 1985 were examined; /as was/ information on the totals of the report-and-election meetings in the primary party organizations of Georgia; information on the progress of hearing communists' accounts /and/ the affirmation of their party characteristics in the primary party organizations of the republic; and a statistical account on the make-up of the Georgian party organization was affirmed.

A report of the Buro of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, an account of the work of the Georgian CP CC Buro and the Secretariat, information and a statistical account were sent earlier to plenum participants.

Taking part in the debates were the first secretary of the Tbilisi Gorkom of the Georgian CP, G. D. Gabuniya; a worker from the Kutaisskaya candy factory /and/ secretary of the party buro, N. G. Chogovadze, Secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee G. N. Yenukidze; Georgian SSR Minister of Light Industry G. P. Gamtsemlidze; the deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers,

O. E. Cherkeziya; first secretary of the Ochamchirskiy Raykom of the Georgian CP S. V. Bagapsh, director of the Center for the Elevation of the Qualifications of Party, Soviet and Economic Leaders for the Georgian CP Central Committee S. G. Kadagidze; first secretary of the Akhmetskiy Raykom for the Georgian CP Z. G. Manizhashvili; first secretary of the Karel'skiy Raykom of the Georgian CP O. R. Kilasoniya; First Secretary of the Adzharskiy Obkom of the Georgian CP V. R. Papunidze; brigade-leader of the SU-2 Trust No 14 of the "Tbilgorstroy" Association A. D. Dikhtyar'; First Secretary of the Yugo-Osteinskiy Obkom of the Georgian CP F. S. Sanakoyev; First secretary of the Chkhorotskuskiy Raykom of the Georgian CP K. I. Kadzhaya; head of the Central Statistical Administration of the Georgian SSR R. V. Basariya; Minister of the Meat and Dairy Industry of the Georgian SSR A. O. Movsesyan; first secretary of the Tianetskiy Raykom of the Georgian CP Sh. L. Kistauri; /and/ the leader of the Organizational-Party Work Department of the Georgian CP Central Committee Zh. K. Shartava.

Candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, First Secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee E. A. Shevardnadze gave a long speech at the plenum.

During the course of the plenum its participants brought up concrete propositions, directed at the further improvement of the work for the selection, placement and education of cadres, /and/ the improvement of the style of their work in light of the positions and conclusions contained in the speeches and works of Comrade K. U. Chernenko.

Resolutions corresponding to the questions under discussion were adopted.

The plenum examined an organizational question.

In connection with a transfer to other work, the plenum released Comrade G. S. Mamatsashvili from his obligations as the leader of the department for land reclamation and water resources of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

M. P. Chemodanov, leader of a section of the Department of Organizational-Party Work for the Central Committee of the CPSU, and instructors of the Organizational-Party Work Department for the CPSU Central Committee B. A. Mal'kov and V. K. Shlepotina took part in the work of the plenum.

CSO: 1830/498

REGIONAL

UZBEK AGRICULTURAL SHORTFALL DRAWS REGIONAL, CENTRAL CENSURE

PRAVDA Scores Student Harvesting

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by N. Gladkov and V. Somov, Uzbek SSR: "The Cotton Season Is not for the Student"]

[Text] Lying in the palm of one's hand is a snow-white, light fluff of cotton weighing just a few grams. The weight is slight, hardly to be felt. How many such pieces of fluff are there in the millions of tons produced by the country cotton farmers? It is probably easier to count the stars in the sky. But after all, each piece of fluff represents the labor of man. We must say directly that the work is considerable. Even though today machines bear most of the load, still, as they say in the east, one must bow before a plant many times before it provides the gifts of the harvest.

The residents of Central Asia have an especially respectful attitude toward cotton. The bolls hardly show themselves and young and old gather in the fields. The noble goal of harvesting each plant down to the last boll is worthy of the kindest words. If necessary, workers are willing to bend down and pick up off the ground the raw material that failed to make it into the bunker.

The young and the old--how tempting it is to continue this theme and to write about the enthusiasm in cotton fields. But there is another side to the coin. During the period of shock labor there truly is a large number of young people in the fields--students, schoolchildren, vocational students and students from vocational-technical schools. They have come here at a time when they are not off from school. They are supposed to be sitting behind their desks or in auditoriums. It isn't just for 2-3 weeks that these students come to pick cotton--it is for 2-3 months, and sometimes more.

Do we have to prove how damaging this is to the learning process? A lesson that is not learned, material that is not assimilated--these are deficiencies that often last a lifetime. In some schools in Uzbekistan children attend school for 5-6 months instead of nine. They work in the fields not only in

the fall, but in the spring as well, thinning shoots and destroying weeds. In school they must cut short their vacations and increase their study time in order to somehow make up for that which has been ignored.

"There is no doubt that the quality of learning suffers," say the directors of the republic's ministry of education. "We constantly insist that the participation in cotton harvesting of students in the higher grades be curtailed to a minimum. Others agree with us, until the day for the 'white harvest' arrives. Then local organs forget about their promises."

The ministry could demonstrate more insistence in this. After all, the decisions of the party and government prohibit recruiting students for agricultural and other work during the school year.

Moreover, some local directors even enter into discussions about school reform and about the usefulness of work education. The children will not grow up as people who shirk from physical labor, they say, and they will learn the value of a kopeck earned. And in general, they continue, this is good production experience.

Meanwhile, this "experience" has nothing to do with school reform. The program of work education numbers dozens of interesting professions. But here everyone "assimilates" the same specialty which is not contained in teaching plan--that of manual harvester of cotton.

Perhaps this is a situation without a solution? The harvest is mature and must be removed at any price. Such situations do exist. Statistics provide an answer to this question. The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses have 35,000 cotton-harvesting machines and a considerable amount of other production equipment. With the help of these it is possible to collect almost the entire harvest quite rapidly. At least several years ago over 3.5 million tons of raw cotton (almost two-thirds of the total volume) was procured by machine.

In recent years that picture has been totally different. Last fall equipment was used to harvest only about 1.5 million tons of cotton. The goal for machine harvesting was fulfilled by only 44 percent. This is in the republic as a whole. Many kolkhozes and sovkhoses were able to deal with it by only 5-20 percent. There are entire oblasts--Bukhara, Kashka-Darya, Navoi, Samarkand and Fergana--where manual labor was relied on greatly. It is paradoxical but true--many powerful units stand at the sides of roadways while hundreds of thousands of young boys and girls work on plantations.

In some rayons machines were hardly used at all--Navbakhorskiy, Akhunvavayevskiy, Ferganskiy, Bukharskiy and Kitabskiy. Equipment was disregarded in Andizhan Oblast. For example, in Leninskiy Rayon 39,000 tons of raw materials were procured, and only 1,500 tons--by machine.

Here is another striking example. In Kommunist Kolkhoz of Balykchinskiy Rayon of the same Andizhan Oblast there are 18 cotton-harvesting machines. It would have been simple for them to harvest all the raw cotton that is sent to the state by the enterprise. But only four units were sent into the fields, and they only harvested 224 tons.

It is quite apparent that with manual labor expenditures are greater. We ask the senior economist of the kolkhoz, N. Sabirov, how this affects the economy of the enterprise.

"That is not difficult to calculate," frowns the specialist. "Harvesting a ton of cotton manually cost us 52 rubles, whereas with the help of equipment-- only 4 rubles 40 kopecks."

Why is it that despite the obvious losses incurred by manual labor machines remain idle? Managers have their own explanations for this. New varieties have arrived in the fields, they say, and they mature somewhat later. Thus it is necessary to call upon students and schoolchildren for help in order to accelerate the harvest.

The argument is a weak one. What is interfering with carrying out machine harvesting to the fullest at the same time that manual labor is employed? In addition, it is not so much the new varieties as the cotton farmers who are at fault as concerns late maturation. The sowing schedule is delayed everywhere in the spring. If we look now at plantations we will see that in many enterprises they are occupied by last year's unharvested stalks. This means that fall plowing did not take place. In addition to everything else, this means delays in the development of future crops. While plantations are cleared of old stalks and then plowed, the best seeding time passes by.

The proponents of manual labor present other arguments as well. The new GOST standard for raw cotton is very strict and often the cotton that is procured by machines (and they have not yet been perfected) is given a second class rating. It is true that the standard is strict and that in many enterprises quality ratings have dropped with its introduction. This is true for many, but not for all! In places where agrotechnology is observed down to the fine points, where machines are adjusted properly and where the labor of machine operators is organized with forethought, equipment is utilized without detriment to the quality of raw cotton. For example, in Fergana Sovkhoz, which is located in the Golodnaya Steppe, over 80 percent of the harvest was brought in via machines. Almost all of the cotton was classified as first class.

Thus there are no objective hindrances to the use of cotton-harvesting machines. Poor organization and inattention to cost accounting and contracts are the barriers. If they were really introduced, and not just on paper, machine operators would strive body and soul for the end result, for production quality and for efficient utilization of equipment. But local organs and directors and specialists of enterprises choose the path of least resistance instead of eliminating shortcomings and difficulties that arise. This path is so tempting and simple--just give an order to school directors to send students into the fields.

But why namely students and schoolchildren? In the republic there is no shortage of workers, especially in the village. Only in some new virgin regions do we find a shortage of manpower. In most oblasts cotton-raising brigades consist of several dozen people. They are completely capable of dealing with the harvest by themselves, without help from the side, even if there is an actual need to harvest cotton manually.

Kurgantepinskiy Rayon is one of the most densely populated in Andizhan Oblast as well as in the republic. It is no accident that in cotton farming there are about 0.3 hectares per worker. The load is not a great one. Nevertheless, (an amazing situation!) almost half of the raw cotton was harvested here by students and upperclassmen. Only 20 percent was harvested by kolkhoz farmers and sovkhos workers.

"When I was director of Savay Sovkhos," recalls U. Sarimsakov, first secretary of the Kurgantepinskiy Rayon party committee, "we managed to complete harvesting with our own manpower. We did not take in anyone to help us. We completed our plan in 18-20 days."

And now? Thousands of young boys and girls, adolescents, come to the Savay as well as to other enterprises in the fall. What has changed in recent years? One thing is the attitude of the cotton farmer toward his work. For some reason, some farmers do not feel it is disgraceful to sit at home, to never go out to the plantation, during the most intensive period of the year. Others prefer to putter around in their own gardens.

In Middle School Number 1 of Altynkul'skiy Rayon we met with the director, I. Sakhibov.

"The children have trouble with some subjects," lamented Inamzhon Sakhibovich. "After all, instead of 6-7 hours they can devote 2-3 hours at a time to them. Students in the upper grades will probably have to forego spring vacation."

And by who's grace was the school put into such a predicament? This is not the first time that students are working on the fields of Kommuna Kolkhoz. We went there. We talked with the directors of the enterprise. In particular, we tried to find out how much cotton upperclassmen of this and other schools had harvested. It turns out that such accounts were not kept here. The book-keeper began to make some calculations in our presence, but the figures turned out confused and contradictory. One thing was clear--the main part of the harvest was carried out by children.

Meanwhile the cotton-farming brigade in the kolkhoz has over 1,700 members. Even manually they would be able to harvest all raw cotton from plantations in the course of a season without the help of children.

"What are your kolkhoz farmers doing?" we asked of A. Ernazarov, secretary of the enterprise's party committee.

The question remained unanswered. What could be said? Adults do not go out in the fields; instead they visit markets and shops. The enterprise's management and party organization made peace with this a long time ago. Specific, vital work with people, directed at strengthening order and discipline, is poorly carried out. And the school is nearby. Just let them know, and entire classes of juveniles will come to the plantations.

There is one last thing. How are the youngsters treated in enterprises? How are they thanked for their help? Often they are treated badly. In some

kolkhozes and sovkhoses nowhere near tolerable conditions for work and rest are created for young girls and boys. It even happens that the enterprise does not provide food. Get it where you can, they say.

Recently these problems were discussed by the Central Committee of the Uzbek CP. More than once we heard the words--it is possible to do without students. Now it is important to make sure that these words not remain well-intentioned sentiments, as has occurred more than once in the past.

Regional Meeting in Tashkent

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "On the Level of Contemporary Demands/Meeting of the Republic's Agricultural Workers"]

[Text] Cotton farmers, grain farmers, livestock farmers and workers from other branches of agriculture from all oblasts of Uzbekistan and the Kara-Kalpak ASSR filled the Palace of Friendship of the Peoples imeni V. I. Lenin on 2 March. They came to Tashkent to the republic meeting of agricultural workers in order to examine all aspects of last year's work results and to determine goals for the final year of the five-year plan in the light of requirements arising from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the October 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the proposals and conclusions of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade K. U. Chernenko, and the materials from the 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Uzbek CP.

Also participating in the meeting were scientists, specialists in water management, representatives of collectives of industrial enterprises, workers of other branches of the agro-industrial complex and representatives of party, soviet, trade union and komsomol organizations. Also present were delegations of friends who compete with us from fraternal cotton-raising republics-- Azerbaijan, the Kirghiz SSR, Tajikistan and the Turkmen SSR.

The current meeting is taking place in a business-like atmosphere. The republic's village workers are persistently implementing the party's agricultural policies. A considerable amount has been done by them during the past year, but a great deal more remains to be done. Ahead lies an untouched realm of work to steadfastly improve all branches of agricultural production, to increase the productivity of fields and farms, to more fully satisfy the needs of the Soviet people with regard to foods and to improve the well-being of the people.

High goals are to be achieved by farms and livestock farmers during the concluding year of the five-year plan. Their honorable debt is to expand even more extensively socialist competition in honor of the 40th anniversary of the great victory of the Soviet people in the Great Fatherland War, to greet the 27th Congress of the CPSU with honor and to achieve the unconditional fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations that were accepted for this year and for the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

The meeting was called to order by A. U. Salimov, Chairman of the Presidium of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet.

I. B. Usmankhodzhayev, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbek CP, spoke about the results for 1984 and about the goals of kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other enterprises of the republic's agro-industrial complex with regard to fulfilling plans and socialist obligations for 1985 in the light of the decisions of the 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Uzbek CP. (The text of this speech is published in the current issue).

Speaking at the meeting were T. A. Alimov, First Secretary of the Tashkent Oblast Party Committee, N. R. Radzhabov, First Secretary of the Namagan Oblast Party Committee, M. D. Yusupov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Karakalpak ASSR, D. A. Atamanov, brigade leader of welders in Tashsel'mash Plant, K. Karakhanova, director of a crop-rotation sector in Iskra Sovkhoz of Gagarinskiy Rayon of Surkhan-Darya Oblast, A. G. Kadin, chairman of Kashka-Darya Oblast executive committee, T. Kystaubayev, senior shepherd of Madaniyat Sovkhoz in Kanimekhskiy Rayon, I. Kuchkarov, chairman of Syr-Darya Oblast executive committee, M. Khudaybergenov, First Secretary of the Khorezm Oblast Party Committee, R. Nurlivayev, brigade leader of Sovkhoz imeni Lenin of Dustlinskiy Rayon, and Kh. Shamsiyev, brigade leader of Kolkoz imeni Il'ich of Ishtykhanskiy Rayon.

From the rostrum at the meeting a thorough analysis was made of the work that has been completed and ways to achieve high goals during the last year of the five-year plan were established. The speakers sharply criticized the shortcomings that have been tolerated and indicated ways to eliminate them rapidly.

Speaking at the meeting were M. S. Mamedov, Deputy Chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, A. S. Savitakhunov, Minister of Agriculture of the Kirghiz SSR, T. M. Mirkhalikov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Tajik SSR CP and M. A. Chryyev, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Turkmen SSR CP. They extended their best regards to the agricultural workers of Uzbekistan on behalf of their friends in competition from fraternal republics and noted that labor competition among cotton farmers has become an important factor in the continued intensification of agriculture. Based on comradely mutual aid and on extensive exchanges of progressive experience, it facilitates steadfast growth in the return on an irrigated hectare and in increasing production output on fields and farms.

Meeting participants expressed their assurance that the republic's agricultural workers will continue their maximal efforts toward cultivating a large harvest of cotton and other crops and toward achieving a growth in the procurement of livestock products. They assured us that agricultural and livestock farmers will do everything that is necessary to successfully implement the directives of the October 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and to greet the 27th party congress and the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory worthily.

The meeting's participants accepted the socialist obligations of Uzbekistan's agricultural workers for 1985. It was decided to continue traditional socialist

competition with livestock farmers from Azerbaijan, the Kirghiz SSR, the Tajik SSR and the Turkmen SSR.

Participating in the work of the conference were members and candidate-members of the Buro of the Central Committee of the Uzbek CP--R. Kh. Abdullayeva, Ye. A. Aytmuratov, I. G. Anisimkin, G. Kh. Kadyrov, T. N. Osetrov, K. S. Salykov, N. M. Makhmudova, U. U. Umarov and V. A. Khaydurov, and I. Ye. Ponomarev and D. D. Berkov, responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee.

Usmankhodzhayev Details Shortcomings, Plans

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Mar 85 pp 1-3

[Speech by I. B. Usmankhodzhayev, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbek CP: "On 1984 Results and on Goals for Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other Enterprises of the Republic's Agro-Industrial Complex as Regards the Fulfillment of Plans and Socialist Obligations for 1985 in the Light of the Decisions of the 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Uzbek CP"]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends!

The year 1985, the final year of the 11th Five-Year Plan, is rich in splendid events. Our country is striving to meet the 27th congress of the Leninist party, the 40th anniversary of victory in the Great Fatherland War and the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement.

Elections into the supreme soviets of union and autonomous republics and into local councils took place recently. They once again demonstrated the monolithic nature of the communist party and the Soviet people. The speech of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, at a meeting with electors of Kuybyshev election district in Moscow, dealt in detail with what our party is doing to improve the well-being of the people and formulated with precision the tasks that need to be achieved to improve the economy of the country. Uzbek workers, like all Soviet people, greeted the speech of our party's and government's leader with great satisfaction. Socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the plans for 1985 and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole is now being even more widely extended in industrial enterprises, in building and transport organizations and on the fields and farms of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

In implementing measures on the country's economic and social development, our party attributes great significance to the further intensification of the agricultural sector of the economy. This is very evident in the example of our republic. In the last 4 years alone about 10 billion rubles of state capital investments have been spent on the development of Uzbekistan's agro-industrial complex. Now we have the opportunity to carry out agriculture on an intensive basis and to steadfastly increase agricultural production output with each passing year.

At today's traditional meeting we must evaluate that which has been done from the position of high demandingness and to determine specific goals for the future.

Kolkhoz farmers, sovkhoz workers and all workers of the republic's agro-industrial complex, in implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, are making a worthy contribution toward increasing the country's food and labor resources. The average annual volume of gross agricultural production increased by 11 per cent during this five-year plan as compared to the 10th Five-Year Plan. Our republic fulfilled the plan for 4 years regarding the procurement of grain, ambary, tobacco, potatoes and vegetables, melons, fruit, grapes, wool, astrakhan karakul lambskin and the mulberry silkworm.

Last year was a very difficult one for farming. Still, despite this, Tashkent, Andizhan, Fergana, Namagan and Syr-Darya oblasts dealt successfully with cotton-procurement plans. Plans were fulfilled with honor by 53 rayons, 382 kolkhozes and 155 sovkhozes. Twenty-five rayons produced 35 quintals of raw cotton and more per hectare. Among them are Moskovskiy, Leninskiy, Buvaydinskiy, Namaganskiy, Turakurganskiy, Angorskiy, Leninyul'skiy, Galabinskiy, Kommunisticheskiy, Leningradskiy, Khivinskiy, Khankinskiy and other rayons.

The results for the year show that by correctly organizing the labor of people, by adhering to the requirements of agrotechnology in full measure and by skillfully utilizing existing possibilities it is possible to produce large yields.

According to the results of all-union socialist competition for last year, Namagan Oblast as well as Bozskiy, Namaganskiy, Kazansayskiy, Kanimekhskiy, Leninyul'skiy, Bayautskiy, Bekabadskiy, Buvaydinskiy, Uzbekistanskiy, Khankinskiy, Gurlenskiy and Tashkentskiy rayons have been awarded the Transitional Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU [All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions] and the Central Committee of the VLKSM [Leninist Communist Youth League].

This high award was also given to 20 kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the Tashkent Institute of Engineers for Irrigation and Mechanization of Agricultural Enterprises and other collectives.

In the name of the Central Committee of the Uzbek CP, the republic's government as well as in your name, allow me to sincerely congratulate the victors of competition and to wish them great new victories!

I would like to emphasize that in addition to growth in agricultural production output special emphasis is placed on product quality. Last year the republic procured 5,292,000 tons of cotton. As a result of the utilization of a new system of wages for cotton procurement based on the end result, with a consideration of the output of fiber and its quality, approved by the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and the union government, there has been a growth in the responsibility of directors, specialists and all workers of enterprises. In comparison to past years, the output of fiber increased significantly and losses diminished. All of this provided the opportunity to

produce 100,000 tons more fiber from the existing raw material, and this has brought an additional 528 million rubles to the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

As you can see, improvements in product quality result in great advantages for the government as well as for enterprises. Since this is so, this means that party and soviet organizations, economic organs and kolkhoz and sovkhoz specialists must continue to do everything possible in the future to improve this indicator.

The quality of mulberry silkworms has also improved. Although gross yield was 1,200 tons less in 1984 than in the preceding year, 387 tons more silk were produced from the cocoons that were obtained. As a result, the income of enterprises increased by 29.5 million rubles.

The republic has fulfilled its obligations with regard to the delivery of fruit and vegetables into the general union fund. Over 1 million tons of such products were delivered to the country's industrial centers.

These successes were the result of the selfless labor of all of the republic's workers and of great organizational work on the part of party, soviet and trade union organizations and agricultural and water management organs. We achieved them thanks to constant fatherly concern and aid on the part of the communist party, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade K. U. Chernenko and the union government and to the disinterested support of all the peoples of the USSR and above all of the great Russian people.

Our friends in competition--the agricultural workers of the Azerbaijan SSR, Kirghiz SSR, Tajik SSR and Turkmen SSR--provide a great deal of aid to help us achieve large yields and to intensify production. Allow me to use this opportunity to greet our friends from these republics who are present at this conference.

Dear friends in competition! During days of difficult and intensive work on republic fields and farms you provided invaluable support--together with us you were happy about our achievements, you openly spoke about existing shortcomings and you indicated ways to eliminate them.

Last year our friends in competition--the workers of Azerbaijan, the Kirghiz SSR, the Tajik SSR and the Turkmen SSR--achieved excellent results in improving the economies of their republics, including in agriculture. The workers of Uzbekistan, together with all the Soviet people, are sincerely pleased about this. The successes of friends are truly common successes. We heartfully congratulate our friends in competition with their fruitful work to fulfill the goals of the 11th Five-Year Plan and ask then to pass along our fraternal regards and best wishes to all the workers of your republics.

Comrades! As you know, in past years in a number of places a false picture of inflated "large" harvests was obtained as a result of the concealment of sowing area and additions. This led to serious mistakes, shortcomings and abuse and to the development of an unhealthy situation in which the government

was being tricked. All of this had an extremely negative effect on matters here. Taking this into account, the Central Committee of the Uzbek CP and the republic's government turned to the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers with a request to somewhat decrease plans for the procurement of cotton and other agricultural products.

The CPSU Central Committee, the country's government and Comrade K. U. Chernenko personally examined our request with great attention.

All of you know well the importance of cotton in our country's economy. The demand for cotton fiber by industry increases with each passing year. Its supply to the textile and other branches of industry is a very serious task. Nevertheless, the CPSU Central Committee and the union government moved in favor of our request, accepted our proposals and thereby once again exhibited great attentiveness to the concerns of Uzbekistan's cotton farmer. For 1985 the republic's quota for cotton procurement was established at 5.7 million tons, which is 300,000 tons less than the goal for the five-year plan. In terms of fiber this equals over 100,000 tons.

I would like everyone to understand what this decrease in plan means. The party and government gave us the real opportunity to place agriculture on a stable foundation and to manage it on a scientific base. At the same time, we cannot forget that the future steadfast growth in the productivity of cotton is the priority international duty of Uzbek workers.

Cotton is the pride of our republic and its priceless treasure. National well-being and the beauty and prosperity of our kishlaks [Central Asian villages]--all of this is related to cotton. It is no accident that our people refer to it as "white gold." It is essential to the country, just as bread, petroleum and metal are.

Comrades! Our successes, as they say, belong to you. Let us talk about how we can secure and develop them and focus our attention on errors that have been tolerated and on shortcomings that exist in work. The 16th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Uzbek CP discovered serious economic lags, especially in the republic's agriculture. All of us, working as one, must spare no effort or energy in working to eliminate these errors and shortcomings.

In recent years a practice has taken root to fulfill plans at any price. This resulted in a violation of plans and of state and party discipline. Some responsible parties, abusing their work situation, have chosen the path of inflating their authority, which had a negative effect on the end results of agricultural production and resulted in a decrease in the labor activeness of kolkhoz farmers and sovkhov workers.

As a consequence, the republic was not able to fulfill the plans for the last 4 years of the five-year plan on the production and procurement of cotton, meat, milk and eggs. We are completely dissatisfied with 1984 results; the plan for 1984 was underfulfilled by the following amounts: cotton--673,000 tons, grain--316,000 tons, fruit and grapes--150,000 tons, meat--26,000 tons and milk--100,000 tons. Eighty-two rayons and 697 kolkhozes and sovkhovs did not deal with the procurement plans for cotton.

There are those who as usual are inclined to explain this by unfavorable weather conditions and individual negative phenomena. However, if we speak directly in a bolshevik-like manner we must admit that we ourselves are the guilty party. For, as was said at the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, we tolerated great losses in work with cadres, sometimes selecting them not for their business-like qualities but for their friendliness, personal devotion or the fact that they came from the same area as the selectors. The plenum decisively censured these errors and shortcomings, indicated a number of well-principled measures to improve the situation and to increase production effectiveness. Now we must implement that which has been planned consistently and steadfastly. Party oblast and rayon committees are obliged to provide a principled criticism of laxity and lack of discipline and of any instance of additions and misrepresentation and by every means possible to increase the responsibility of every member of the labor collective and every director of an enterprise with regard to fulfilling plans and obligations.

Comrades! Great tasks are before us. Their fulfillment requires honest, conscientious labor and the mobilization of all existing possibilities from each of us.

I wish to turn your attention to a number of problems, the solution of which is related to increasing agricultural production output.

Above all we have the problem of the attitude toward land resources. Land is our main, our invaluable, treasure. The better we care for it, the more we enrich it with fertilizer and the more often we provide it with enough water on schedule, the greater our assurance that it will be enriched all the more abundantly. And vice versa, it avenges itself mercilessly for negligence, cheating and a careless attitude toward it. All centuries-old farming experience attests to the fact that one cannot fool the land. Those who attempt to do so fool themselves above all.

The effective use of land is the main way to intensify agriculture. Consequently, this question must always be at the center of our attention. Unfortunately, the republic's agricultural and fruit and vegetable ministries, some oblast and rayon party and soviet organizations and some agro-industrial associations underestimate this important question. As a result, in Kashka-Darya, Bukhara and Dzhizak oblasts and the Kara-Kalpak ASSR and in a number of other zones productivity is not growing but instead is dropping sharply.

The people's invaluable treasure--land--is not being utilized fully and thus does not give us all it could. For example, last year in Kommunist Sovkhoz of Nishanskiy Rayon every one of 2,200 hectares produced only 3.5 quintals of cotton; in Samarkand Sovkhoz of this same rayon each of 3,200 hectares yielded only 4.5 quintals. In Makhankul' Sovkhoz of Sverdlovskiy Rayon productivity equalled 5.5 quintals and in Strana Sovetov Sovkhoz of Mekhantabadskiy Rayon--an average of 5.9 quintals. Meanwhile, specialists feel that even if the seeded cotton is not cultivated at all it is possible to produce a yield of 8-10 quintals.

One wonders how we can call these people directors of enterprises. It is difficult to call them real directors. After all, they are profligate with state material-technical resources and the work of many people. How are we to explain the fact that the directors of the aforementioned regions have chosen the role of passive observers instead of taking measures to eliminate errors?

It is essential to thoroughly analyze the results of the fiscal year in every rayon, kolkhoz and sovkhoz, to fully discover shortcomings and to take all measures necessary to eliminate them. Party committees must take unceasing control over the fulfillment of these measures. The most important reserve for increasing the production of cotton and other agricultural products is to pull up lagging enterprises at least to the level of the average. In order to achieve this it is necessary to strengthen labor and state discipline everywhere and to improve the responsibility of cadres for the assigned task.

Of special significance for our republic are the decisions of the October 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. With the aid of the party's central committee and the Soviet government we have done extensive work to assimilate the virgin lands of Golodnaya, Dzhizakskaya, Surkhan-Sherabadskaya and Karshinskaya steppes and the Kara-Kalpak ASSR.

During the last 19 years 21 billion rubles have been invested in the development of hydraulic engineering. Irrigated area has increased by a factor of almost 1.5, reaching 3.7 million hectares. However, it is essential to note that the effectiveness of utilizing reclaimed lands does not satisfy us at all. As we have already said, productivity is dropping in a number of oblasts. A scientifically-based farming system is being introduced slowly. There are cases of misrepresentation in the building and putting into operation of vertical and closed drainage. This is why a part of the drainage network is inoperable in the virgin lands. This in turn results in salination of large areas, as a consequence of which these areas must be removed from agricultural turnover.

In the sovkhozes of Sherabadskiy Rayon the Uzbek SSR State Committee on Hydraulic Engineering Construction put new lands into operation without washing them properly. A large part of the drainage system here does not work. This resulted in the fact that 5,500 hectares have not been in use for several years now even though the government expended great resources to assimilate these lands. In 13 enterprises of Karshinskiy Rayon only 60 percent of planned drainage systems have been built. Moreover, half of this drainage network was put into operation according to the principle of "just getting it out of the way," and it is totally useless.

We have observed the same type of situation in Turtkul'skiy, Takhtakupyrskiy, Karauzyakskiy, Ellikkalinskiy, Arnasayskiy and a number of other rayons. But after all, the areas in these regions are included in the republic's land balance and agricultural production output is planned for them. How can we tolerate such a lack of responsibility!

The October 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee focused the attention of party, soviet and economic organs and all village workers on increasing the

effectiveness of utilizing reclaimed lands. I would like to emphasize once again that Glavsredoazirsovkhozstroy [Central Asian Main Administration for Sovkhoz Irrigation Construction], the ministry of land reclamation and water resources, the State Committee on Hydraulic Engineering Construction, the ministries of agriculture and the fruit and vegetable industry, their local organs, the directors of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and specialists are responsible for the effective use of irrigated lands and for the production of agricultural and livestock-raising products.

Recently there was a per-hectare accounting of the republic's arable land. It turned out that the sowing plan for different types of crops was systematically grossly violated. In the republic as a whole on an area of over 221,000 hectares cotton was sown additionally at the expense of other crops. Simply speaking, in a number of enterprises the squandering of the people's good--land--has been tolerated.

Whom are we trying to fool and for the sake of what? While underreporting the sowing area, some boast that they are systematically increasing productivity and as a result obtain illegal bonuses and supplementary income, thereby committing a criminal act. It is essential to bring model order to this matter!

In accordance with the Long-Term Program passed by the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, in the future the volume of our reclamation work will grow immeasurably.

Whereas during the 11th Five-Year Plan 7 billion rubles were allocated for this purpose, in the near future it is planned to spend 8.3 billion rubles. During this period there will be an assimilation of 410,000 hectares of new lands and the reclamation status of 400,000 hectares of arable land will improve. This is of great concern for the party and government. We must respond to this concern by increasing return per irrigated hectare and by further increasing agricultural production output.

Crop rotation is of great significance to improving farming quality and to developing livestock raising. Honestly speaking, in recent years in many places little attention has been paid to crop rotation, as a result of which the area in alfalfa has diminished while cotton has been transformed into a monocrop. This resulted in the fact that soil fertility decreased, that incidence of disease in cotton increased and that cotton volume and quality dropped.

The resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of 2 November 1920, signed by V. I. Lenin, says that crop rotations must be carried out in the compulsory order in all cotton-raising enterprises. We are still trying to convince our agricultural workers to introduce crop rotations. Many resolutions and even laws have been passed concerning this. We have the necessary arable land, water and needed technology. Only one thing is required--a feeling of responsibility in individual directors of enterprises. It is not only individual directors but some party committees, soviet and economic organs and agro-industrial associations as well that violate discipline, fail to implement resolutions

that have been passed and ignore directives. In the future not only kolkhozes and sovkhoses but directors of rayons and oblasts and their party maturity will have to be assessed in terms of how they are dealing with crop rotations.

How can we explain the fact that in the course of just 1 year the level of assimilation of crop rotations decreased from 78 to 66 percent in the republic? This same indicator dropped from 83 to 54 percent in Bukhara Oblast, from 64 to 49 percent in Kashka-Darya Oblast, from 94 to 80 percent in Namagan Oblast, from 73 to 54 percent in Syr-Darya Oblast and from 90 to 72 percent in Tashkent Oblast. We cannot acquiesce to such a situation. After all, due to the curtailment of field crop rotations about 1 million hectares of sowing area turned out to be infected with disease. There are especially large numbers of such fields in Dzhizak, Kashka-Darya, Navoi and Syr-Darya oblasts and the Kara-Kalpak ASSR. It is this that is used to explain the drop in the quantity and quality of agricultural production here.

Today it is essential to say with great decisiveness and seriousness that the matter of introducing crop rotations must be put on a scientifically-based path. Their introduction is a guarantee of obtaining stable cotton harvests--in places where crop rotation has been introduced the productivity of cotton increases by 7-8 quintals per hectare, the fertility of fields and the effectiveness of utilizing water and fertilizer increases and losses due to wilt decrease by a factor of 8-10.

The proportion of alfalfa within the cotton complex must equal no less than 25-30 percent. However, in many enterprises, rayons and oblasts this indicator does not exceed 10 percent. This means that there is still little work being done in this direction.

In the practice of introducing crop rotations the creation of crop-rotation sections has proven itself well. These sections appeared first in Leninyul'skiy Rayon of Surkhan-Darya Oblast. In speaking of the crop rotation section we assume that every crop has its own assiduous manager who is responsible for cultivating it and in the final analysis for producing the harvest. This good initiative of Surkhan-Darya workers found followers from the beginning. A seminar was held and the representatives of all oblast republics became acquainted with the set-up. However, this valuable and useful experience did not become widely disseminated.

Comrades! Increasing the productivity of cotton and improving its quality--this is the main source of income for kolkhozes and sovkhoses and all village workers. This is why the priority goal involves improving agrotechnology, the timely and quality implementation of all agro-technical measures and the extensive introduction into practice of cotton farming of scientific and technical achievements and the experience of leaders. It is these goals that will secure the intensive development of the branch and the achievement of an early and large cotton harvest. Here we cannot forget the importance of the role played by the correct and skillful use of mineral and organic fertilizers.

The directors of enterprises and agro-industrial associations must achieve an increase in gross yield as well as a significant improvement in quality of raw

cotton by means of utilizing progressive technology for raising cotton. Here everything is important--careful planning of fields, the struggle against perennial weeds, the skillful use of herbicides for this purpose and the introduction of biological methods for protecting plants from pests.

The most important factor in further successfully developing cotton farming is the development of new rapidly-maturing and highly productive varieties. In recent years scientists-breeders have developed several promising varieties of cotton. But if we speak honestly we must note that scientists-agrarian workers are greatly in debt to cotton farmers. The intensity of scientific elaborations is lagging behind life's and today's requirements. After all, hundreds of scientific workers are working on the problems of cotton farming. Over 800 people are involved in solving these problems in the institutions of the republic's academy of sciences, of the Central Asian Department of VASKhNIL [All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin] as well as of branch scientific subdivisions. With such a large contingent of workers it would seem that these problems would be solved, but as of now cotton farmers still have not received new, dependable varieties of cotton, the fiber of which is of high quality and meets the requirements of the textile industry in terms of variety, resistance to disease, rapid maturation, high productivity and maximal adaptability to machine harvesting.

Unifying all scientific forces and concentrating them on the rapid solution to problems brought forth by life are tasks that cannot be delayed.

In some regions the cultivation of various varieties of cotton is tolerated, which usually results in the mixing of varieties and the absorption by them of specific characteristics. This cannot be tolerated. In every enterprise it is essential to raise only regionalized varieties that are most effective under local conditions.

In the course of recent years the Central Committee of the Uzbek CP and the republic's government have passed a series of decisions on questions of radically improving seed farming of cotton, grain, vegetables, alfalfa and other agricultural crops. Considerable work has already been done in this direction. but it has not been enough. It is essential to rigorously fulfill all planned measures in their total volume.

Comrades! We are living in a period in which there is a scientific-technical revolution in all branches of the national economy. Agriculture, and cotton farming in particular, must not remain on the side.

Machine harvesting of raw cotton is of great political and social significance and is an important national economic affair. In my opinion, I will not be making a mistake to say that the quality and future of farming depend on the proper regulation of machine harvesting of raw cotton. The use of harvest equipment will greatly accelerate the most labor-intensive process in cultivating cotton. The faster harvest work is completed, the better the fiber quality will be. Moreover, there will appear the possibility of a timely implementation of the entire complex of fall-winter field work. This is why our main obligation is the correct organization of machine harvesting in cotton

farming. Now, when production volume has grown immeasurably it is practically impossible, especially in virgin regions, to collect the harvest manually and the majority of cotton raised must be collected by machine. Only in this case will we be able to successfully develop cotton farming on a scientific base.

We must say in all honesty that in recent years we have found more anti-machine operators who do not like to work with machines; they are encouraged in this by the position of indifference in this important question on the part of individual party committees. No matter what arguments are presented by anti-machine operators, all of their conclusions are without basis. According to the opinion of some, machine harvesting of raw cotton has a negative effect on the quality of cotton fiber. In answer to this I will present last year's results. In 1984 76 percent of the manually-harvested raw cotton was first class. Precisely the same amount of machine-harvested cotton was accepted as first class. There is also no basic difference in output of fiber. Nevertheless, last year of 37,000 harvesting machines, 17,000 did not operate for a single day or even a single hour.

In our republic there are many enterprises which effectively use cotton-harvesting machines and other technical resources and which each year achieve high results. Kolkhoz imeni Akhunbabayev of Srednechirchikskiy Rayon, where the chairman is Miraziz-aka Ruzmatov, last year produced 36 quintals of raw cotton on each of 1,180 hectares and fulfilled the plan of cotton deliveries by 121 percent; 3,600 of 4,260 tons, or 85 percent of the cotton raised, were harvested by machine. Each machine operator produced an average of 150 tons; the remaining 660 tons were collected by kolkhoz farmers without the help of city dwellers.

Unfortunately, there are examples of just the opposite. In the enterprises of Bukhara Oblast each machine harvested 5 tons of cotton. In other words, each machine worked an average of 2 days. There are even some enterprises where last year harvest equipment did not operate at all. For example, in Fergana Sovkhoz of Kamashinskiy Rayon and in Sovkhoz imeni Akhunbabayev of Guzarskiy Rayon of the available 27 and 22 harvest machines respectively not a single one went into the fields to harvest raw cotton.

Thus, in the aforementioned enterprises the situation involving machine harvesting of cotton was poor. And how was the work force in them utilized? In Bukhara Oblast for every kolkhoz farmer there were 2-3 city residents who came to the khashar to work. In Kolkhoz imeni Maksim Gor'kiy of Altyarykskiy Rayon kolkhoz farmers collected 905 tons of raw material and every harvester delivered an average of 1,400 kilograms of cotton to the khirman [Further expansion unknown]. In this same kolkhoz those who came to help harvested 1,328 tons of raw material and thus each one of these workers produced an average of 2,500 kilograms of raw material. In this enterprise machines harvested only 3 percent of the cotton.

In Kolkhoz 22 Parts'yezd of Andizhanskiy Rayon there are eight cotton-harvesting machines. Participating in harvest operations were 836 persons. In the course of the season every kolkhoz farmer collected about 1,800 kilograms of raw cotton. Each harvest machine's share equalled 2 tons of harvested raw

cotton. As a result, expenditures for the production of 1 quintal of raw cotton surpassed the average republic indicators by a factor of 2 in the kolkhoz. There was a corresponding drop in labor productivity and in the wages of kolkhoz farmers and 40 percent of resources allocated for cotton harvesting were paid out to city residents. If each machine in this enterprise had harvested 80 tons of raw material and if each kolkhoz farmer participating in harvesting operations collected an average of 2.5 tons of cotton, the entire harvest could have been gathered through the efforts of kolkhoz farmers alone. Their wages would also have been correspondingly higher.

As a result of the mass recruitment of city residents to harvest cotton and of the ineffective use of harvesting machines expenditures rise sharply, the harvest schedule is prolonged intolerably and fall plowing is late. Such enterprises violate the principles of material interest and labor discipline decreases. Some kolkhoz farmers and sovkhos workers, allocating too much time to their private plots, turn away from participation in harvest work. It turns out that city residents work in the fields by the sweat of their brow while farmers keep cool during this time. This is where parasitism begins! It sometimes happens that at the very height of cotton harvesting some kolkhoz farmers and sovkhos workers travel to different cities of the republic and country and become involved in speculation. By doing this they disgrace all of us and our labor-loving people. Recruiting city residents and students for harvest work lasting over 1 month will be forbidden in the future.

If with good labor organization almost 1.5 million kolkhoz farmers and sovkhos workers were to harvest 2 tons of cotton each per season, this would provide us with 3 million tons of raw material. Moreover, we have 37,000 cotton-harvesting machines at our disposal. If each one were to harvest 80 tons per season, that would equal 3 million tons. This means that enterprises have all the possibilities for harvesting cotton by means of their own efforts.

The Central Committee of the Uzbek CP is examining the question of mechanizing cotton harvesting as a political question. We cannot deal indifferently with those who are hindering this important matter; we cannot come to terms with conservatives or with people who hold antiquated views. I would like you to understand me correctly--the interests of the matter are more important than anything else.

Comrades! In recent years production of grain, melons and vegetables has increased. But even within this branch there are many undecided problems. We are not satisfied by grain yields on irrigated lands; productivity on vegetable fields, in orchards and in vineyards is also low. Last year in 154 sovkhoses of the ministry of the fruit and vegetable industry fewer than 50 quintals of fruit were produced per hectare, and in 54 enterprises--fewer than 100 quintals of vegetables per hectare. In 41 sovkhoses potato yield does not even reach 50 quintals per hectare. The main reason for this is that agrotechnical requirements are violated and that the technology for raising the crops and labor discipline are not adhered to. In many cases mismanagement is tolerated in the use of land. The ministries of agriculture and the fruit and vegetable industry and directors of kolkhoses and sovkhoses must bring order within these branches.

Some feel that fulfilling the plan by buying vegetables and fruit from the population is advantageous. Last year all categories of enterprises procured 1.85 million tons of vegetables, thereby fulfilling the plan by 109 percent. Of this quantity, 670,000 tons, or 36 percent, were procured from the population. It would seem then that vegetable production output in enterprises is decreasing. Here is another aspect of the problem. Kolkhozes and sovkhazes decrease the volume of sales of fruits and vegetables in markets by buying them from the population. As a consequence, market prices for potatoes, vegetables, fruit and grapes increase. In oblast centers and Tashkent prices for vegetables and fruit are high not only in winter and spring but in summer and fall as well, which rightfully gives rise to worker dissatisfaction.

Some rayons and oblasts, instead of becoming seriously involved in the production of fruit and vegetables, squander the land that has been allocated for these crops. It is given over to the "hectare-ists," to outsiders, which results in theft, parasitism and speculation. The most decisive measures must be taken against this!

In recent years citrus-raising has been developed in the republic. At present, kolkhozes and sovkhazes have 196 hectares of lemon-tree groves, and 95 of these hectares are already bearing fruit. Last year 1,500 tons of citrus fruit were produced. Worthy of all kinds of praise is the work of people's breeder Zaynutdin Fakhrutdinov from Kolkhoz imeni Lenin, Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon, who last year produced 600 tons of fruit.

Druzhba Specialized Citrus Sovkhoz was created in Termezskiy Rayon. We must increase return per hectare in lemon groves to 25-30 tons. Only then will it be possible to satisfy the needs of the population for citrus products.

Comrades! Livestock raising is a shock front. We must do a great deal in this direction; there are still a considerable number of shortcomings. Last year 102 quintals of meat and 273 quintals of milk were produced per 100 hectares of arable land. In the enterprises of Kashka-Darya Oblast the figures were even smaller--78 quintals of meat and 153 quintals of milk were produced per 100 hectares of arable land; in Syr-Darya Oblast--58 quintals of milk and in the Kara-Kalpak ASSR--38.5 quintals of meat and 109 quintals of milk.

Last year we became indebted to the government for 30,000 tons of meat and 100,000 tons of milk; 645 kolkhozes and sovkhazes undersupplied the government by 32,000 tons of meat, 1,006 enterprises--by 112,000 tons of milk and 492 enterprises--by 119 million eggs.

In Gallyaaral'skiy, Kaganskiy, Bakhoristanskiy, Guzarskiy, Chirakchinskiy and Yakkabagskiy rayons 1,500 kilograms of milk were obtained per cow. In the enterprises of Kanimekhskiy, Uchkudukskiy, Dekhkanabadskiy, Tamdinskiy and Bakhoristanskiy rayons only 43 calves were produced per 100 cows. As a consequence, as I have said above, plans for the production and procurement of livestock products have not been fulfilled during the 4 years of the five-year plan.

Recently, the Buro of the Central Committee of the Uzbek CP examined the question of management in livestock raising from the point of view of the Uchkurganskiy Rayon party committee and made a principled evaluation of the serious errors and shortcomings in the work style of the rayon committee. For the errors that were tolerated and for lack of fulfillment of their responsibilities the raykom secretary, Yu. Kuldashev, and the chairman of the rayon executive committee, A. Tuychiyev, as well as a number of other workers were removed from their posts.

In order to constantly increase livestock production output it is essential to develop a stable feed base with the goal of providing livestock with succulent feeds on a year-round basis. We must strive for a large harvest of feed crops on every hectare of irrigated land and to obtain no fewer than 10-12 tons of feed units per hectare.

However, in many rayons the plan on feed production is not being fulfilled and the productivity of feeds is very low. In a large number of enterprises of Kashka-Darya, Samarkand and Dzhizak oblasts and in the sovkhozes of Glav-sredazirsovkhozstroy plans for feed procurement were not fulfilled last year. The plan to procure succulent feeds was fulfilled by 51 percent. Throughout the republic the fulfillment of the plan to procure feed root crops equalled only 30 percent. In Kashka-Darya and Dzhizak oblasts and the Kara-Kalpak ASSR the fulfillment of this plan did not even reach 5 percent, and in Navoi and Namagan oblasts root crops were not procured at all. In Syr-Darya, Navoi and Dzhizak oblasts the yield of corn for silage comprised only 77-92 percent. In the Kara-Kalpak ASSR, Dzhizak, Tashkent, Samarkand and Navoi oblasts each hectare yields only 37-92 quintals of alfalfa.

This type of situation involving the production and procurement of feed is completely intolerable. An examination showed that in this sector there are instances of misrepresentation. Last year 155 kolkhozes and sovkhozes reported that they procured 32,000 tons of coarse feed and 79 enterprises--12,000 tons of silage. In 23 enterprises of Kashka-Darya Oblast almost 6,000 tons of coarse feed were added, and in 32 enterprises of Bukhara Oblast--4,500 tons. Similar facts exist in other oblasts as well.

In order to successfully develop livestock raising and to increase its productivity we must pay special attention to increasing the area in feed crops. It is essential to achieve complete satisfaction of the demand for quality feed. Before us stands the task of expanding the area in root crops to 35,000 hectares, of sowing alfalfa on 185,000 hectares and corn for silage and other feed crops on 170,000 hectares and of sharply increasing the productivity of all feed fields.

At the same time, everything possible must be done to strengthen party leadership of this branch and to supply livestock raising with honest, work-loving laborers. Only in this case will we be able to achieve expected results.

I would like to focus our attention on one more shortcoming in livestock raising. Many enterprises strive to fulfill the state plan by means of procurement of livestock from the population. This brings great losses to the

economies of kolkhozes and sovkhoses and results in violations of the principle of wage payments. This disadvantageous practice was strictly condemned by the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. However, corresponding measures have not been taken everywhere to correct the situation.

Of course, we must procure livestock, and especially young animals, from the population. However, this must be approached with a knowledge of the matter. For this it is required that animals be fattened well and that large weight gains be achieved. At the same time we cannot weaken our attention to the auxiliary farms of enterprises and organizations.

Here is another problem. When allocating feed crops it is essential to strictly account for sowing area, as is done in cotton farming. If misrepresentation is repeated, the guilty parties should be strictly punished.

Recently, the agricultural committee, under the leadership of Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, heard the report of the Tashkent Oblast Party Committee concerning the overwintering of cattle. Justified criticism was levelled against the oblast party committee and the republic as a whole for the errors and shortcomings that were tolerated.

It was noted that it is essential to increase livestock production output, and that in order to do this it is necessary to strengthen the material-technical and feed base, to create the required cultural-everyday conditions for livestock farmers and to increase the number of communists among them. We need fewer meetings and conferences and more concrete work.

Comrades! The quality of the work done in kolkhozes and sovkhoses is reflected in production effectiveness. When we speak of effectiveness we are referring to five factors which determine it. The first factor is labor productivity, the second is the cost of production, the third--the profitability of production, the fourth--the wage level of kolkhoz farmers and sovkhos workers and the fifth--the solution to social problems in the village. In places where all of these factors are considered, high production effectiveness is always achieved.

The party and government, in following the decisions of the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, are carrying out extensive work to strengthen the economies of kolkhozes and sovkhoses and to increase the profitability of production. Procurement prices have been significantly elevated and incentives have been created for low-profit enterprises and for those which have suffered losses. Because of this our republic's supplementary income has surpassed 1 billion rubles. There are fewer unprofitable enterprises and kolkhoz income increased by 66 million rubles in comparison to 1983.

At the same time many kolkhozes and sovkhoses do not pay attention to improving the economic service and to developing cost accounting and a regimen of economy and they do not improve the profitability of production. Within Glavsredazirsovkhosstroy last year the number of unprofitable enterprises increased by six, reaching 58. Within the republic's ministry of the fruit and vegetable industry their number has increased by 27 and now comprises 79.

Despite the fact that within the system of the ministry of agriculture the number of unprofitable sovkhozes decreased, the situation here cannot be considered satisfactory.

In 1985 there should not be a single unprofitable enterprise in the republic.

The introduction of collective contracts plays an important role in increasing the effectiveness of agriculture. We know that the Uzbek CP Central Committee passed a special resolution on this question. Extensive work to introduce brigade contracts has been done in all republic oblasts. The experience of collectives working according to this method shows that production and economic indicators are higher here than in brigades that utilize piecework rates for wages. Nevertheless, on the whole the possibilities of brigade contracts are not being utilized fully.

The agricultural ministry, together with scientific institutions, must make a multi-faceted analysis of the questions of organization and stimulation of labor. The principles of labor organization may differ depending on the number of workers, existing conditions, load and other factors. But the most important thing is to achieve production effectiveness and to achieve greater output with the smallest expenditures. Evidently, we should generalize the experience of introducing brigade contracts and make the corresponding proposals.

The squandering of kolkhoz and sovkhoz property brings great losses to the economies of enterprises. We must mercilessly combat such negative phenomena. It has become clear, unfortunately, that several responsible party, soviet and economic workers participated in misappropriating state resources. Among them are the former director of Shakhrisabskiy Cotton Plant, Dzhurayev, and the former director of Dzhizakskiy Cotton Trust, Shadiyev.

I must say frankly that the course set by the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee to strengthen discipline, organization and order is not being implemented persistently and with great energy and principle everywhere. In some organizations directors still strongly exhibit negative tendencies that have accumulated through the years--to think and work in the old way. I feel that some wish to overcome a "difficult time," to remain on the sidelines, and if the possibility arises to return to condemned work methods.

We must say with great determination that there will be no such return. The party's course toward overall strengthening of order in the spheres of production, social relations and education is unchanging and unshakeable. The central committee, relying on local party organizations and on the support of all republic workers, will strictly follow the course indicated by the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

Comrades! The problems of social development in the village must be at the center of attention of party, soviet and economic organs. In accordance with the decisions of the 26th party congress and the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee certain work has been done to raise the cultural level and well-being of village workers.

We now have kolkhozes and sovkhoses in which conditions of labor and daily life of village workers are not inferior to those in the city. In this regard we can envy the workers of Leningrad Kolkhoz of Syr-Darya Oblast, of Madaniyat Kolkhoz of Pakhtaabadskiy Rayon and of many other enterprises.

But why aren't such conditions being created in the rest of our enterprises? We have sufficient resources and a sufficient work force; what is lacking is the desire and energy to begin this work seriously. The Uzbek CP Central Committee in the future will continue to view improving the village standard of living as a party and political question and will continue to exact decisive actions in this direction from the directors of rayons and oblasts, from kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhos directors.

It is essential to carry out the social transformation of the village in a planned manner, to fulfill plans for introducing housing, children's preschool institutions and hospitals, to improve consumer, cultural, medical and trade services and to demonstrate more concern in regard to satisfying the spiritual needs of village workers.

It is very important to creatively approach solutions to problems related to ideological work with the masses and to the communist education of workers, as required by the decisions of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. A large role here is played by writers, artists and workers in the press, radio and television; it is their duty to create work that clearly and fully reveals the image of the modern village worker and that shows his heroic labor on fields and farms, thereby inspiring people toward new work accomplishments for the good of the homeland.

Comrades! The scale of tasks which must be dealt with by our cadres has grown especially now. As emphasized in the work "On the Level of Requirements in Developed Socialism," by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, "great party spirit and ideology, competency and responsibility, and the ability to work with people are required of our managers." In following these directives of Comrade K. U. Chernenko, the republic's party organization is consistently and persistently implementing the decisions of the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee concerning improving the quality composition of cadres. Ministries, departments and party, soviet and economic organs are being strengthened with energetic people who demonstrate initiative and who exhibit the necessary business-like characteristics. I must say that we are decisively eliminating those directors whose activities do not correspond to increased needs, who do not pay attention to the opinion of the party organization and ignore it and who use their work position for personal goals. A number of directors of ministries and departments in the agricultural complex, kolkoz chairmen and sovkhos directors have been relieved of their duties for serious work errors.

The development of agricultural production was positively affected by the careful selection and distribution of cadres and by the consolidation of all sectors with highly trained, principled and innovative workers. However, many shortcomings and errors still exist in work with cadres. There are many instances in which cadres are not utilized according to their purpose. Thus, over 4,000 persons having diplomas as agricultural specialists are working in other

branches. Work with cadres is poorly organized in the ministries of agriculture and the fruit and vegetable industry. We cannot acquiesce to the fact that of 466 nomenklatura responsible workers within the apparatus of the agricultural ministry, only 79 percent have a higher education and about 20 percent of leading specialists have only a secondary education. In the ministry's departments and administrations we can come across people who absolutely are not aware of the situation or the needs of agriculture and who have neither work experience nor diplomas from agricultural higher educational institutions. Within the ministry of the fruit and vegetable industry only one-third of directors and specialists have a higher education and only half-- a specialized secondary education. Over 80 percent of agronomists, zootechnologists and veterinarians and 85 percent of economists in kolkhozes and sovkhoses within the republic do not have a specialized higher education. This alone speaks of the degree to which we now need highly trained specialists of the agricultural profile.

Such facts cannot but be cause for alarm. For example, in Bukhara Oblast 20 percent of kolkhoz chairmen and 40 percent of sovkhos directors within the ministry of the fruit and vegetable industry do not have an education in agriculture. It is typical that during the last 4 years there has been not a decrease but an increase in the number of directors of agricultural production without a specialized education. All of this cannot but have a negative effect on work results.

Communists and all republic workers have fervently approved and supported the course taken in cadres policy following the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. This is attested to by numerous letters received by the central committee. But some individuals who previously occupied high posts and who were removed from them as a result of serious violations and errors, who were rightfully punished cannot seem to settle down and are attempting to defame honest and principled workers. Instead of honestly admitting their mistakes they are trying to cast a shadow over those who work without sparing any efforts and with a full return. They must come to understand clearly that there is no return to the past.

The problem of cadres is becoming especially important now. This is why the party's central committee established the task not only of improving work with cadres but also of policies regarding cadres at the contemporary stage. Demandingness toward cadres will continue to increase in the future. The main criterion of the authority of a director is not the high post that he occupies but honest, conscientious labor. It is by work and only by work that one can earn the respect and love of the people.

It is important to solve the cadres question in a timely manner also because for 3 years now new organs of administration of the agro-industrial complex have been operating in the republic. Frankly, there are still many shortcomings in the work of the RAPO [Rayon Agro-Industrial Association]. It is the duty of oblast and rayon party committees to cooperate in every way possible to improve the systematic work of agro-industrial associations and their councils and to increase the role of the RAPO in carrying out important goals that stand before our republic's agriculture. Agro-industrial associations should implement urgent measures on the continued improvement of this branch's economy.

Our task is to eliminate tolerated shortcomings as quickly as possible and to consolidate and multiply positive changes. Our cadres are capable of successfully solving national economic problems under any, even the most difficult, conditions. Tightly closing their ranks around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, headed by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, the workers of Uzbekistan are mobilizing their efforts toward the unconditional fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations during the final year of the five-year plan and for the five-year plan as a whole.

Today we are accepting great socialist obligations, the implementation of which will require organizational and political work and the mobilization of all labor and material-technical resources. The main thing now consists of carrying out sowing operations for cotton and other agricultural crops in a model manner and during a compressed period of time and of creating real prerequisites for obtaining a large harvest. A responsible period has begun in livestock raising--it is important to complete the birthing campaign in an organized manner and to achieve complete preservation of the young animals that are left for fattening.

In the name of communists and of all the republic's workers, allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet government and the true Leninist, Comrade K. U. Chernenko, personally, that the agricultural workers of Uzbekistan will make every effort to raise a large harvest of cotton and other crops, to achieve growth in procurement of livestock products and to greet the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory of the Soviet people and the 27th congress of our dear communist party with honor.

(The speech was heard with great attention and was interrupted by applause on numerous occasions).

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8 May 1985

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN JUSTICE MINISTER EXPLAINS HUMAN RIGHTS

Vilnius KOMMUNIST in Russian No 2, Feb 85 (signed to press 21 Feb 85) pp 49-56

[Article by P. Kuris, minister of justice of the Lithuanian SSR, doctor of juridical sciences, and professor: "Opposition of Ideas and Human Rights"]

[Text] Human rights and freedoms and their understanding, content and guarantees are a very complex and multifaceted problem. Here there is an intertwining of different philosophical, economic, political, legal and other views and concepts. In our time, this problem has become the object of a very acute political and ideological struggle, a struggle of the ideas of two systems--socialism and capitalism, the old and new world.

The current crisis of bourgeois ideology, politics and economics is also seen in the fact that American imperialism, having suffered numerous failures in the international arena, has begun an attack of unprecedented proportions on the social order of the USSR and Marxist-Leninist ideology and is striving to distort the goals of the Soviet Union's foreign policy and to curb the growing influence of the countries of socialism. Not wishing to understand and recognize the objective laws of the development of society that were discovered by science and confirmed in practice, the ideologists of imperialism wish to show that socialism and communism are not the product of historical development and not its natural result but a chance "anomaly in human history." It is clear that such attempts are doomed to failure, for the fundamental revolutionary transformations taking place in the world of today are the natural result of profound processes of socioeconomic development (B. Ponomarev, "Revolutionary Transformations in the World and Their Causes," KOMMUNIST, No 16, 1984, Moscow, p 24).

The slanderous ideological and political campaign, which has become a component of the ideological aggression of imperialism and is supposedly intended for the "defense of human rights" in socialist countries, is clearly anticommunist and anti-Soviet in nature. With its help, they are striving to divert the attention of the broad masses of workers of the capitalist countries away from the daily manifestations of the general crisis in capitalism and away from the militaristic psychosis and the repression of progressive organizations and participants in the antiwar movement. A significant role is also being played by the striving to discredit real socialism and to denigrate and slander socialist democracy. The imperialists are slandering socialist society as "totalitarian" and "repressive," and they are trying to diminish the attractive force of socialism and its influence in the international arena. Speculating

in the categories of morality and ethics, bourgeois ideologists are striving to present real socialism as "immoral" and "inhuman" and thus to force world public opinion to believe in the advantages of bourgeois democracy, especially its American version.

It is no secret that this campaign sets very specific political goals for itself: to interfere in the internal affairs of socialist countries under the pretext of protecting human rights, to attempt to activate individual anti-socialist elements--the so-called "dissidents"--and to create the illusion of the existence of opposition to socialism. In utilizing the subject of human rights as an instrument of the ideological struggle and "psychological warfare" against the USSR, the imperialists are poisoning the international climate, are increasing international tension, and are blocking the resolution of urgent questions of the day.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted: "We are absolutely against "psychological warfare" and have no intention of helping to kindle it. But there can be no talk of passivity in the ideological struggle.... On the contrary, success here can come only from aggressive and in some cases anticipatory actions, exhaustive information, and solid arguments in all key questions." (K.U. Chernenko, "The People and the Party Are United," Selected Speeches and Articles, Moscow, 1984, p 412). Critics of Marxism often assert that Marxists pay no attention to the problem of the personality and its freedoms, that the socialist idea of collectivism leads, as they say, to the loss of the social worth of the individual, that under such conditions the personality cannot develop freely and therefore is forced to sacrifice itself to the state and society and cannot react to a violation of rights and freedoms, and so on. There is no need to explain what the goals are of these "experts" who speculatively and demagogically distort the socialist concept of individual freedom and human rights.

In essence, the entire Marxist theory of the revolutionary reformation of society is nothing other than the "scientifically founded program for the liberation of the person of labor and the all-round development of the personality" (G. Smirnov, "K. Marx on the Personality and the Conditions for Its Liberation and Development," KOMMUNIST, No 13, 1984, Moscow, p 34). K. Marx always viewed the personality and its essence, liberation and development as being inseparably linked with society. The idea of revolutionary transformations in the world is tied to a similar understanding of the essence of man, and changing circumstances and the revolutionary reorganization of work form a new personality and create more favorable conditions for its existence and improvement. Marxism-Leninism links the liberation of the individual with the elimination of capitalist exploitation and private ownership of the means of production. Class barriers limiting the freedom of the individual disappear and the conditions for his free development are established only as a result of socialist reforms, when all people become equal in their relations to the means of production, when they are united by common goals, and when social-political and ideological unity have become a reality. As F. Engels wrote, this is a "leap of mankind from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom" (K. Marx and F. Engels, "Sochineniya" [Works], Vol 20, p 295).

The adherents of the bourgeois concept of human rights often operate with "natural" human rights, which supposedly are not tied to a specific social and

economic formation. K. Marx and F. Engels themselves emphasized the class nature of the concept of human rights in the bourgeois society. In "Svyatoye semeystvo" [Sacred Family], they wrote that the rights proclaimed by the bourgeoisie do not free man from ownership but "give him the freedom of ownership..." and they stress that the "recognition of human rights by a contemporary state makes as much sense as the recognition of slavery by an ancient state" (K. Marx and F. Engels, op. cit., Vol 2, p 125).

The socialist concept of human rights and freedoms is not just a matter of the logical and juridical aspect of this problem. Human rights and freedoms, as in the case of the entire political and legal superstructure, are analyzed on the basis of dialectical materialism and the class nature of society. Rights and freedoms are viewed as the human need for the corresponding social good, which is recognized and guaranteed in consideration of specific historical conditions. Rights and freedoms are the opportunity granted to the individual by the society and state to carry out his own activity normally in different spheres of social, political and intellectual life. This concept stresses the invariable link between the legal position of the individual and the rights and freedoms of the class and nation. The fullness of the freedom of the individual is determined by the freedom of the society as a whole. An individual cannot be free if the class, people and nation to which he belongs are not free. A person cannot exist outside of the social group, collective and society. In one way or another, the development of the individual is always linked with the development of the society.

One can boldly assert that the interrelationships between the state and the individual and the relationship of the state to the individual and his legal and actual situation mirror the class nature of the state, its social maturity, and its progressive or reactionary essence. One of the most important questions in resolving the problem of human rights and freedoms is that of providing for the unity of the interests of the state and the individual. There can be no such community of interests in the bourgeois state, for there is no social intercourse between the state and the working masses and their interrelationships are exclusively those of dominance on the one hand and subjugation on the other. The socialist concept is based upon the fact that under the conditions of socialist society man is the highest social value. The banner of socialism contains the slogan: "Everything in the name of man, everything for the good of man!". This does not mean that the interests of the state and the individual completely coincide under the conditions of socialism. It is important that the contradictions that arise at times are not antagonistic in nature and are resolved through joint efforts. Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized: "...freedoms are inseparable from civic responsibility and personal interests are inseparable from collective and public interests. And the deeper this interrelationship is, the richer and the more substantial is our democracy...." (K.U. Chernenko, "The People and the Party Are United," Selected Speeches and Articles, Moscow, 1984, p 154).

The concept of human rights and freedoms is closely linked with democracy. The very notion of democracy was historically imbued with broad content and covers different areas of life. In the application of this notion to the phenomena of state life, democracy means a certain form of the implementation

of state authority and a method for the political management of the society that reflects the degree of participation of the population in the administration of the state and society. Bourgeois ideologists generally reduce the very concept of political democracy to the implementation of certain political and legal institutions (right to general elections, parliament, freedom of political association, speech, press and the like) and they strive to impose their own interpretations of democracy and freedom on socialism.

Bourgeois democracy is a form of bourgeois dictatorship. And here no verbosity about "pure" democracy will help, for absolutely no real and true democracy can conform to the bourgeois state because of its class nature.

V.I. Lenin pointed out that "bourgeois democracy, being great historical progress compared to the Middle Ages, always remains--and under capitalism it cannot help but remain--narrow, limited, false and hypocritical, a paradise for the rich and a trap and a deception for the exploited, the poor" (V.I. Lenin, "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Collection of Works], Vol 37, p 252). The democratic principles pronounced by the bourgeois constitutions do not abolish the class nature of these states. "The unlimited power of 'wealth'," wrote V.I. Lenin, "is more certain under a democratic republic because it does not depend upon individual shortcomings of the political mechanism, upon the poor political cover of capitalism. A democratic republic is the best possible political cover of capitalism, and therefore capital, in taking possession of this best cover, establishes its authority so firmly and so surely that no change of persons or institutions or parties in the bourgeois-democratic republic can shake this authority" (V.I. Lenin, "Complete Works," Vol 33, p 14).

The proclaimed democratic institutions remain formal and declarative, for the workers have no material guarantees of their realization. The means of production remain in the hands of the bourgeoisie, as does the entire huge ideological propaganda mechanism that helps in the formation of public opinion in the direction it needs. The bourgeoisie and the working people, formally possessing equal rights, do not have truly equal opportunities and the participation of the working people in political life is restricted to a significant degree. With the help of the legal and political-administrative apparatus, rights and freedoms are guaranteed for the ruling bourgeois class. And one must not forget that even the most democratic bourgeois constitutions always outline ways and means (declaration of a state of emergency, extraordinary laws, etc.) limiting the proclaimed rights and freedoms.

Socialist democracy is also a class democracy. "If one is not to make a mockery of common sense and history, then it is clear that one cannot speak of 'pure democracy' as long as there are different classes, but one can speak only of class democracy" (V.I. Lenin, "Complete Works," Vol 37, p 251). Even at the very beginning, socialist democracy is more advanced than bourgeois democracy and does not limit itself to proclaiming rights and freedoms but establishes the material preconditions for their implementation. Socialist democracy is incomparably broader and more real than bourgeois democracy. The socialist order established the most favorable conditions for the participation of the working masses in the management of the state and public affairs, and it provided real guarantees for the realization of the democratic rights and freedoms of citizens.

The second section of the USSR Constitution is entitled "The State and the Individual." It reflects the concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government about the democratic interrelationships between the state and the individual and about human rights and freedoms. The humanity of the society of mature socialism and the concern about the further consolidation of the legal position of the individual as our highest public and social value and about raising the importance and prestige of the Soviet citizen appear with particular force in the constitution. The status of the individual was developed in three basic directions in the new constitution. In the first place, the rights and freedoms determined by the Constitution of 1936 were significantly expanded and enriched. Thus, for example, the right to labor was expanded through the right to choose an occupation and the type of employment and work as a calling as well as through the right to occupational training and education. The constitutional limits of the freedom of conscience were also expanded significantly. Differences in the formulations fully reflect those social changes that have taken place in our society over the past four decades.

The second direction involves the fact that in the system of rights and freedoms of citizens there is also a review of those of them that were first secured by the constitution and in legislation in general. For example, Article 44 of the constitution guarantees the important right to housing. A completely new constitutional right is the right of citizens of the USSR to take advantage of cultural achievements (Article 46), which is provided for by the general availability of the values of native and world culture present in state and public collections, by the development of numerous cultural and instructive institutions, and by the extension of the cultural exchange with foreign countries. The freedom of scientific, technical and artistic creativity guaranteed by Article 47 is very important from the point of view of ideology.

Another group of rights that were secured for the first time by the constitution involves the participation of citizens in the management of the state and the interrelationships of citizens with officials and state authorities. Thus, Article 48 of the USSR Constitution directly guarantees the right of citizens to participate in the administration of state and public affairs and to discuss and adopt laws and decisions of national and local importance. Article 49 makes special note of the fact that citizens have the right to make proposals to state authorities and public organizations about improving their work as well as to criticize shortcomings in the work. This right corresponds to the obligation of officials to review the proposals and declarations of citizens, answer them and take the necessary measures. Article 58 determines the right to appeal the actions of officials and state and public authorities. In those cases when the actions of officials violate the law, exceed their authority or infringe upon the rights of citizens, they can be appealed in court in the manner established by law. The constitution also establishes the right of citizens to be compensated for losses caused by the illegal actions of state and public organizations as well as officials performing their duties.

The constitution proclaims the equality of citizens before the law and their equal rights in all areas of life (Article 34) and it again reveals this

equality in relation to men and women (Article 35) as well as citizens of different races and nationalities (Article 36). The rank of constitutional rights is also given to the state protection of the family, personal life, and confidentiality of correspondence, telephone conversations and telegraph communications.

And finally, the third direction of the development of the constitutional status of the individual in the USSR Constitution is revealed in the extension of the guarantees of rights and freedoms. Material, ideological, political and legal guarantees are expanded. Speaking of guarantees, it should be pointed out that in Article 39 the constitution itself proclaims Soviet laws to be guarantors of the rights and freedoms of citizens. In addition, in almost all of the articles determining rights and freedoms, the second part of the article enumerates the material guarantees of the positions proclaimed. Thus, for example, the right to health protection determined by Article 42 is ensured through the gratuitous and skilled medical help provided by state health-protection institutions, through the extension of the network of institutions for the treatment and fortification of the health of citizens, and through the development and improvement of safety equipment and production hygiene, etc.

For the purpose of criticizing socialist democracy, the apologists of imperialism often propagandize ideas of so-called ideological and political pluralism. The multiple-party system is claimed as one of the forms of political pluralism. Only at first glance, however, does such pluralism remind one of the free opposition of political forces, in which the victory goes to the one who demonstrates more activity and viability. The practice of bourgeois states is evidence of the fact that, using such means as economic power and the means of mass information and propaganda, the repressive authorities and bourgeois parties ultimately secure political authority for themselves and the very treatment of pluralism, as an essential attribute of democracy, serves to cover up the political dominance of monopolistic capital.

The Soviet Union has accumulated a great deal of experience in the one-party system, in which the Communist Party is the leading and directing force of the entire Soviet society and the nucleus of its political system and state and public organizations. It is understandable that the assertion of bourgeois ideologists to the effect that the party, through its position in socialist society, is suppressing and supplanting the role of state and public organizations is completely unjustified. The representatives of the bourgeoisie often consciously equate the content of the work of the party with the content of the work of state authorities and public organizations, and they ignore the fact that the party and state and public organizations have the same overall class basis and are striving toward the same goals, albeit through different ways and methods.

In socialist society, the realization of rights and freedoms is indissolubly linked with the fulfillment of civic duty. "There are no rights without obligations and no obligations without rights" (K. Marx and F. Engels, "Sochineniya" [Works], Vol 17, p 446). This slogan, pronounced by the First International, became the principle of our public life. Soviet citizens are

obligated to observe the Constitution of the USSR and Soviet laws, respect the rules of Soviet society, conscientiously work in their chosen area through socially useful labor, observe labor discipline, preserve and multiply socialist property, look after the interests of the Soviet state, and contribute to the consolidation of its power and authority.

The Soviet citizen is obligated to respect the rights and legitimate interests of other persons, not put up with antisocial actions, and do everything possible to help preserve the public order. Article 39 of the constitution indicates that "the use of rights and freedoms by citizens must not harm the interests of the society and state or the rights of other citizens." The apologists of bourgeois democracy are aiming the fire of their criticism at these positions and are trying to show that the unity of rights and obligations contradicts democracy, forgetting, however, that the Universal Declaration on Human Rights adopted in 1948 says (Article 29) that every person has obligations to the society that makes possible the free and full development of his personality.

The ideologists of imperialism are distorting and erroneously stating the problem of defending human rights in international law. Indeed, after World War II, as a result of the victory over fascism, which massively violated the most elementary of human rights, the principle of the international defense of human rights was introduced due to the initiative of the USSR and the UN Charter, and one of the tasks of the United Nations is to strive to see that all people respect the rights and basic freedoms of man and adhere to them in relation to all people regardless of race, sex, language or religion.

International cooperation in the area of protecting human rights is manifested in three directions: 1) the development of general recommendations on rights and freedoms for people (Universal Declaration on Human Rights of 1948, Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 1963, and others); 2) the signing of international agreements determining the obligations of states to secure in national legislation and to guarantee the rights and freedoms foreseen in agreements (1966 Human Rights Pacts, 1973 Convention on Apartheid, and others); 3) establishment of a system of control over the course of the fulfillment of the international obligations of states in the area of the protection of human rights (for example, the presentation of periodical reports in the Human Rights Committee in accordance with the 1966 Human Rights Pacts).

In striving to justify juridically interference in the internal affairs of socialist countries supposedly in the name of the notorious defense of human rights, bourgeois politicians and jurists are attempting to show that human rights and freedoms are determined by international law and not by national legislation. This is an obvious lie. International agreements in the area of the defense of human rights determine the obligations of states but not directly human rights themselves. The securing of human rights and freedoms is a matter of the internal competence of the states themselves. The more democratic and progressive the socioeconomic order of a state, the more favorable are the conditions established for securing in national legislation the rights and freedoms proclaimed by international documents.

In the Soviet Union, the positions secured in the International Pact on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and in the International Pact of Civil and Political Rights have long since become a reality. The USSR was the first of the major powers to ratify these documents. Meanwhile, the United States has still not ratified these pacts, although in 1977 they were signed by then-President Carter. It is clear that the official circles of that country continue to adhere to the position that was stated back in 1953 by John Foster Dulles: "The United States Government has no intention of supporting any such pact or of presenting it as a treaty for Senate review." According to official American information, the United States has ratified only 10 of 40 international agreements now in effect in questions of human rights. As we see, the "policy of defending human rights" proclaimed by the Washington administration is intended "for export" only.

One also must not forget the fact that the international legal principle of defending human rights, being a component of the system of principles of the UN Charter, is called upon to serve the basic goal of the United Nations of supporting international security and peace and developing friendly cooperation between nations. And cooperation in the area of the defense of human rights is possible only under the strict observance of the principles of the UN Charter, above all the principles of the sovereign equality of states and noninterference in their internal affairs.

In spending a lot of words on the supposed violations of human rights in the socialist states, the ideologists and politicians of imperialism are trying to distract the attention of world opinion from the extremely gross violations of human rights that are directly related to aggression and the threat to peace, freedom and the independence of nations. This includes the racist policies of apartheid in South Africa and South America, the crimes of Israel in Lebanon and in the other occupied Arab territories, American state terrorism on the island of Grenada and in Nicaragua and El Salvador, etc. The criminal policy of imperialist aggression and state terrorism is aimed directly against the most important human right, the right to life, and therefore the struggle for peace, for international security and for greater trust among nations is simultaneously a struggle for the observance of human rights and freedoms.

The measures adopted by the Soviet Union to ensure guarantees of human rights and freedoms have been greatly appreciated in the world.

We have no reason to fear or avoid a frank discussion about human rights and freedoms. Comrade K.U. Chernenko correctly noted that "the discussion forced upon us presents a good opportunity to compare socialist and bourgeois life styles and to compare the real rights and freedoms that are enjoyed by the working people of the Soviet Union and the United States" (K.U. Chernenko, "KPSS i prava cheloveka" [CPSU and Human Rights], Moscow, 1981, p 4). It was known from the very beginning that the victor in this discussion is the socialist system, socialist democracy and the socialist way of life. The ideological campaign of imperialism, supposedly in the name of the defense of human rights, is failing and will fail just as did all preceding "crusades" organized by imperialism against the first socialist state in the world from the moment of its formation.

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8 May 1985

REGIONAL

UZBEK SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDUM ON FLAWS IN CRIMINAL COURTS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKO in Russian 10 Mar 85 p 2

[Unsigned Article: "In the Presidium of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] In a routine meeting, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet examined the results of elections for the eleventh Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet and for the nineteenth local soviets of people's deputies. It was noted that the election campaign took place on a high ideological-political and organizational level everywhere. The elections marked a new victory for the indissoluble bloc of communists and non-communists and became an enormous socio-political event in the life of the republic and the most important inspirational factor in preparing for the 40th Anniversary of the Great Victory and the 27th Congress of the Leninist party. The program provisions and conclusions on the central questions of the economic, social and socio-political development of the country and on the urgent problems of perfecting developed socialism, which were stated in the works and speeches of comrade K. U. Chernenko, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, had a great influence on the course of preparing for the elections and their results.

In light of the decisions of the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the directives contained in comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at a meeting of voters from the Kuybyshev electoral district of the city of Moscow, the soviets of people's deputies directed their attention towards the need to improve and perfect in every way possible their activity in directing economic and socio-cultural construction, to use their powers more fully, to adopt measures for putting the voters' proposals, comments and mandates into practice, and to mobilize the creative forces of the masses for the successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations for 1985 and the 11th Five Year Plan as a whole.

A report on the work of the republic's Supreme Court was heard. As was noted, the Supreme Court has done a certain amount of work in improving judicial activity. At the same time it was pointed out that the measures taken in this direction still do not meet the party's requirements for a decisive intensification of the struggle with crime. The Supreme Court has still not attained a significant rise of the standard of justice and an improvement of the work of lower courts, as a result of which the quality

of consideration of criminal and civil cases in many oblast, city and rayon courts remains low. Many errors are committed here. Such facts as red tape, the formal, superficial and inattentive study of cases and lack of principles when making decisions take place in courts. Instances of leaving erroneous decisions in force and revoking correct ones often occur. Cases when persons who had been previously convicted and had committed grave crimes were given light sentences not involving the deprivation of freedom and the confiscation of property are not isolated. At the same time, with respect to persons who have committed petty crimes and are characterized positively, the courts often pass unjustifiably and excessively severe sentences. The faulty practice of transferring cases from one court to another without basis for the sake of local interests and for other illegal considerations has taken root.

The Supreme Court has inadequately generalized the judicial practice for reviewing civil and criminal cases, has not taken effective measures for rectifying recognized shortcomings and violations of legality, and has made few reports on these questions to the appropriate organs.

The presidium instructed the Supreme Court and the republic's Ministry of Justice, guided by constitutional requirements, to investigate each fact concerning a violation of legality in the examination of cases and to institute strict proceedings against offenders in accordance with the instructions of the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

The results of the work of the republic's soviets of people's deputies for the awarding and presentation of state prizes in 1984 and the tasks for the further perfection of award-conferring work were discussed.

The presidium adopted a decree on the organization of educational work for the people's deputies. Specific recommendations were given to the executive committees of the oblast and the Tashkent city soviets for the broad utilization of various modes of conducting regular study sessions with the people's elected officials and with members of permanent commissions of the soviets, and for familiarizing them with the fundamentals of existing legislation and with the work of deputies in practice.

Certain other questions concerning public life were also discussed, and appropriate decisions concerning them were made.

12810

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REGIONAL

BSSR AKTIVS MEET TO RECEIVE RED BANNER AWARD

Information Report on Meeting

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 5 Mar 85 p 1

[Article, author not specified: "To Activate All Reserves and Complete Five-Year Plan Goal Ahead of Time"]

[Text] From the joint republic meeting of Party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol aktivs with labor collective representatives:

Quite a few labor victories and creative accomplishments have been written into the republic's biography in this past year. Thanks to the selfless labor of workers and farmers, builders and scientists a noticeable stride forward has been made in all realms of public life. Belorussia's industrial potential grew and its contribution to the realization of the Food Program increased. The efficiency of the entire national economy increased and its qualitative indices improved.

The republic was awarded the challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee. This was done in recognition of the achievement of high scores in the All-Union Socialist Competition and for successful fulfillment of the 1984 State Plan for Economic and Social Development.

On 4 March a joint meeting of republic Party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol aktivs with representatives of labor collectives was held in Minsk.

Presiding at the meeting were: N. N. Slyun'kov, first secretary, Belorussian CP Central Committee, N. V. Talyzin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, V. I. Brovnikov, chairman of the BSSR Council of Ministers, G. G. Bartoshevich, second secretary, Belorussian CP Central Committee and members of the BSSR CP Central Committee Bureau V. G. Baluyev, N. I. Dementey, M. V. Kovalev, A. T. Kuz'min, M. I. Lagir, V. A. Lepeshkin, V. A. Mikulich, N. N. Polozov, Yu. M. Khusainov and I. F. Yakushev, as well as N. A. Mit'kin, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee Division for Party Organizational Work, G. Z. Lopanik, deputy chairman of the BSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, deputy chairmen of the BSSR Council

8 May 1985

of Ministers, first secretaries of Party obkoms, BSSR CP Central Committee division chiefs, oblispolkom chairmen and outstanding figures in production, science and culture.

The meeting was opened by N. N. Slyun'kov, first secretary of the BSSR CP Central Committee.

With great enthusiasm an honorary presidium to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was elected, headed by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

N. V. Talyzin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was given the floor.

Slyun'kov Address to Aktivs

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 5 Mar 85 p 2

[Speech by N. N. Slyun'kov]

[Excerpts] Dear Comrades!

Esteemed Nikolay Vladimirovich [Talyzin]!

We are gathered in this hall to celebrate a joyous and deeply moving event. We have just accepted the challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee. It was awarded to the republic for the achievement of high scores in the All-Union Socialist Competition and for the successful fulfillment of the 1984 USSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development.

In your name, esteemed comrades, and in the name of the communists and all the workers of Soviet Belorussia allow me to warmly and sincerely thank our Party's Central Committee and the Soviet government for this award.

Such a high estimation of the labor of workers, collective farmers and intelligentsia, and of the work of Party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations represents for all of us a new mobilizing incentive in the struggle to successfully fulfill plans and obligations for the current year and for the five-year plan as a whole.

Our meeting takes place at a portentous time. Throughout the country preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress are underway on a broad scale; this congress will play a special role in the history of our Party and in the fortunes of our society. It will adopt a new revision of the Party Program and define strategy and tactics for the all-round improvement of developed socialism.

The working people of Belorussia's cities and villages, as those of the entire country, were deeply impressed by Comrade K. U. Chernenko's preelection speech. In this speech he gave a comprehensive analysis of crucial issues of the modern world, the internal life of our country and the international situation. Soviet

people, warmly approving the instructions and conclusions contained in this important political document, declare their readiness to increase their contribution to the further strengthening of the country's economy.

The positive changes which have occurred in all areas of our lives in recent years gladden each of us. These changes are the result of the realization of measures adopted by the Party to improve administration, restructure operational style and methods and reinforce organization and discipline. Our country has risen to a new level of socioeconomic progress. The past year has been particularly fruitful in this regard. It was marked by new labor achievements by our people.

The workers of Soviet Belorussia worked quite well also. Plans and obligations for the growth of industrial production and labor productivity, the reduction of production overhead and improvement of delivery discipline were overfulfilled. Goals for yields of all types of agricultural and livestock products were met. Other areas of the economy, science and culture underwent further development as well.

This is the result of selfless efforts on the part of republic workers, collective farm workers and intelligentsia.

We are proud and happy that the labor of our people has received such a high estimation. Brest and Grodno oblasts, the cities of Vitebsk, Minsk, Mogilëv, 11 rayons and a large number of labor collectives were also awarded challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee.

Allow me, in the name of the BSSR CP Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet Presidium and republic government, to congratulate warmly and sincerely the victors in the All-Union Socialist Competition, and to wish them new labor achievements in the final year of this five-year plan.

That which has been attained embodies the efforts of Party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs and of our entire labor force. Recently there has been a more systematic, concrete and businesslike approach in the work of these organs. The effectiveness of organizational and political education work with people has increased.

The Party organization in Grodno Oblast presents a good example in this area. It skillfully mobilizes workers to search for new ways and possibilities to increase production of industrial and agricultural goods on the basis of scientific advances, advanced practical experience and the introduction of intensive operational methods. In the course of five consecutive years the oblast has been a victor in the All-Union Socialist Competition. It is also highly praiseworthy that the people of Grodno Oblast do not rest on their laurels; year after year they keep up the pressure in the struggle to achieve high final scores.

The Party organization of Brest Oblast also deserves commendation. It is to the honor of its personnel that they consistently restructure work to conform to modern requirements, have eliminated the psychological barrier which they had previously, have gained confidence in their own strength and have begun to

devote themselves more purposefully to an increase in the efficiency of the productive and technical potential already existing in their oblast.

A major restructuring of operational style and methods is underway in the Party organization of Minsk Oblast. This past year's results bear witness to this fact. The oblast moved forward significantly according to certain indices.

Citizens of Gomel', Vitebsk and Mogilëv oblasts also made a great contribution toward the high honor which has been bestowed upon our republic. Recently they have pulled themselves up on a number of points and are now actively working on capturing a worthy spot among our oblasts in socialist competition.

In a word, comrades, every oblast, every rayon and every labor collective has its achievements. But even on this day of celebration we cannot, we do not have the right to be silent about unresolved problems, shortcomings and omissions.

We still have quite a few enterprises and organizations in industry, construction, transportation, trade and domestic services, kolkhozes and sovkhoses which did not attain five-year plan goals and which are not utilizing all opportunities to obtain high final results.

Our primary task is to complete in a worthy fashion the assignments of the current year and the five-year plan as a whole and establish a firm basis for fruitful work in the period following it. In order to do this we must utilize as effectively as possible our present productive and technical potential, labor, physical and financial resources, the experience of our labor force and the creative role of socialist competition.

The majority of labor collectives do function in just this fashion. Republic industry fulfilled the most important indices of the plan for January-February. Production volume and sales of livestock products increased.

But is everything going the way we would like? Is everything being carried out as projected? No. So far that which we have achieved is not equal to our potential.

We are concerned that over the two-month period in question the growth rate of industrial production was lower than for the same period last year. Volume of goods produced and growth in labor productivity decreased in the BSSR Ministry for Industrial Construction, Ministry for Rural Construction and Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry. Delivery discipline worsened at the enterprises of these and other ministries and departments.

At a number of republic kolkhozes and sovkhoses milk and meat production has declined; preparations for spring field work are progressing slowly.

The pace of construction work was slow. As before we have many complaints about the organization of work in this sector.

These shortcomings bespeak the fact that certain Party, soviet, trade unions and Komsomol organizations and our labor force do not always analyze at the

proper time the falling production noted, and do not take energetic steps to prevent lags.

Our main concern for today and for tomorrow, emphasized Comrade K. U. Chernenko in his preelection speech, is an all-round increase in labor productivity. The timeliness of this task is particularly acute in our republic. In the past year, in 1984, the growth of industrial production as a result of this factor amounted to 86 percent. This is less than the average throughout the country. This means that we must intensify work in this direction. And there is someone against whom we can measure ourselves: industry in the city of Minsk is ensuring production growth without increasing the number of industrial production personnel.

As before, the problem of strengthening the conservation system remains a troublesome one. We must respond with practical deeds to the Party's call: to work no less than two days in the current year on raw materials, supplies and fuel saved through conservation.

Unfortunately, as results from these two months show, the requisite measures toward rational utilization of material resources have not been adopted everywhere. Instances of poor management and wastefulness are only slowly being overcome. We must devote more attention to the introduction of resource-efficient, low-waste and no-waste technologies and to the total utilization of all types of raw materials and supplies.

You, comrades, know that this winter as a result of unfavorable weather conditions the functioning of railroad transport was hindered in a number of regions of our country. Significantly less rail cars were arriving in our republic. Delays arose in freight transport. Our railroad workers, working under almost normal weather conditions, did not take the required measures to make more efficient use of rolling stock.

We must do everything possible to speed up the rail car turnover rate by not less than 10 percent. This will allow additional freight handling resources to be put into operation. Efficient organization in this matter is required of both transport workers and those who employ their services. Not a single case of delay in rolling stock turnover should escape the attention of Party committees and organizations. Each instance of poor management and sluggishness should be the object of critique and of appropriate action against persons found guilty thereof.

Collective farmers, workers and service personnel of sovkhoses and all workers in the republic agro-industrial complex must work a great deal and ambitiously in order to meet their obligations to increase production and yield of agricultural products and compensate for indebtedness to the state which has been permitted in years past in certain types of production.

We must adopt comprehensive measures toward the successful completion of livestock wintering and more rational utilization of fodder on hand. Today it is already essential to begin thinking about the transfer of animals to summer pastures as well; on each farm and in all kolkhoses and sovkhoses it is essential to ensure absolute growth in livestock production and fulfillment and overfulfillment of obligations undertaken.

Preparations for spring must be completed without delay, so as to conduct the whole complex of field work on time and well, on such a level as will guarantee achievement of planned crop yield.

We must resolve major tasks in other sectors of the economy as well. The interests of successfully completing five-year plan goals require that we work with maximum devotion and at full strength.

In preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress we must carefully analyze all possibilities and resources in every labor collective, every rayon, every city and every sector of the economy; we must accept new and increased obligations as a worthy greeting for the Party forum. We must have only one guide here: absolute fulfillment and overfulfillment of goals for this year and for this five-year plan and establishment of a firm foundation for successful work in the upcoming five-year plan.

In conclusion allow me, comrades, to express once again my deep gratitude, in your name and in the name of all republic workers, to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government for this high honor and affirm that the workers, collective farmers and intelligentsia of Soviet Belorussia will increase the wealth of our Motherland through their shock work in the future as well and fittingly greet the 27th Congress of our dear Communist Party.

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REGIONAL

ALL UZBEK GRADUATE STUDENTS NEED BETTER RUSSIAN TRAINING

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKO in Russian 7 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by S. Nasyrkhodzhayev, rector of the Tashkent Oblast State Pedagogical Institute and honored scientist of the Uzbek SSR, and Ch. Sayfullin, director of the department for the practical study of the Russian language and literature candidate of philological sciences and senior lecturer: "School Reform: Problems and Opinions: A Prisoner of Traditions: Improving the Teaching of the Russian Language in the National School"]

[Text] It is morning, the modulating bell is ringing, and a new day of learning and discoveries is beginning for the school children. And however filled with information the school day is, the Russian language lesson certainly opens up a vista for new reflections to the children. But only in the case, of course, if the Russian language teacher is, in the highest sense of the word, a professional and an expert and thoughtful pedagogue.

The school reform being carried out today forces us to look more intently at the personality of the Russian language teacher in the national school to see if his knowledge and pedagogical skill correspond to the level of today's requirements for life. Indeed, the following such statistics, for example, is the basis of these requirements: according to the 1979 census, 49.3 percent of Usbeks called Russian their second native language. The crucial value of the Russian language in the education of the thoroughly developed person was emphasized at the 11th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. The school reform demands the further improvement of the teaching of the Russian language in the national school.

Displaying constant concern about a systematic improvement of this work, the party and government have adopted a number of decrees on measures for improving the study of the Russian language in the general education schools and other educational institutions of the union republics.

In light of these important documents, the collegium of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Education has made an appropriate decision. Specific tasks for significantly improving the training of teachers of Russian language and literature have been assigned to pedagogical institutes and pedagogical schools. Thus, the Uzbek Scientific-Research Institute for Pedagogical

Sciences must accelerate research into questions concerning the study of the Russian language as a means of international contact and its connection with the students' native language. The publication of complete sets of primers, textbooks, methodological literature, dictionaries, phrase-books and reference books is increasing significantly.

These measures will undoubtedly lead to qualitative changes. But what about today? Today, as comrade K. U. Chernenko, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has emphasized, "there are many instances when a poor knowledge of the Russian language limits a person's access to the riches of international culture and narrows his circle of activity and contact." Overcoming these phenomena is an urgent matter which has been dictated by the very spirit of the reform.

The reform is sometimes taking its steps with difficulty. To a certain extent, this is explained by the practice which has arisen whereby we study not so much the practical Russian language in the Uzbek school and in the institution of higher education as we are occupied with cramming the basics of grammar. As a result, the school is supplying poor graduating students, and the institution of higher education is providing the school with poorly trained teachers of Russian language and literature. At the end of five years of study, no one takes personal responsibility for the quality of the training of the students. But the solution to this situation is simple: one instructor should conduct both a practical course in the Russian language and a modern Russian language course with a specific group of students.

The school reform raises a question about the student's own responsibility for learning. It is thought that a student who has no vocation for the institute he has entered should not be held on to from one year to the next. The "pre-reform" psychology, when percentages of "progress" and "improvement" were important, until now has restrained the staff of the institution of higher education and has forced it to graduate less than desirable students. In the process, any kind of responsibility is completely taken away from the student himself.

Something should be said about the technical resources of teaching. Educational organs oblige instructors to use them for improving the learning process. Taking this into account, industry has begun the serial production of language laboratories, machines for programmed instruction and monitoring of learning, and projection equipment. All this would be a considerable help if the textbooks and teaching resources corresponding to these laboratories, machines and equipment were issued in a centralized manner. This is a direct task for the republic's Scientific and Research Institute for Pedagogical Sciences.

Of course, today it is not possible to talk about the successful mastering of the Russian language by students of national schools by putting one's trust only upon the language and literature teacher. Within the walls of the pedagogical institutions of higher education, where mathematicians, biologists and physicists are being trained, the future elements of social

relations should be formed and a firm basis should be created for this. However, the "Program for a Practical Course of Studying the Russian Language" edited by Professor G. G. Gorodilova (Moscow, 1984) presents considerable difficulty for students of non-language departments, and most often for graduates of rural schools who have poor command of the Russian language. The creation of easily understood textbooks, programs and educational aids is an urgent necessity of the day.

Obviously, the time has come to re-examine the criteria by which the graduating student who has chosen his future specialization in physics, mathematics, drawing or geography is accepted into an institute. Until now the mark for the total of the subjects, which does not include the Russian language, has been the determining factor. Tests and examinations indicate that first-year students sometimes even express themselves in Russian with difficulty. One should determine the graduates' knowledge of the Russian language in a precise manner in the entrance examinations, and the methodological laboratory of the republic's Ministry of Education, along with "The Methodological Directives" for the new program, must provide all the inter-departmental Russian language faculties with uniform working programs.

All these measures would promote the successful realization of the ideas and requirements of the reform.

12810
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REGIONAL

KOMSOMOL MEMBERS CHIDED FOR MUSLIM WEDDING PRACTICES

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 26 Oct. 84 p 4

[Article by Rashod Sodiqliyev: "The Ring in the Pocket: Or About Some of Our Young People Being Caught in the Trap of Religious Beliefs"]

[Text] Arming young people with scientific materialist world views and atheist ideas is an important integral part of the multifaceted political upbringing work carried out on the basis of the resolutions of the CPSU 26th Congress, the Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, and the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee 16th and 17th Plenums. Indeed, the communist party and government are paying great attention to strengthening our youth's ideological conviction and cultivating its culture and spiritual maturity. But it must be frankly stated that a portion of youth still remains under the influence of religious ideology, and religious groups are utilizing this to catch many such individuals in their traps. Recently we attended the wedding of some young people.

Another family has come into being. The woman in charge of the House of Happiness gives the certificate of marriage to the bride and groom as soft lively music is played. The champagne cork pops out. The golden beverage is poured to overflowing into the goblets as if saying, "May your life be plentiful and sweet." The wedding rings sparkle on the young people's fingers. The bride and groom and their male and female friends set off in cars with ribbons of various colors and dolls in bride's clothes on the hoods. The upholder of the law, the GAI inspector, whose own brother just yesterday received his driver's license, also looks indifferently at the violation of the street regulations by the wedding caravan; the reason--they are from the wedding!

The bride and groom place flowers at the base of the statue of the great leader on the capital's main square. They remain silent for a moment next to the grave of the unknown soldier. They go to visit the Museum of the Friendship of the Peoples. This is tradition. This is the obligation of children--to bow at the sacred places on the joyful day.

But... most unfortunately, the wedding caravan stops in front of the unattractive gate on a narrow street. A middle-aged person enters hurriedly through the gate. Soon he comes out and motions to the bride and groom "Come on." Slightly embarrassed, the young people begin to walk. Just a step before the

door the bride takes her hand off the groom's elbow and has him walk ahead. For some reason the groom hides the ring in his pocket. We follow as they enter. Aha! We have come to a mosque.

The imam shakes his turban in response to the greeting. When the bride and groom have knelt on the carpet, after taking care of preliminaries, as is the custom he begins reciting:

"Son of so-and-so. Do you agree to take such-and-such a daughter in marriage?" The groom barely moves. [He thin s:] "What is this 'Do you agree?' After all, we just had the wedding!"

"Yes, of course."

"Do not hurry, my child," the domla interrupted him. "Following the way of the shariat you are asked three times. Do you agree?... Do you agree?"

"Daughter of so-and-so. Do you agree on your own free will to give yourself to so-and-so?"

The bride blushed in embarrassment at this expression. Using the shariat as his excuse, the domla repeated this question two more times.

"Yes, she agrees," a girlfriend next to her answered for her.

An attendant of the mosque poured water from a pitcher into a bowl and the imam chanted precepts. Then he began to recite suras from the Koran while looking at the bowl of water....

Let us pause here a moment for a word from Uchqumboy Usmonov, designer of the trade apparatus plant of Uzbekbirlashuv [Uzbek Union of Consumer Societies]; one of the youths who had the wedding "recited" in the mosque after the House of Happiness ceremonies.

"I am an atheist, I don't believe in God," said U. Usmonov. As for our having the wedding 'recited' in the mosque, it's just so as not to go against the will of our elders, so as not to make them unhappy.

Perhaps the same excuse would be given by Bukhara gas tekhnikum master Umar Rabjabov, researcher of Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute Mathematics Kafedra Abdulla Qosimov, driver of the city retail trade office Qurbon Sa'dullayev and others who had the wedding "recited" during various months this year at Bukhara's Khoja Zayniddin and other mosques?

The same thing could be heard from electrical mechanic Qobil Tolipov of Bus Park No 2, worker Ibrohim Rasulyev of Tashkent Furniture Production Association, pupil Bahrom Mirzayev of the trade tekhnikum, and engineer Rustam Ikromkhoyayev of Selkhozteknika Tashkent Oblast Production Association who were invited to Tashkent's Mirza-Yusuf Mosque last 1 and 2 September.

Perhaps SamDU [Samarkand State University] student Ma"murjon Ahmadjonov, worker Mahmud Qodirov of the Hujum Factory and military employee Ma"mur Muhsinov who "reinforced their weddings before God" between 18 July and 30 September this year at Samarkand's Khoja Zudmurod Mosque would explain the reasons for their behavior differently?

But why are our brides silent? Perhaps a new excuse would be made to justify their actions by Tashkent Polygraphy Teknikum teacher Muhabbad Torayeva (Kalonova) who "received her obligation before God" in Taskhent's Alpon Mosque, by laboratory assistant Nigora Jamolova (Muhsinova) of Moscow's USSR Academy of Sciences Space Research Institute (!), by medical nurse Zulfiya Ashurova (Sa"dullayeva) of Bikhara Oblast Children's Hospital who sanctified her wedding in Samarkand's Khoja Zudmurod Mosque, or by other brides?

"So as not to go against the will of elders and so as not to make them unhappy" ...should it be necessary for this reason alone to turn one's back on one's convictions? Is there really not enough boldness to give a categorical "no"?

Really, how is atheistic upbringing work done in the Komsomol organizations of the enterprises where our brides and grooms work and the houses of learning where they study?

"Fine," said Ravshan Otabayev who serves as Komsomol organization secretary of the Tashkent Trade Apparatus Plant, "atheistic propaganda is done well!"

Things are also said to be in "good condition" at the Tashkent Oblast Selkhoz-tekhnikum Production Association:

Komsomol committee buro member Viktor Varsyutin answered us specifically, "Not a single Komsomol member of ours has attended or attends religious ceremonies."

I think that the same answer would be heard in the Komsomol organizations of the places where the rest of the brides and grooms work and study. This is because not a single Komsomol organization on the VLKSM member registry has discussed this matter. The work of atheistic upbringing has been ignored in these organizations. Members of some mahalla public councils on introducing new customs do not go beyond raising toasts at weddings.

Well, what would the brides and grooms themselves say?

"After all, doesn't everyone go?" brides and grooms protested. "Anyway," they say, "we feel there is no harm in having the wedding 'recited' in the mosque. After all, what harm could there be from good counsel?"

That's all! They claim "everyone goes." The whole world seems ill to an invalid. Could it really be that these VLKSM members do not realize that the advice in the mosque is recited not for the sake of their future, but to define "responsibilities and obligations before God"? Do they really believe that the key to a happy life is not in their own hands but "tied to a divine force"?

What actually is said in the sura read by the domla after the counsel? Aha! The opposite of what has just been said! The domla reads the 33rd sura of the Koran. "My helper Muhammad can take wives as he desires; he is permitted to divide his love among his wives as he wishes. And sharing his feelings with his bride is a demonstration of his love and kindness towards the daughter."

We have to say all of this, but it is not good to ruin anyone's happiest of days. The bride and groom are indifferent to the chanting of alien ideas in a language they themselves don't comprehend; they nod their heads in time with the domla's chant.

Suddenly the courtyard of the mosque is filled with people and noise and a coffin is brought unsteadily through the low entrance way.

...The domla interrupts his reading in mid-sentence and extends the water in the bowl to the bride and groom:

"As a sign of your being man and women sharing the same pillow, drink this water!"

The bride and groom reluctantly drink the water and put the rings back on their fingers. But now the rings do not sparkle as before; their luster is reminiscent of the colorless shine of the "healing water."

Our people have the wise sayings, "Good fruit does not come from bad seed," "A clean heart is not blemished," "A horseshoe is straightened by care," "Distancing oneself from evil means coming nearer to good," and "Don't lean on a bent cane; it will also bend you over." We must always remember these, fight decisively against archaic survivals, good-for-nothing customs and harmful traditions, and decisively, with unbending will, mercilessly expel them from our consciousness and life.

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REGIONAL

BOOK ON SOVIET POLITICAL SYSTEM IN LITHUANIA REVIEWED

Vilnius KOMMUNIST in Russian No 2, Feb 85 (signed to press 21 Feb 85) pp 94-97

[Review by Yu. Yermalavichyus, doctor of historical sciences, of book "Development of the Political System of the Soviet Society in Lithuania, 1961-1980," in Lithuanian, Institute of History of the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences, "Mokslas," Vilnius, 1984, 254 pages]

[Text] The working people of Soviet Lithuania are taking an active part in the elections for the Supreme Soviet of the republic and for the local soviets of people's deputies. The entire election campaign demonstrates once again that the Soviet political system is a mechanism that serves to put into effect the will and interests of our society, to strengthen and improve the socialist order, and to resolve the tasks of building communism. This explains why the development of the Soviet political system is the continuing subject of scientific investigations.

The monograph "Development of the Political System of Soviet Society in Lithuania, 1961-1980" was prepared by a team of authors that was selected by the Institute of History of the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences for a comprehensive investigation of this subject. It was precisely the comprehensive approach that permitted them to create a fundamentally scientific work.

The authors of the monograph sought not only to characterize the degree of development and maturity of socialist social relations in Lithuania but also to reveal in depth the role of the political system in the life and work of a developed socialist society. The book thoroughly illuminates the work of the basic links of the political system, including the Communist Party, the Soviet state, public organizations and labor collectives in the public practice of improving mature socialism.

In relying on Marxist-Leninist theory and methodology, the authors primarily examined the historical place of mature socialism in the social development of Soviet Lithuania. Stressing that the construction and development of socialism in Lithuania took place at a rapid rate determined by the economic power of the entire Soviet country and the unselfish help of the Soviet republics, they came to the conclusion that with the establishment of public ownership of the means of production in all sectors of the national economy, with the formation of a socialist type of social structure of society, and with the consolidation of socialist relations in public life, "Lithuania in its social, economic and

political structure is no longer distinguishable from the Soviet republics that previously went the path of socialism" (p 12).

The political system of Soviet society appeared and long operated as the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat, subject to the resolution of the tasks in the construction of socialism. The democratic spirit of this system was revealed in the fact that it was formed by the working class under the leadership of the Communist Party and by other sections of the working public and in the fact that it served the socialist interests of the broad popular masses. And with the establishment of socialist society, the state of the proletarian dictatorship began to grow into a national socialist state and socialist democracy began to acquire a national character.

In reviewing the history of the development of the Soviet political system in Lithuania, the authors of the monograph point out that the political and juridical basis of this system was the triumph of the socialist revolution in 1940, the restoration of Soviet authority, Lithuania's becoming part of the USSR, and the adoption of the Constitution of the Lithuanian SSR. The Soviet political system in Lithuania was formed on the basis of the experience accumulated by the Soviet Union in the construction of socialism with consideration given to the specific features of the republic and its historical traditions.

In the first stage of its development, as the monograph notes, the Soviet political system in Lithuania was directed toward the resolution of the tasks in the construction of socialism and toward the fulfillment of the functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It provided for the rapid development of the economic and cultural life of the republic, guaranteed broad freedoms and rights to the people, and involved the working people in the management of the state. In accordance with the Constitution of the Lithuanian SSR, all authority in the republic belonged to the working people of the urban and rural areas, and the soviets of the deputies of the working people constituted the political basis. The authors of the monograph emphasize that "this political system guaranteed the establishment of the bases of socialism and made it possible to consolidate its material-technical base at a rapid rate, bring about the technical restructuring of the national economy, eliminate the last exploiting class, the kulaks, and consolidate socialist public ownership in all sectors of the national economy" (p 35).

In the second stage of the development of the Soviet political system in Lithuania, as in the entire Soviet country, the state of the proletarian dictatorship became the national socialist state. An objective precondition for this process was the consolidation of socialism, permitting, with the help of all Soviet peoples, the rapid development of the productive forces of the republic as well as science and culture. In this stage, the improvement of the political system was greatly influenced by the fact that in essence the political views of the society had changed, a new political and legal culture had formed, the traits of a new morality began to appear more and more clearly, socialist standards and rules for the conduct of people became established, there was a change in their interrelationships and in the relations of each person with the society, and collectivism and friendly mutual aid as well as the friendship and fraternity of the Soviet peoples took root. Hundreds of

thousands of people took an active part in the work of state and public organizations.

Characteristic of the contemporary stage in the development of the Soviet political system, the monograph points out, is the further development of socialist democracy with consideration of the conditions of developed socialism society. The improvement of the social structure of socialist society and the maturity of social relations, the bringing together of all classes and sections of the working public on the basis of the unity of socialist interests, and their transition to the ideological and political positions of the working class as well as other factors all provided for the national character of socialist democracy and permitted the Soviet state to become a national socialist state reflecting the will of all sections of the working public and putting into effect their social interests. In the entire Soviet political system as well as in its separate components, there was a strengthening of democratic principles, the social activity of the working people grew, and the leading role of the Communist Party increased.

This system functions under the conditions of the inviolable union of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and national intelligentsia as the social basis of developed socialist society under the conditions of the social-political and ideological unity of the Soviet people. On the basis of the bringing together of all social classes and strata of the Soviet country and the legal and factual equality and cooperation of all socialist nations and nationalities, a new historical community of people was formed--the Soviet people, who have a unified political system, a unified leading and directing force in the Communist Party, a unified allied national socialist state, and common basic public organizations. The unified political system and the national state were founded on the basis of socialist federalism, the free self-determination of nations, and on the principles of the voluntary association of Soviet republics with equal rights.

The book emphasizes that the Soviet political system aims to solve the tasks in the construction of socialism and communism. This system in Lithuania, as in the entire Soviet country, is directed toward the improvement of the administration of public affairs and the establishment of such conditions so that the working people can actively participate in public and political activity and so that the rights and freedoms of citizens are combined with their obligations and responsibility to society. Since the Soviet political system accumulates and expresses the interests of all of the people, rallies the working people to resolve the tasks of constructing communism, and coordinates the creative work of all classes and strata, nations and nationalities of socialist society, it contributes to the further improvement of the social relations of mature socialism, the strengthening of social-political unity and the consolidation of the people, the achievement of social uniformity in society, an increase in the public activity of the working people, the formation of their communist consciousness, and the coordination of the social creativity of people with the systematic management of the development of society.

The monograph specifically examines such basic principles of the organization and functioning of the Soviet political system as party leadership, democratic

centralism, and socialist legislation. The ideological, political and organizational guidance of the Communist Party gives a scientifically founded and organized character to the political system, state and public organizations, and their work and interaction, and it ensures the effective administration of the affairs of the society. Democratic centralism links the unified centralized management of the society with broad enterprising and creative activeness locally, forms the organization and work of the Soviet state on the basis of the elective nature of all agencies of state authority and their accountability to the people, and regulates the entire Soviet political system and each of its links in accordance with the demands of socialist democracy. Socialist legislation is thus put into practice, which ensures the preservation and defense of law and order and the public interests, rights and freedoms of citizens and obligates state and public organizations as well as officials and citizens to observe Soviet laws.

The purpose, functions and principles of the Soviet political system also determine its most essential characteristics: its popular character and democratic spirit. The popular character of the Soviet political system is mainly revealed in the fact that it is organized and functions in accordance with the requirements of the socialist democratic spirit. The right of citizens to take part in state and public affairs and in the discussion and adoption of national laws or local decisions is guaranteed by the Constitution of the USSR.

The monograph also stresses that a very important feature of the Soviet political system in Lithuania, as in the entire Soviet country, is the scientific foundation of its organization and functioning, which provides for the purposeful distribution of the functions of leadership, administration, organization and control among individual links of the system. Under the purposeful distribution or division of labor for the management of state and public affairs, each subject of the Soviet political system has specific tasks and obligations.

The primary attention of the book is directed to the core of the political system and state and public organizations--the Communist Party, which is the leading and directing force of the developed socialist society. The authors of the monograph write: "In determining the directions of the improvement of the social and political system, Soviet state order, and the development of socialist democracy, the party also determines the directions of the development and work of the state, all of its authorities, and public organizations with consideration of the overall interests of all of the Soviet people as well as the interests of its constituent classes and social groups, nations and nationalities" (p 40).

The authors bring out the tendencies for the growth in the leading role of the Communist Party in the process of the construction of communism using specific factual material from the life and work of the Lithuanian republic party organization, one of the militant detachments of the CPSU. The book gives a quantitative and qualitative description of the composition of the Communist Party of Lithuania and reveals its organizational structure. It illuminates the dynamics of the growth of the ranks of the Communist Party and the consolidation of its organization in Soviet Lithuania.

The monograph analyzes questions in the economic policy of the Communist Party and it accentuates the party's course in raising the efficiency of public production and labor productivity on the basis of scientific-technical progress to ensure further improvement in the well-being of the people. Party organizations are doing much to bring about the rapid development of the productive forces of the republic and to see that they are distributed rationally and, in public production, to accelerate scientific-technical progress, the rational use of material and labor resources, an increase in labor productivity and the activation of socialist competition. The purposeful social policy of the Communist Party was no less successful. The book shows convincingly that thanks to the accelerated development of the industrial sectors of the national economy under the conditions of mature socialism, workers constitute the majority of the republic's population, their educational level and occupational skills rose, and production and political activity increased. And with the increase in the leading role of the working class in developed socialist society, its union with the kolkhoz peasantry and the national intelligentsia was strengthened, all strata and groups of working people rallied around it, and the social uniformity of the society is continuing to increase.

In conforming to a comprehensive approach to the training of the working people, the republic's party organization is putting into effect a coordinated system of ideological work, is regulating and coordinating all directions of this work on a scientific basis, and is closely coordinating the political, labor, moral, legal, atheistic, international and esthetic education of the population.

The book shows how the republic party organization is striving to provide all of the working people a scientific and Marxist-Leninist world view and to development their spiritual culture on the basis of communist ideology.

In speaking of the place of the national socialist state in the Soviet political system, the authors present rich factual material on the role of the Soviet state in the resolution of the tasks in the construction of communist society and the defense of the achievements of socialism. The authors of the book come to the conclusion that the role of the state in the life of the republic under the conditions of mature socialism is continuing to grow. This conclusion is supported by specific facts and data on the composition and work of the agencies of Soviet authority in the republic. Light is shed on the role of the Soviet state in the development of the national economy and culture of Lithuania, in the observance of law and order, in strengthening the socialist democratic spirit in the life of society, and in developing popular control. The analysis shows the guaranteed nature of the sovereignty of the Lithuanian SSR, the popular character of Soviet authority, and the advantages of socialist democracy.

The authors of the monograph characterize the public organizations of the working people as an important component of the Soviet political system. The book reveals in depth the activity of trade-union, Komsomol and cooperative organizations in the republic. Noting that there has been a significant change in the system and nature of public organizations under the conditions of mature socialism, the authors of the monograph write: "With the intensification of economic and social-cultural activity, the further consolidation and

integration of society, and the improvement of socialist democracy, new organizations of the working people and the national intelligentsia were established" (p 41). In 1980, about 100 different associations and societies were operating in Soviet Lithuania.

Labor collectives are an important link in the Soviet political system. The book points out that there are more than 7,000 of them in the republic. The authors note that "labor collectives are that link that ties together individual persons, society and its political system, that includes them in the public-social structure through the system that has developed for the division of labor, and in the social and political system through participation in the management of the state and society" (p 46).

Unfortunately, it was not possible to avoid shortcomings in this valuable scientific work. In places, it was not edited with sufficient care and therefore there is some repetition and some positions contradict one another. In one place, for example, it speaks with good justification about three stages in the development of socialism in Soviet Lithuania, whereas elsewhere it is written that "socialism, in turn, comprises two stages" (p 7).

There are also some doubtful conclusions. Having pointed out that Soviet society entered the stage of mature socialism during the years 1959-1961, when the level of the economic and cultural development of Lithuania was still lagging behind the average indicators achieved by the Soviet country, the authors assert that under the conditions of developed socialism, "Soviet Lithuania had to resolve not only the tasks that face the Soviet Union as a whole but also specific tasks so as to reach more rapidly the level of development and maturity of socialism of the entire country" (p 14). It is hardly correct to link mechanically the level of economic and cultural development of the republic to the degree of maturity of socialist public relations. Also, one should not forget that the society of mature socialism is also characterized by the trait of the juridical and factual equality of the peoples of the Soviet Union, which was achieved through the equalizing of their economic and cultural development.

But individual faults in the team monograph cannot diminish its high overall scientific level. The book is rich in factual materials and data, it gives a specific and comprehensive analysis of important questions, and there are serious theoretical generalizations and conclusions. The book is a solid helper for those studying the constitution of the society of mature socialism and will help to understand better how the Soviet political system serves the vitally important interests of the working people.

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REGIONAL

TASHKENT CITY KOMSOMOL ON SERIOUS PROBLEMS, NEW LEADERSHIP

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 25 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 3,400-word report by F. Rahimov and V. Demin titled "From the 29th Accounting-Election Conference of the Tashkent City Komsomol Organization." The report concerns the recent Tashkent City Komsomol conference. Most of it consists of the report by Tashkent City Komsomol Organization Second Secretary V.A. Mishin. One of the major areas Mishin addressed was ideological matters. He noted that the number of young people in the city "not enriching their political knowledge" has not decreased. Much of the work of Kirovskiy, Oktyabrskiy, and Khamzinskiy rayons does not meet requirements of the party or the times. They show more interest in numbers of people and lectures than in quality of work.

"Workers of the city Komsomol Committee Department of Propaganda and Cultural-Mass Affairs headed by O. Lutay should consider the activity of discotheques and disco clubs more seriously. I think that due to the irresponsibility and indifference to their work of these very workers, some discotheques and disco clubs organized in some enterprises and organizations are turning into centers for listening to banal Western music and songs of weak content. The programs and repertoire of many discotheques and disco clubs are not approved in timely fashion by necessary organizations. And the Komsomol committees are not supervising this or the appropriateness of their performances for programs and repertoire..

"With regard to ideological upbringing, I think that the city Komsomol Committee and 'projectorists' should put the activity of the ensembles and disco bars operating in the restaurants of our city under strict supervision. This is because the repertoire of some restaurant ensembles does not at all correspond to needs, and some incidental persons have gotten into them who have neither the right or permission nor the talent to sing. The disco bars in the center of the capital have turned into gathering places for loafer, freeloader, good-for-nothing spoiled children. They spend all day there and in every step, in their behavior, speech, dress, and even in their sitting around they strive to be 'Western.'" And the workers of the discotheques play more foreign music and songs than Russian or Uzbek ones.

Here it is also necessary to speak about the question of atheistic upbringing. The speaker said the following about this question: atheistic upbringing requires improvement; moreover, the effectiveness of scientific-atheistic

propaganda is still not on the level required. During the last 3 years the number of individuals going through religious wedding ceremonies in Oktyabrskiy and Sabir-Rakhimovskiy rayons has remained almost unchanged; moreover, these raykoms are usually not aware of these facts and are not taking measures to counter them.

"These figures show that the question of atheistic upbringing has still not been deeply and thoroughly studied by the city Komsomol Committee. Meanwhile, one can find those who have gone through religious weddings not just in Oktyabrskiy and Sabir-Rakhimovskiy rayons, but in every rayon and mahalla of our city. Well, in that case the question arises, 'If rayon Komsomol committees are not paying attention to this matter, what is the city Komsomol Committee doing?' After all, work isn't finished just with the recounting of dry facts. Therefore, also, I would remind comrades of the city Komsomol Committee that the questions of religion and atheistic upbringing are among the timely questions of the day. They should also know that a large role is allocated to religion in the 'psychological wars' against us by our Western adversaries."

Another question which Mishin discusses is crime. He cites the case of pupil Ye. Suyarov of No 18 Secondary Vocational School who was drunk and committed "holliganism" on 21 December 1983. Because he was a juvenile, a criminal case was not begun. He was attached to production master Yu. Simanov and Komsomol Secretary M. Muslimov. But due to the irresponsibility and lack of attention by the latter two, Suyarov committed a second crime in March, 1984. "Unfortunately, this fact was not given a principled evaluation by the city Komsomol Committee."

Half of the city Komsomol membership is not involved in sports and there is formalism in competitions. The All-Union Organizing Committee for the Leather Ball Competitions excluded the Tashkent City team from the competition. The team trainer, director of School No 125, had given almost all team members forged documents. "And as if that were not enough, all of the children were required to memorize the data from the forms of the others their age." There was also a cover-up attempt during the investigation.

There are 30,000 pupils in the city's 50 vocational schools. Over the past 3 years, 13,000 have gone to them on Komsomol directions. However, there are many problems. The rayon Komsomol committees of Khamzinskiy, Akmal-Ikramovskiy, and Kuybyshevskiy rayons are not paying enough attention to filling places in the vocational schools. At the beginning of the school year the city-wide figure was only 60 percent. There has never yet been full enrollment at the three base vocational-technical schools of Tashkent Textile Kombinat. A number of factories and associations have refused to accept pupil labor brigades.

During the accounting period the ranks of the Tashkent Komsomol have been filled with 15,000 new members; 9,000 of them are young workers. But there are serious problems in registration and deregistration of members. There are cases of Komsomol members who have committed crimes but remained on the rolls. Many Komsomol organizations shut their eyes to such things.

"It has become customary to 'hit' those guilty with punishment from higher organs. This May, a VLKSM Central Committee brigade studied the activity of republic Komsomol organizations, including the Tashkent City Komsomol organization. In accordance with the results of the brigade's work, 70 people were punished. In the 11 months of 1984, 12 people were released from their positions for lack of ability for their work. Among them were Tashpromstroy Association Komsomol Committee Secretary N. Ishoqov, deputy secretaries of Tashkent Polytechnic Institute and Tashkent Textile and Light Industry Institute A. Zaveryachev and N. Velikanov, and others. The breaking of ties with Komsomol organizations by 19,000 VLKSM members in recent times is also one of the serious shortcomings of the city Komsomol organization."

The plan for admission into the vocational-technical schools in the area of construction, particularly the Glavtashkentstroy system, is unfulfilled year after year. "The occurrence of such a situation is a result of the weak work of city and rayon Komsomol committees, and primary Komsomol organizations in the area of vocation selection, and their conducting it in a vague and formal fashion."

Many young men who should be working on construction or at lathes are selling pastries or haberdashery items.

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REGIONAL

USMANKHODZHAYEV LECTURES AT HIGHER PARTY SCHOOL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 20 March 1985 carries on page 1 a brief announcement by UzTAG titled "Lecture at the Higher Party School" which observes that Uzbek CP Central Committee First Secretary I.B. Usmankhodzhayev gave a lecture titled "The Leninist Style of Work: An Important of Successful Party Leadership" to the Tashkent Higher Party School on 19 March.

UZBEK PETROLEUM SUPPLY CHAIRMAN AWARDED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 20 March 1985 carries on page 1 a 100-word decree of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet's Presidium announcing the awarding to Uzbek Chairman of the State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products of an honorary certificate in connection with his 50th birthday and for long, fruitful service to the industry. The award was made to comrade Vali Abduvakhidovich Khamidov in Tashkent on 19 March 1985

UZBEK BALLET USES THEME FROM AYTMATOV NOVEL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 22 March 1985 carries on page 4 a 200-word article by B. Borisov titled "Medal to an Uzbek Composer." The USSR Ministry of Culture, the administration of the USSR Composers' Union, and the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and the Soviet Navy give awards annually to the best musical works on the themes of heroism and patriotism. One of the recipients of the gold and silver medals named after A. Aleksandrov went this year to the Uzbek composer Nurilla Zakirov. His operas "Probuzhdeniye" [awakening] and "Duel" based on the novel of the same name by Kirghiz writer Mar Baydzhiiyev won him the Silver Medal imeni A. Aleksandrov. In addition Zakirov has devoted a new work to the theme of the 40th Anniversary of the Great Patriotic War -- a balet titled "Krug pamyati" [circle of memory] based on motifs from an ancient legend related by Chingiz Aytmatov in the novel "I dol'she veka dlitsya den'" [The Day Lasts Longer than a Hundred Years]. The balet is being readied for performance by the Samarkand Theater of Opera and Balet.

REGIONAL

UZBEK SCIENCE ACADEMY PRESIDENT VISITS TROUBLED ALMALYK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 19 March 1985 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by T. Rashidov, chief scientific secretary of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences' Presidium titled "To the City From the Academy." The article describes a recent agreement of cooperation between Uzbek republic scientists and the city of Almalyk with its Mining and Metallurgy Combine to attempt solutions to some of the social and economic problems which the young copper-mining city has developed lately. The author notes that "in spite of impressive achievements in the mining of non-ferrous metal ores, much of the equipment as well as the production processes at the combine have become dated, manual labor is high, energy resources are being used uneconomically, and environmental problems are especially severe. Hence party officials and economic managers turned to the scientists for help." A group of scientists headed by P. K. Khabibullayev, president of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, toured the sites and held a joint meeting with the workers of the city at the mining combine's Palace of Culture to discuss the fate of the city and solutions to its social and labor problems. "In the speeches of the first secretary of the gorkom M. Mirkasymov, general director of the combine V. Sigedin [and others] a clear picture of the young city with all its contradictions, hardships, and its future aspirations emerged. The outlines of future study programs could be seen in the speeches of the president and the other scientists for the first time. In covering a wide range of problems from fertilizers to testing chemical byproducts and improving electrolysis technique, Academician M. N. Nabiyeu proposed creating a branch of the Chemistry Institute in Almalyk. Academician V. K. Kabulov spoke of making Almalyk an automated, "cybernetic" city through a broad program of computerization. Academician Kh. N. Baymukhamedov suggested that the program should include a profound study of the future of polymetallic ore mining as a significant element."

BUKHARAN REVOLUTIONARY ZEALOT ADMITTED ERRORS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 23 March 1985 carries on page 3 a 1000-word article by I. Alimov, senior research associate of the Uzbek CP Central Committee's Institute of Party History and doctor of historical sciences, titled "A Life Dedicated to the People: On the 100th Anniversary of N. Khusainov's Birth." The article sketches the life and political career of Bukharan revolutionary Nadzhib Khusainov, noting that after helping to overthrow the Bukharan Emirate in the years

following the October Revolution, he became too enthusiastic and "while engaged in activity designed to bring about revolutionary transformation he committed 'leftist' excesses and tried to achieve an immediate socialist revolution by intensifying revolutionary activity. The Bukhara Communist Party and the Turkic Commission [Turkkomissiya] considered it necessary, under the special conditions in Bukhara, to bring about first a people's democratic revolution, with a subsequent transition to the socialist stage. This is just what occurred. Later N. Khusainov admitted his errors and corrected them. He took an active part in the struggle with the Basmachi movement in Eastern Bukhara."

UZBEK REPUBLIC LECTORS HOLD SEMINAR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 28 March 1985 carries on page 1 a 100-word UzTAG article titled "Improving the Forms of Propaganda" which reports on the 27 March opening in Tashkent of a republic seminar for lecturers. Prominent social scientists spoke at the seminar on themes having to do with improving ideological work in the spheres of law, morality, labor, internationalist, atheistic, and esthetic education.

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REGIONAL

KAZAKH MONUMENT PRESERVATION: SUCCESSES, FAILURES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 2, February 1985 carries on pages 73-75 a 1,500-word article by U. Dzhaliilov, chief of the Administration for Monument Preservation of the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Culture, titled "Attention and Concern for Historical Monuments." Dzhaliilov notes the following achievements of the republic in the area of monument preservation: There are today more than 10,000 ancient objects, including architectural complexes and necropolises, accounted for. Scientific documentation has resulted in state protection for 3,500 monuments of historical, architectural, archeological and monument artwork. Of these, 206 are included in the Kazakh State List of Historical and Cultural Monuments of republic significance, and 48 in the list of monuments of All-Union significance.

Moreover, says Dzhaliilov, Kazakh Ministry of Culture workers are active in local and international forums for monument preservation. Among the conferences recently attended are a republic seminar in the city of Turkestan, a regional (Central Asian and Kazakhstan) conference on saving the sites of ancient cities and organizing museums and reservations held in Turkmenia, and the 7th Meeting of the UN General Assembly's International Council on Monument Preservation held in the GDR in May 1984.

There are, however, besides the successes in republic monument preservation, many unsolved problems and serious shortcomings. There is the problem of taking historical sites and archeological treasures into account when planning urban construction. "Many local soviets and culture organs do not devote sufficient attention to the problem and at times even tolerate violations of Soviet law concerning historical and cultural monument preservation." For example, says the author, a number of archeological monuments in the Dzhambul, Taldy-Kurgan, and Kokchetav oblasts are under threat of destruction "and the efforts of the ministry to secure their preservation are not always successful owing to the conservative attitudes of certain local authorities toward these problems. There has still not been a single case in which those responsible for violating the law on preservation and use of monuments have been made to answer for their actions."

Dzhaliilov dwells also on shortcomings in selection of monuments for including in the list. He says that there are instances in which deserving monuments fail to be included while others which are of doubtful value do get listed. He finds fault as well with the sluggish pace of registration, noting that not a single monument has been taken under state protection in the last three years in Aktyubinsk, Alma-Ata, Dzhezkazgan, Kokchetav, Ural'sk, or Tselinograd oblasts. Documentation of those now under state protection has not yet been conducted in Alma-Ata, Vostochno-Kazakhstan, Dzhezkazgan, and certain other oblasts.

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN OBLAST NEWSPAPER RECEIVES HONORARY DIPLOMA

/Editorial Report/ Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 26 February 1985 carries on page 1 a 50-word decree signed by Chairman of the Georgian Supreme Soviet P. Gilashvili and Secretary T. Lashkarashvili, and dated 27 February. The decree awards an honorary diploma to the oblast newspaper SOVETON IRYSTON (SOVETSKAYA OSTEIYA) in connection with celebrations marking its 60th year of publication. The newspaper is singled out for its active participation in the education of and its efforts to mobilize the workers of the republic.

NABIYEV SPEAKS AT AWARDS CEREMONY

/Editorial Report/ Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian on 26 March 1985 carries on page 1 an 850-word article outlining First Secretary of the Tajik CP Central Committee R. N. Naboiyev's remarks on the occasion of the Red Banner being presented to Leninabad Oblast. The oblast was the winner in an all-union competition for the best economic results for 1984. While praising the oblast and its workers for their impressive efforts of the past year, Nabiyev also urged them not to rest on their laurels, but instead to move forward, adopt newer, higher goals and fulfill them. The ceremony was attended by an official of the CPSU Central Committee, A. N. Sirotskiy.

TAJIK COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HEARS NABIYEV ON ECONOMY

/Editorial Report/ Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian on 6 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 500-word article covering the first session of the newly formed Tajik Council of Ministers. First Secretary of the Tajik CP Central Committee R. N. Nabiyev addressed the session. In his remarks Nabiyev touched on several aspects of the republic's economy: the need for greater intensification of the economy overall, improvements in consumer goods industries, acceleration of the speed with which the construction industries fulfill their obligations and improved quality in their work, the need for enterprises in agriculture to cut costs of production, and improved work during the spring planting season. Chairman of the Tajik Supreme Soviet G. P. Pallayev also took part in the session.

CSO: 1830/498

REGIONAL

LVOV OBKOM PROPAGANDA CHIEF ON INTENSIFIED ATHEISM CAMPAIGN

/Editorial Report/ Kiev LYUDYNA I SVIT in Ukrainian No 2, February 1985 (signed to press 17 Jan 85) carries on pages 10-15 an article by Volodymyr Hryhorenko entitled "To Accomplish by the Achievement of Each." Hryhorenko, head of the propaganda and agitation department of the Ukrainian Communist Party Lvov Obkom, outlines the contributions made by educational institutions and the media in improving atheist counterpropaganda. He asserts that increased efforts in this area are required to counter the claims of "our ideological enemies abroad" who "try to interpret...efforts to preserve monuments of history and culture is 'a renewal of interest in religion, a religious renaissance.'" He begins by discussing efforts to improve and increase the numbers of atheist-lecturer cadres. One important new program with this goal is the Lvov State University correspondence department for raising the qualifications of atheist-lecturers, a 2-year program from which 250 lecturers have graduated in the 4 years since it was started. In addition to this specialized program, "questions of scientific atheism and atheist counterpropaganda are included in programs to train medical and cultural-educational workers, teachers, and instructors at technical and professional-technical schools." Hryhorenko then stresses the important contributions of the media to atheist counterpropaganda, citing in particular the newspaper L'VOVSKAYA PRAVDA, with its new rubric "Time and Religion," which publishes articles that "expose the reactionary essence of Uniates and Repentants /pokutnyky/," and television series called "The Truth about the Union," and "Atheist Dialogues." He concludes by describing the expansion of the Lvov Museum of the History of Religion and Atheism, which opened in 1970 in a former Dominican chapel and monastery and has devoted itself to exposing the "antipeople activity of the Uniate church." The museum has carried out widespread educational work and has "given methodological help to 10 oblasts in the western region of the republic in creating atheist museums." "In our oblast alone, over 30 popular museums of atheism have been opened with the help of the Lvov museum," Hryhorenko declares.

COS: 1811/35-P

REGIONAL

UZBEK CONSUMER SOCIETY DISCUSSES SHORTCOMINGS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 21 March 1985 carries on page 1 a 200-word UzTAG report titled "Satisfying the People's Inquiries More Fully" announcing the 20 March meeting in Tashkent of the Uzbekistan republic council of the Union of Consumer Societies (Uzbekbrlyashu) for the purpose of accounting for the results of 1984's economic and financial activity as well as considering the tasks for 1985. Chairman of the board of the Uzbek Union of Consumer Societies Z. Sh. Siradzhev delivered a speech, as did first deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers V.K. Mikhaylov and deputy chairman of Tsentrosoyuz [Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives] I.G. Dakhov.

Analyzing past accomplishments, the participants focused primary attention on accelerating the development of all areas of the consumer cooperatives' activity. It was noted that the level of work of the Uzbek Union of Consumer Societies does not fully correspond to the requirements of today and there are many shortcomings in their work. The year's plan for commodity circulation was not fulfilled. The material-technical base of the cooperative's trade is inadequate; there are interruptions in supplying the populace with primary needs and articles in daily demand; buyers are overcharged and goods that are in demand are being hidden away by speculators. The participants of the meeting discussed the problem of safeguarding socialist property by the republic consumer cooperative and measures for intensifying the struggle with embezzlement and mismanagement in the light of the decisions of the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. The speakers noted the necessity for radical improvement in consumer services and public nutrition and for further improvement in procurement and production activity of the Uzbek Union of Consumer Societies.

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USSR TRADE MINISTER, NABIYEV ADDRESS TAJIK CENTRAL COMMITTEE

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian on 13 April 1985 carries on page 3 a 400-word report on a Tajik CP Central Committee meeting with leaders from the ministries and departments involved in the production of consumer goods, and from the state trade organizations. Among the speakers listed as having given informational reports to the session were Tajik Minister of Trade O. K. Katayev, the Tajik Minister of the Food Industry I. I. Kurbanov, the Tajik Minister for the Meat and Dairy Industry T. Myrzayev, and the Tajik Minister of Local Industry A. Baymatov. The chief tasks laid out before the trade organizations and enterprises were to improve the selection, placement and education of cadres, to improve the trade process and commerce, to enlarge the assortment of products available to the population, to better the service to workers, and for enterprises to stand by their agreements on improvement of the quality of their products. The USSR Minister of Trade G. I. Vashchenko addressed the assembled leaders on the obligations of the organizations mentioned and on the need for unconditional fulfillment of the plan. First Secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee R. N. Nabiyeu also spoke at the meeting.

NABIYEV RECEIVES MOSCOW CONSTRUCTION DELEGATION

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian on 16 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 400-word article covering the meetings between a delegation of representatives from the party and soviet organs, and the project and building organizations of Moscow and officials of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee. Tajik Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary R. N. Nabiyeu received the delegation and took part in the meetings. The Moscow construction delegation was in Dushanbe to assist in the plans for future housing, the construction of a hotel in the republic's capital, and to discuss enlarging the city's building-industry base.

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KUNAYEV RECEIVES YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR TO USSR

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 2 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 200-word KazTAG report entitled "Reception of the Ambassador of Yugoslavia". On 1 April 1985 CPSU Politburo member and first secretary of the KaSSR Communist Party Central Committee, D. A. Kunayev, received Miloyko Drulovich, the ambassador of Yugoslavia to the USSR, who was in Alma-Ata. During their discussion, Kunayev pointed out the republic's progress in the economy, science and culture, as well as the improved wellbeing of the population. The importance of further developing Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation was noted. Drulovich expressed thanks for the warm reception given him. On the same day, Drulovich went sightseeing in Alma-Ata.

TAJIK MINISTERS HEAR NABIYEV; USSR MINISTER ON HEALTH

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian on 14 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 400-word article giving the details of a Tajik Council of Ministers meeting which took place on 13 April. Health issues of the republic were under discussion; participants included the principle physicians of republic-level, oblast, city and rayon hospitals, officials from the Tajik Ministry of Health, and leaders from medical and scientific institutions. The current state of health care and medical education in the republic was outlined; while some improvements in these areas were evident, it was noted that the level of health care for rural residents is still inferior to that of urban residents. The Tajik Minister of Health G. K. Pulatova gave an informational report to the session; First Secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee R. N. Nabiyeu also addressed the meeting. USSR Minister of Health S. P. Burenkov outlined the problems of further development of the health care system in the republic and touched on possible ways to improve work in this sector.

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REGIONAL

KAZAKH BURO DISCUSSES CHIMKENT CONSUMER SERVICES, OTHER ISSUES

/Editorial Report/ Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 10 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 500-word report entitled "In the Kazakh CP Central Committee Buro" on a Buro session which discussed the work of the Chimkent Obkom in organizing public catering and consumer services for workers at the workplace. It was noted that the obkom is taking steps to improve conditions for workers. However, certain raykoms are deficient in providing these services to their workers. Also, local soviets, party, union and komsomol organizations are not taking a clear position on improving conditions for workers. The Buro directed the pertinent obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms to direct their efforts toward improving the effectiveness and quality of public catering, of consumer, trade and medical services for the workers. The KaSSR Gosplan, ministries and departments are to provide, in their plans for economic and social development for the 12th 5-Year Plan, for an increase in the number of public catering enterprises, of consumer and medical services.

The Buro also discussed the further development of the republican gas industry, and noted that improvements are needed in ensuring uninterrupted supply to consumers.

The Buro also addressed the issue of letters from WWII participants. All party, soviet, and economic organs were directed to give more attention to veteran's and survivors' requests, and to improve their material conditions.

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