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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1335

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INTERNATIONAL

ISLAM'S SOCIAL ROLE 'CONTRADICTION', JOURNAL FINDS

Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 7, Jul 82 pp 56-59

[Article by A. Germanovich and Candidate of Historical Sciences L. Medvedko:
"A 'Revival of Islam' or Awakening of the People?"]

[Text] In the last decade events and phenomena attracting the interest and attention of the entire world have been occurring one after the other in the countries of the Near and Middle East and in a number of areas of Africa. The Iranian revolution; the protracted Iran-Iraq war; the civil war and unceasing bloodshed in Lebanon; coups in Pakistan; violent events in Bangladesh, Chad, and Sudan; antigovernment actions in Saudi Arabia; conflicts periodically flaring up between various Muslim countries; increased tension in the Persian Gulf region; a storm of indignation in Arab and all Muslim countries in connection with Israel's annexation first of East Jerusalem and subsequently of the Golan Heights on Syrian soil; the assassination of Egyptian president Sadat; development of the April Revolution in Afghanistan, etc. A common feature of the majority of these extremely heterogeneous and differing-significance events is that they are linked in one way or another with Islam or are even taking place under Islamic slogans. This feature of political and social movements in the Islamic world has evoked heightened interest in Islam. In the West and East, diverse political forces are discussing animatedly and in different ways the question of a certain "revival of Islam" -- this expression was coined by the bourgeois press. These discussions, however, address least of all the essence of the processes which are taking place in the Islamic world; on the contrary, they obscure it in every possible way. In the West they explain not only unambiguous phenomena but also outright conflictive phenomena with the "revival of Islam."

A realistic and sober appraisal of the role of Islam in contemporary political affairs and in those phenomena and processes which today grip the Islamic world is contained in the Central Committee Accountability Report to the 26th CPSU Congress. "The main thing," stated L. I. Brezhnev, "is what aims are pursued by the forces which proclaim various slogans. A liberation struggle can take place under the banner of Islam. This is indicated by the experience of history, including most recent history. But it also tells us that reactionary forces, stirring up counterrevolutionary insurrections, also employ Islamic slogans. Consequently the entire question is what is the actual content of a given movement."¹

This position taken by the Soviet Communists is grounded on the firm Marxist thesis that all ideological trends, including religious, have their "earthly" causes and are always based on the sociopolitical interests of specific societal groups, strata, and classes.

The activation of social and political processes in the Muslim East has been caused by the specific features of the present stage of development of this region. Liberation from colonial dependence, a contest between different forces on the question of selection of a path of development, the struggle for economic independence, development of industry, penetration of attributes of the Western way of life into the Muslim world, etc — all this has brought into motion the vast Muslim masses and has evoked an unprecedented growth in their social and political activeness. Islamic slogans and the language of their native religion are closest and most understandable to these masses, and for this reason the movements into which they are drawn frequently assume a religious form. The religious coloring of many sociopolitical processes in the Muslim East precisely indicates first and foremost that what is taking place is the involvement of the broad masses in these movements, not a "revival of Islam." The West does not want to see the social differentiation of religious movements and calls the entire aggregate of complex events in this region a "revival of Islam."

It is interesting that today a strengthening of Islamic trends in a number of areas of Near and Middle East and in some African countries is causing concern in political circles in the West. If this process exerted influence on the life of the Muslim East only from the "right," this would scarcely alarm the Western world. However, a specific feature of the present stage of the social and political struggle in this region has been precisely the fact that in a number of instances national liberation, revolutionary-democratic movements of an antiimperialist thrust are vigorously prosecuted under Islamic slogans, movements which weaken the position of the Western nations in the Muslim East and alter established correlations of forces which are favorable to the West. These events showed that the Muslim masses comprise a powerful antiimperialist force.

Bourgeois propaganda vigorously ballyhooed a neocolonialist model of economic "interdependence" between imperialism and the Muslim countries. Reconciliation between the two sides did not occur, however, within the framework of this model; conflicts between them became intensified. Graphic evidence of this is the antimonarchic, antiimperialist revolution in Iran, which had been considered to be a model of "interdependent" neocolonialist prosperity. New evidence of this is the assassination of Egyptian President Sadat by fellow Muslims angered at his policy. And yet he was, it would seem, a model ally of neocolonialism in the Muslim world. The "interdependence" which is lauded by Western propaganda implies a one-sided dependence by the Muslim countries on the capitalist world -- and the Muslim countries reject it. In conditions where the world correlation of forces is shifting in favor of socialism, liberated countries can stand up to the imperialist dictate and achieve equality of economic relations. In this situation neocolonialism is advancing a new theory of "interdependence" -- now, for example, the United States explains its expansion and military activeness in the Muslim region as dictated by the interests of security of the Muslim countries and the need to protect them against the "Communist threat."

The experience of history and recent events have shown the Muslim peoples the danger of "symbiosis" with neocolonialism. In the economic domain relations within the framework of the neocolonialist "interdependence" model have led to so-called "growth without development," that is, to the appearance in Muslim countries of practically insurmountable difficulties, fraught with the danger of social eruptions and upheavals. In the military domain this can lead only to "growth of militarism without security." Such a prospect is unattractive to the peoples of the Muslim countries which have recently become liberated from colonial dependence. These theories of "interdependence" no longer deceive them.

Vividly evident in the Iranian revolution was its antimonarchist thrust, while at the same time it also reflected protest and struggle against contemporary neocolonialism. This is why, noting the special character of the Iranian revolution, L. I. Brezhnev stressed in his report at the 26th CPSU Congress that in spite of all its complexity and conflictive nature, it is essentially an antiimperialist revolution, although domestic and external reactionaries are seeking to alter its character.

Is the World of Islam United?

There is a good deal in the bourgeois literature to the effect that the "Muslim world," the world of Islam" is some kind of a special community, unified by goals and ideas inherent in this community alone, which lives according to uniform laws and which is moving in a single direction. Is this in fact true?

According to various highly conflictive estimates, which fluctuate in relation to how one defines the boundaries of the Muslim world, Islam has from 600 to 800 million adherents. In 38 countries of Asia and Africa, Muslims make up the majority of the population, and in 10 Afro-Asian countries they comprise from 50 to 85 percent of the population; in an additional 30 countries Muslims form fairly substantial religious communities. More than 120 million Muslims reside in the Arab countries, approximately 220 million in Indochina [sic] (Pakistan, Bangladesh, India), and more than 60 million in Iran and Afghanistan. There are approximately 70 million Muslims in "black" Africa. In 18 countries Islam has been declared the state religion, and in 20 countries it is the dominant faith.

The countries in which Muslims reside are quite diverse in system of government, sociopolitical structure, and are characterized by a differing degree of economic and cultural development. They include countries with an absolute and constitutional monarchy -- kingdoms, sultanates, and emirates; there are republics -- bourgeois, "Islamic" (Iran, Pakistan, Mauritania), and popular-democratic, including those which have chosen a road of socialist orientation. A number of Muslim countries still occupy the status of vassals of industrially developed capitalist nations, although technically they are considered politically independent. It is significant that more than two thirds of the capitalist world's oil reserves are concentrated in the vast Muslim-populated region. This region also contains a quite substantial share of other raw materials, valuable metals, minerals, rubber, and agricultural production.

This diversity and the at times considerable differences in governmental and socioeconomic structures among the countries of the Muslim world is a reason for the far from uniform, conflictive nature of events and phenomena which are taking place under Islamic slogans. The world of Islam, regardless of claims that everybody is united by higher, sacred ties of religion, has never in its entire history been united. Within the first decades of existence of Islam (7th century), a great many different sects and currents appeared, which fought with one another, denied one another, considered themselves alone to be "truly Muslim," etc.

From the viewpoint of Muslim theologians, the main reason for these differences was disagreement on interpretation of the Koran, the Sunnah, and various Muslim dogmas. Historically national and social conflicts lay behind the occurrence of various trends in Islam (as in other religions). The social struggle was externally religious in nature, but this did not keep it from being a social struggle.

One example is the Khariji movement (7th century), which scholars subsequently called the first social revolution in the Islamic world. The Kharijis advanced a number of theses which distinguished their dogma from the traditional Islam. This religious sect, however, was engendered by sociopolitical causal factors: it expressed protest by the toiler masses against the despotism of the local feudal lords as well as against property inequality. The Khariji movement was supported by the lower strata of the rural and urban populace.

Shiism arose as a powerful movement in opposition to Orthodox Islam: various social strata and forces protesting the dominance of the ruling Sunni elite and local feudal lords in the Muslim East repeatedly rose up under the banner of Shiism during the history of Islam. The ideological foundation of the struggle by the masses under the banner of Shiism against the despotism of the authorities was the thesis that the latter had "usurped" power, taking it away from the "legitimate" leaders of the Muslims -- the Imams, descendents of the prophet (during the Iranian revolution the Shah was also declared to be a "usurper" and his rule to be unlawful from the standpoint of Shiism).

The Essence Does Not Lie in Religious Slogans

Throughout the course of centuries, many antifeudal actions by the masses assumed the form of religious movements. Such was the uprising by Zinj slaves in the 9th century, which marked the beginning of the Karmat movement, which proclaimed the idea of universal equality and just distribution; such also was the Babid movement in Iran in the 19th century, which advanced democratic slogans on a Koranic basis. It was precisely social demands, advanced in a religious form, which ensured a mass character to such movements. A common element in them was the fact that all appealed in one form or another to ideas of equality and justice, substantiation of which was found in the Koran. The forces which put down these movements, however, also found ideological justification for their actions in Islamic principles.

The possibility of utilization of Muslim doctrine by various social forces is in large measure contained within Muslim teaching proper. Born in conditions

of disintegration of the clan-tribal system and the emergence of classes, Islam contained conflictive elements. On the one hand it accepted the principle of private ownership, which at the beginning of the 7th century was historically a more progressive form of ownership than the primitive communal form of ownership. There are ayats in the Koran which defend inequality and hired labor. On the other hand original Islam, which was also an expression of protest by the masses against their exploitation by the tribal nobility and usurers, advanced the idea of universal justice and equality, and condemned usury, corruption, and despotism. Many Koranic theses, however, are formulated fairly abstractly and imprecisely, which gives rise to differing interpretation.

For example, the idea of equality contained in the Koran can be given both a purely religious and a social interpretation, depending on the class interests of those elements which turn to this idea. In a religious interpretation, which fully satisfies the advocates of retaining exploitation, equality according to the Koran signifies equality of all men before God, with retention of the social differences existing among them. Progressive elements who advance religious slogans and the Muslim masses see in this idea, on the contrary, an appeal to put an end to property inequality and class differentiation.

During the period of anticolonial struggle in many Arab countries, such as Algeria, Libya, Syria, and others, Islam, alongside nationalism, to a large extent played the role of that ideological foundation on which national liberation movements were grounded. The Muslim masses placed the theses and principles of Islam in opposition to the hostile ideology of the capitalist West.

As already stated, today as well Islam can be used as a banner of antiimperialist struggle for political independence. This is taking place where, in the first place, backward socioeconomic relations have been preserved; secondly, where the overwhelming majority of the population are illiterate or semilliterate peasants, artisans, and petite bourgeoisie under the influence of religious ideology; third, where influential political parties have not yet formed. All these conditions were fully present in Iran -- and in Iran the slogan of struggle for the purity of Islam, against "insult to Islam by the Shah" became the motive force of the revolution. Even in Iran, however, the aim was not the revival of Islam and was not its "purification." As the French weekly MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE correctly stated, the revolution in Iran was "an expression of rejection by the entire nation of a specific model of social and economic development which had been forced upon it from without" -- from the West.

Following liberation from the colonial yoke, the Muslim countries of the Near and Middle East, just as other young nations, had to choose a path of development. In some of these countries, alongside retaining vestiges of the old, traditional forms of societal affairs, the ideas of scientific socialism began to spread. Other countries, even after achieving political independence, continued to remain under the strong influence of bourgeois ideology and culture. In these countries the ruling elite preserves the political and

economic alliance with the neocolonialists, imposing bourgeois ideology and a Western way of life, while the toiler masses associate this with their erstwhile oppressors and recent colonial past. The masses, however, are not yet capable of fully perceiving a progressive, proletarian ideology. "The only slogan with which one can mobilize the poor, who are incapable of perceiving a given ideology," wrote French Islamic scholar M. Rodinson in a book entitled "Islam and Capitalism," published in Paris in 1966, was Islam. Those tenets of Islam which are contrary to the interests of the masses are frequently declared to be a distortion of the "true" doctrine. Hence the idea of a return to the "true Islam," which is characteristic of many contemporary social movements. If the leaders of the "Islamic revolution," however, adopt medieval dogmas and attempt to carry them forward to the present day, this can substantially weaken its progressive character. The experience of Iran shows that Islamic principles alone cannot serve as a program of socioeconomic reforms and cannot rescue a country from a crisis situation.

Interesting in this regard is a statement made by M. Qadhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, in an interview with the magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE (No 5, 1979): "Originally Islam was revolutionary. It was created to fight injustice, corruption, and the stratification of society into classes.... If Islam is not transformed into a progressive revolution, it will be discarded and become a thing of the past."

Reflected in the so-called revival of Islam is the aspiration of the toiler masses of the Muslim countries for social progress and liberation from foreign dependence. Consequently "neo-Islamism," the so-called revival of Islam, is based not only on increased interest in religion proper but on strengthening of social tendencies in the Islamic movement.

"Islamic Socialism": Contradictions and Trends

Strengthening of the influence of the ideas of scientific socialism on the toiler masses of the Muslim countries is without question. This is fostered by the successes of world socialism, by the selfless assistance to developing countries by the socialist nations, and by the activities of Communist parties in the Muslim world. In countries of socialist orientation the governing revolutionary democrats take into account the religious character of the ideology of the masses when carrying out progressive socioeconomic reforms, showing them that these reforms are not in conflict with the spirit of Islam. In the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, for example, scientific socialism has become the official ideological platform of the national-democratic revolution.

The leaders of a number of countries attempt to combine individual points of scientific socialism with the ideas of the Koran. Various theories of "Islamic socialism" are born as a result of such a joining. In some instances they are advanced by ideologists of the bourgeois class, whereby their name alone is "socialist." In others these theories are formulated by revolutionary democrats and frequently retain the prospect of gradual evolution to scientific socialism.

The concepts of "Islamic socialism" present to the masses ideas which are advantageous to the bourgeoisie, frequently in a socialist guise. It is asserted, for example, that scientific socialism (they call it communism, in contrast to "Islamic socialism") is unacceptable to Muslims because it preaches materialism and atheism, as a consequence of which, they assert, it is unspiritual and against man. The "Islamic socialism" proposed by such theorists on the contrary allegedly develops the spiritual, moral component in man. As a rule the small-scale producer's fear of nationalization of production lies behind accusations that scientific socialism is contrary to humanity. In conditions of absence of large-scale industry, when the process of production rests to a substantial degree on direct intercourse within small groups of people whose interrelationships in large measure determine the success of an undertaking, the petite bourgeoisie appeals to such common human values as humanism, goodness, compassion, etc. It is asserted thereby that these values are possible only where people are guided by Islam.

In a number of countries, in Egypt in particular, a petite and middle bourgeoisie precisely of this type has become the basis of a "new" class -- a parasitic bourgeoisie, which under Sadat entered the country's political arena. Having amassed enormous fortunes on exploitation of the workers and having become the dominant class, it rejected all talk of humanism and love for one's neighbor, while not forgetting thereby to repeat that they were acting in accordance with the true Islam.

The ideologists of "Islamic socialism" state that the sacred right of private ownership was given to man by Allah and is so stated in the Koran. Private ownership under "Islamic socialism," however, is contrasted with capitalist private ownership. The petite bourgeoisie defends so-called "nonexploiter" or "limited" private ownership and opposes superprofits and various "excesses," which merely reflects the conflicts between it and the upper bourgeoisie. Supporters of such theories, glossing over the antagonistic nature of the class struggle, attempt to represent all Muslims as brothers -- members of a united religious community ("umma"). They also claim that all socialist ideas existed in the Koran in the most complete form long before they were elaborated in the writings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin.

On the whole, however, one cannot deny that attempts by the bourgeois and petit-bourgeois classes to adapt Islam to the demands of the time attest to a certain capitulation by openly bourgeois and feudal ideologies in the face of the growing inclination of the masses toward socialism. Today one can no longer close one's eyes to the growth of the prestige of genuine socialism in the Muslim countries.

V. I. Lenin once stated that the thesis "socialism is a religion" can be a form of transition from religion to socialism.² We know, for example, that in such countries as Algeria, Libya, and certain others, progressive reforms are being carried out under the banner of Islam. In Libya a number of measures have been implemented in recent years to expand the government and cooperative sectors in the economy, to limit the dimensions of private real-property ownership, a so-called "people's management" is being formed at many former privately-owned enterprises, etc.

Arguing that agrarian reform is in conformity with the principles of Islam, Algeria's president H. Boumediene, now deceased, stressed that "there is not one single religious tenet which prevents the implementation of an agrarian revolution. On the contrary, there is a tenet in Islam which clearly states: 'Men are the joint masters of fire,' that is, energy, and pastures, that is, land and water."³ Later Algeria's new president, Chadli Benjedid, further developing the ideas of Boumediene, declared that nobody has the right to give Algeria "lessons on Islam, which by its very concept is a progressive religion, grounded on social justice."

The struggle between two opposing tendencies in the Islamic movement -- progressive and reactionary -- is manifested both in the social and the political domains. As this struggle becomes more acute, there also takes place a more clear-cut demarcation of forces both within the Muslim countries and in the international arena. The forces of imperialism and neocolonialism perform the role of defenders of Islam's reactionary, conservative trend. On the other hand, Marxist-Leninists not only proclaim solidarity and a fighting alliance with the Muslim toiler masses, but in actual fact have given and are giving support to those liberated countries and peoples which are fighting to consolidate their dependence and for social progress.

Banner of Conservatism

The measure and degree of influence of religion on political processes ultimately depend on what classes and social forces come to power in a given Muslim country. Exploiter classes, be they feudal lords or capitalists, in the final analysis seek to ensure that the only thing remaining of Islam is religious zeal bordering on fanaticism -- which can be turned against the national liberation struggle and social reforms. And when the banner of Islam is unfurled by counterrevolutionary forces, the imperialists immediately declare themselves allies and even defenders of Islam. Under the banner of defending the rights of Muslims, they are organizing bandit operations which are impeding the building of a new life in Afghanistan. In league with Beijing hegemonism and Muslim reactionaries, counterrevolutionary forces seek to unfurl the "green banner of Islam" for a "holy war" against that which was always truly sacred and dear to all decent Muslims, including those living in Afghanistan. They give every possible aid to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries in inciting religious and tribal enmity, in organizing bloody insurrections, and in provoking mass murders not only of activists of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan but of innocent civilians as well. Teachers are murdered for daring to teach girls; women are murdered for removing the paranja; peasants are murdered for agreeing to take land which formerly belonged to a landowner; mullahs are murdered for loyalty to the popular regime. Western propaganda calls these murderers "Muslims" and their victims "Communist infidels."

Addressing the 26th CPSU Congress, Babrak Karmal, president of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, stated that all these sinister forces "are convulsively attempting, for their own evil and selfish purposes, to play on the profound religious and national feelings of the people, while hiding behind the name of Islam." Practical experience, however, is showing Muslim working people, patriotic representatives of the national bourgeoisie, and members of the Islamic clergy who is their enemy and who is their friend.

A constituent congress of the National Patriotic Front, held in Kabul in mid-June 1981, demonstrated that the people's government, engendered by the April revolution, enjoys the support of the broadest segments of the Afghan population, including members of the Islamic clergy. Religious leaders who spoke at the congress expressed gratitude to the government for the fact that it had not only proclaimed but was in fact securing freedom of conscience for all followers of Islam and other religions and that conditions had been created in which the interests, hopes and aspirations of Muslim toilers could be realized to the greatest degree. Approximately 11 million peasants have been liberated from the bondage of indebtedness to landowners and usurers. Many landless agricultural laborers have received land. Shortly prior to the congress, the government took one more important step in the interests of the toiling peasantry -- it exempted from the land tax more than 4 million small landholders.

Replying to those who would distort the policy of the Popular Democratic Party of Afghanistan toward religion, Babrak Karmal gave assurances in his address at the congress that the principles of Islam, which correspond to the interests of Muslim toilers, are respected in that country and will continue to be observed. Raza Afshari, a spokesman for the clergy, gave a clear reply at the congress to the question of who should be considered "a true believer and genuine Muslim," stating that the definition certainly did not apply to those who destroy food trains sent to distant mountain villages to feed religious believers, or to those who put schools to the torch and murder teachers, but to those who convey these foodstuffs to Muslims, those who teach children how to read and write....⁴

We know that in some instances religion is used as an active and in others as a passive weapon by reactionaries and conservative elements. Not so long ago in the Muslim world many ideologists of Islam were attempting to detach the masses from politics, claiming that political activity is incompatible with "true" Islam. Recently, however, such a tactic has become practically impossible. Participation by the broad Muslim masses in political movements is today being evoked by the entire situation in the Muslim countries, which forces them to fight for their rights. In addition, many Muslim leaders have today taken a patently antiimperialist position and are proclaiming religion to be the spiritual foundation of political activity.

World reaction is attempting in every way possible to strengthen its position in the Muslim world and is organizing a struggle against liberation revolutions and social progress in Muslim countries, and is going so far as to murder religious leaders who proclaim ideas which are not to the liking of imperialism. The extensive reactionary "Muslim brotherhood" organization, which operates, secretly for the most part, in almost all Muslim countries, is being used in the struggle against progressive regimes. It has long been linked with Western imperialist circles and certain monarchic regimes in the Near and Middle East, and recently with Beijing as well.⁵

Important Card in the Strategy of Imperialism

The ideologists of imperialism present the principal social-class conflicts and the most important of these -- between socialism and capitalism -- as a

contest between faith and unbelief, morality and immorality, belief in religious principles and godless communism. They declare the world of imperialism to be the bastion of religion and the socialist camp to be the enemy of all religious believers. The political meaning of these declarations is quickly revealed in concrete situations. The imperialists immediately cease to be defenders of religion when religious slogans become filled with democratic content.

In the Iranian and Afghan situations, just as in the Arab-Israeli conflict and in the Lebanon crisis, imperialist circles and local reactionaries showed their true face as enemies of the Muslim peoples. For more than 30 years now U.S. imperialism has inspired and been an accomplice in the policy of aggression, racism and genocide pursued by Israel in regard to the Arab countries.

Following the overthrow of the Shah, the United States threatened to apply not only economic sanctions but to use its entire military might to crush the "Islamic revolution." Together with the Beijing hegemonists, the U.S. imperialists did everything possible to discredit and subsequently to strangle the April revolution in Afghanistan. Many U.S. "experts" who had been expelled from Iran have entrenched themselves in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from where they are organizing and directing the struggle against the Muslim population of Afghanistan.

"Defense of Islam" as the Americans define it means first and foremost support of antipopular reactionary regimes, such as the military dictatorship in Pakistan, and transformation of these regimes into a bridgehead for launching aggressive and subversive actions against nations which adhere to an antiimperialist position.

Following the patent collapse of an undisguised bloc policy in the Near and Middle East, the neocolonialists still refuse to abandon the idea of creating an Islamic pact, and although it is being planned without the direct participation of imperialist nations, this does not alter its reactionary, neocolonialist substance. The attempt to use Islam to split the liberation movement, to crush popular revolutions and to subvert progressive regimes has been and remains one of the traditional methods of imperialism.

It is true that today imperialism is making certain adjustments in its strategy and tactics. Today considerable importance is attached to inciting various conflicts within the Islamic world. Provoking local wars between Muslim countries, the imperialists seek to derive maximum benefit from them, making every effort to provoke and push countries into the arms race and to create a regional military-political bloc of anti-Soviet thrust. The imperialists approach the Iran-Iraq war, for example, precisely with such a measuring stick, "a war," as was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, "which is absolutely senseless from the standpoint of the interests of these nations. But it is highly advantageous to imperialism, which entertains dreams of re-establishing its position in this region."⁶

Washington is already considering the possibility of a situation where U.S. "rapid deployment forces" will be able to perform the mission of "recolonialization"

of the vast oil-producing areas of the Arabian Peninsula, or will operate jointly with Israel pursuant to the "memorandum" of U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation signed at the end of 1981. Also within the realm of possibility is the employment of nuclear weapons, including the neutron warhead, which the Pentagon considers to possess particular "potential effectiveness" in the Persian Gulf region. Thus we are dealing not only with relapses of military colonialism, preparations for which are being conducted on an extensive scale, but also the genuine danger of the appearance of nuclear neocolonialism.

Following the collapse of the Baghdad Pact and CENTO, imperialism lost its former allies in the Near and Middle East, but the United States is attempting to compensate for this loss by entering into bilateral agreements with Egypt, Oman, and Somalia. Recently Washington has been endeavoring to hitch Saudi Arabia as well to its war chariot. Having lost its political power in the former colonies and having experienced in recent years appreciable setbacks in the domain of the economy, the West is thus seeking to recoup its losses with the aid of all-embracing militarism.

A specific feature of the contemporary national liberation movement in the Muslim world is that here, in contrast to other regions of the world, the first liberation, that is, essentially the anticolonial stage, has not yet been completed, since the task of liberating Israeli-occupied Arab lands has not yet been accomplished. In connection with this, there exists in the Muslim world a real possibility of combining two directional thrusts within the framework of accomplishing the tasks of the first stage of the national liberation movement -- a social-class and a national-religious thrust, as well as unification of its two currents -- anticolonial (including the struggle against Israeli occupation) and anticapitalist (rejection of the capitalist road of development) -- into a unified process of an antiimperialist movement.

The conflict between the capitalist West and the Muslim East, which has become aggravated in recent years, has become a vivid expression of the ideological-moral crisis of neocolonialism, since we are dealing in fact with rejection of moral faith in capitalism, which until comparatively recently viewed Islam as its ally.

As we see, utilization of Islam in sociopolitical movements is a conflictive and indeterminate process. There is no doubt, however, that in many cases it signifies awakening of the masses and their aspiration to unite for the struggle for their rights against imperialism. The Soviet Union supports all the peoples of the Muslim East which are fighting against imperialism and to strengthen their national independence and social progress.

For the toilers of the entire world -- be they atheists or religious believers, Christians or Muslims -- the Soviet Union always has been and remains a reliable bulwark and ally in their struggle for national and social liberation. In the Soviet Union, where developed socialism has been built, many ideals and aspirations with which working people, including religious believers, link their hopes, have already been accomplished. The Soviet Union solidly supports those who struggle against all forms of oppression and exploitation for, as V. I. Lenin wrote, "unity... in a genuinely revolutionary struggle by an

oppressed class for the creation of paradise on earth is more important to us than unity of opinions within the proletariat on paradise in heaven."⁷

FOOTNOTES

1. "Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS" [Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1981, page 13.
2. See V. I. Lenin, "Poln. Sobr. Soch." [Complete Works], Vol 17, page 423.
3. Cited from AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA, No 9, 1979, page 21.
4. Cited from ZA RUBEZHOM, No 25, 19 June 1981.
5. For detail on this organization, see article by Ye. Artyukhov and A. Ostal'skiy in this journal, No 2, 1981 (Ed. note).
6. "Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS", op. cit., page 14.
7. Lenin, op. cit., Vol 12, page 146.

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3024

CSO: 1800/1204

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

DEFIANCE OF PIPELINE SANCTIONS NOTED--Bonn, 7 Oct--The FRG Ministry of Economics has expressed regret in connection with the U.S. administration's sanctions imposed on 5 October against the West German firms which, under the contracts they have concluded, are supplying equipment for the construction of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. In a statement published in Bonn a ministry spokesman stressed that Washington's actions "are legally very dubious" since they constitute interference in current contracts and commitments for equipment supplies. In an interview with West German television, a spokesman for the AEG-Kanis concern stated that, despite the U.S. sanctions, the turbines already dispatched to the USSR will be supplemented by the delivery, as they become ready, of the remaining turbines as ordered. In this connection A. Metes, minister of state at the FRG Foreign Ministry, stressed in a television interview that the new federal chancellor had confirmed the government's intention to observe the agreements which have been concluded. Paris, 7 Oct--Some 800 workers at the Dresser-France enterprise in Le Havre held a 2-hour strike today in protest at the U.S. administration's policy of economic repressions against the West European enterprises cooperating with the USSR in the construction of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. [TASS Reports: "Against Sanctions"] [Text] [PM141007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 82 p 5]

CSO: 1807/17.

NATIONAL

NATIONALITY COMPOSITION OF TURKMEN NOMENKLATURA GIVEN

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 13 Oct p 2

[Article by R. Karryyeva, director of the Institute of Party History attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan: "The CPSU--a Party of Internationalists"]

[Excerpt] The CPSU is a party of internationalists not only by reason of its ideology and politics but also in terms of its composition and structure. It now unites in its ranks representatives of more than 100 nations and nationalities. The militant detachments of the CPSU--the republic party organizations--are becoming increasingly multinational in their composition. The relative share of communists of the root nationality is constantly being increased in them. Thus, whereas in 1927 the Communist Party of Turkmenistan brought together in its ranks communists of 40 nations and nationalities, today the figure is 76, while the share of communists of the root nationality has increased from 25.5 percent in 1925 to 60 percent in 1980.

The Communist Party of Turkmenistan is concerned with having party organizations most fully reflect the national makeup of the republic's population and molds its cadre policy while taking into account the interests and needs of each nation and nationality. All party, soviet, trade-union and komsomol organs are multinational in their composition. The nomenklatura of personnel of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan contains representatives of 21 nations and nationalities. The composition of party personnel as a whole is multinational. The representation of nations and nationalities in local soviets of the republic's people's deputies has grown from 41 to 53.

7697

CSO: 1830/28

NATIONAL

ROMANOV ON CONTRIBUTION OF SCIENCE TO AGROINDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by V. Gerasimov, G. Petrov, and V. Senin, Leningrad: "Toward Lofty Goals — from the Plenum of the Leningrad Oblast Committee of the CPSU"]

[Excerpts] A great deal of work is underway at farms, enterprises, and scientific organizations of Leningrad Oblast to carry out the decisions of the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Food Program. Participants at a plenum of the oblast CPSU committee discussed the tasks of the oblast party organization to raise the efficiency of crop and livestock farming in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee and the statements of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

"The party has outlined a broad program to raise public well-being, and in following this course the decisions of the May Plenum and the Food Program worked out at the initiative of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev are of fundamental importance," said G. V. Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Oblast party committee, in his report. "They have aroused great political and labor activism and opened the way for creative independence. They are an inspiration not only to agricultural workers, but also to workers in other sectors associated with agriculture. They have created and are creating an increasingly favorable situation for growth in agricultural production."

Thoroughly analyzing the situation in crop farming and animal husbandry, the speaker and those who followed directed primary attention to unused reserves.

Feed crops occupy two-thirds of the arable land in the oblast. To establish a solid feed base it is very important to look after raising the productivity of every hectare. The farms of Tosenskiy and several other rayons have instructive experience in this respect. The oblast agricultural administration must be more persistent in propagandizing achievements and follow planned policy of raising crop farming sophistication at all sovkhozes. It is also necessary to improve plant breeding and seed raising work so that the farms have adequate supplies of local seeds of high-yielding crops. At the present time there is a clear shortage. The VASKhNIL [All-Union Agricultural Academy imeni Lenin] department for the Nonchernozem Zone was criticized at the plenum in this connection. The scientists can and must make a larger contribution to full harvests.

Serious attention was directed to the need to use the opportunities for increasing production of good-quality feed better. The mixed feed industry in the oblast will develop. But we cannot overlook the fact that concentrates must be used wisely, the technology for preparing all other types of feed must be improved, and farms should aim at replenishing stocks of their own forage. To achieve this most of the associations should be supplied with silage and haylage structures in the current five-year plan.

Accelerated development of meat and dairy animal husbandry and poultry raising is an object of special concern to the party organization. The large poultry factories, which are industrial-type enterprises, produce 52,000 tons of poultry meat and more than 1.5 billion eggs annually. This sector is to continue developing in the future. Construction of two new poultry factories and reconstruction of a number of other factories is planned. The specialized feeding complexes will significantly increase deliveries of pork and beef. By the end of the five-year plan milk production is to rise to almost 1 million tons.

Progress in agriculture depends directly on provision with reliable, highly productive equipment. This does not mean individual pieces of equipment, but rather full complexes of machines to mechanize the cultivation and harvesting of crops. Leningraders are doing a great deal here. The collective of the Kirovskiy Zavod Association is continuing to improve its Kirovets tractor. Each year leading enterprises give the farms significant help in mechanizing labor-intensive processes. Series production of various agricultural machines has been set up very quickly at the Gatchinsel'mash and Kompleks associations, and about half of these machines have received the state Mark of Quality. But there are still very few complete technological processes in feed production and crop farming. The managers of the Scientific Research and Planning-Technological Institute for Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture in the Non-chernozem zone were sharply criticized at the plenum. The staffs of the institute's departments and laboratories are growing, but development projects drag out for many years, and sometimes are completely fruitless.

Those collectives who supply the means of production for the countryside are expected to struggle actively along with rural workers to carry out the Food Program. Workers in the machine building, chemical, transportation, road building, and construction sectors should increase their contributions to this very important national campaign.

11,176

CSO: 1800/40

NATIONAL

BAGRAMOV PRAISES ZAGLADIN'S VIEWS ON SOVIET HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY

Moscow ZNAMYA in Russian No 9, Sep 82 pp 197-207

[Review by E. A. Bagramov, doctor of philosophical sciences and professor, of the book "Istoricheskaya Missiya Sotsialisticheskogo Obshchestva" (The Historical Mission of Socialist Society) by V. V. Zagladin, Moscow, "Politizdat", 1981]

[Excerpts] The new book "Istoricheskaya Missiya Sotsialisticheskogo Obshchestva" ["The Historical Mission of Socialist Society"] by Professor V. V. Zagladin tells of the achievements of socialism, its historical superiority to capitalism, and the revolutionary-transforming mission of the working class, the decisive force in remaking social life throughout the world.

The author does not avoid analyzing the difficulties of economic development, which bourgeois propaganda often takes advantage of. It is true that there are still tight spots and disproportions in the national economy, frequently caused by shortcomings in planning and management, violations of discipline, and wastefulness. But the main reason is that we still have not entirely overcome the force of inertia, tradition, and custom which took shape in that time when the quantitative aspect of work, more than the qualitative, was paramount. This has been discussed openly at the 26th CPSU Congress and at plenums of the Central Committee. We must also remember that socialist society is performing its constructive tasks under complicated conditions where the worsening world economic situation and sharp jumps in prices play a definite role. Finally, we must also take into account the constant pressure — political, economic, ideological, and military — that the capitalist countries put on the socialist countries. Our country is forced to undertake major efforts in the defense field and incur material expenditures in order to be fully armed to withstand attacks from without.

Everything that the USSR and the other countries have achieved has been done primarily through the creative forces of their own peoples. The author believes that this is an expression of the historical advantages of the socialist method of production. But at what price have the Soviet people achieved their great gains? Were the Bolsheviks indifferent to the means which they used to do so?

This thesis is constantly pushed by bourgeois critics of socialism who are trying to fit the actions of the Bolsheviks under the notorious formula "The end justifies the means." The author refutes this accusation with well-founded arguments.

and determination: "Everything that socialism has achieved and plans to achieve in the future...has been done or will be done by means and methods that do not cause harm to the working person and his life, freedom, and health or that limit this harm as much as possible."

Needless to say, Soviet people are not indifferent to the ways and means by which an economic impact is achieved. The human being, his welfare and comprehensive development, have been and remain the only goal of our society. The fundamental opposition between socialism and capitalism also manifests itself in the approach to the problems of production efficiency. For example, socialism tries to create more favorable working conditions for people employed in harmful and difficult sectors, shortens their working day, takes steps to insure safety at the workplace, raises pay, and so on. Society is constantly concerned to develop and introduce new technology that reduces the number of people who work in dangerous jobs and also the number engaged in heavy physical, manual labor.

In this connection V. V. Zagladin also refutes another thesis of the Western propagandists, the supposed inefficiency of the socialist economy. The fraternal parties of socialist countries focus sharply on the question of raising the efficiency of the socialist economy not because it is generally inefficient, but because the creation of developed socialism and building of communism demand much greater efficiency than exists today. On the other hand, the author continues, the current formulation of the efficiency question is also linked to the fact that the USSR and other countries of the socialist community are today making the transition from production development chiefly through extensive factors (such as enlisting new contingents of people in the economy, building new enterprises, expanding land in cultivation, and so on) to development chiefly through intensive factors (raising labor productivity, improving the quality of output, and so on). For the entire period from 1950 to 1978, for example, labor productivity rose as follows in the socialist countries: 3.9 times in Hungary; 4.8 times in Czechoslovakia; 5 times in the USSR; 5.8 times in East Germany; 6.1 times in Bulgaria; 5.9 times in Poland; and, 8.4 times in Romania. In the same period, the book observes, labor productivity rose 90 percent in Great Britain, 2.5 times in the United States, and 3.4 times in France and West Germany. Whereas in 1950 labor productivity in USSR industry was less than 30 percent of labor productivity in the United States, in 1980 it was already more than 55 percent of the American level. And in comparison with the Western European countries labor productivity in the CEMA countries already averages no lower, and possibly higher, today.

The author of the book under review presents equally convincing criticism of the false thesis of bourgeois propaganda to the effect that socialism, showing concern for the masses and for classes, forgets about the separate person, the individual. The author's statements about the standard of living under socialism are interesting to read. The book presents a truly scientific interpretation of standard of living to counter the widespread thesis of bourgeois critics of socialism to the effect that socialism does not provide people with a high standard of living.

The standard of living is not composed of monetary income only. Above all it means the right of each person to labor, the creation of normal conditions for labor and rest, general educational and vocational training for people, raising

the cultural level of people, insuring good housing conditions, protection of health, concern for children and the adolescent generation, pension support for veterans of labor, and so on. The book uses a great deal of factual material in its broad and thorough discussion of this topic which, as everyone knows, was vividly and profoundly treated in the speech by Comrade Gus Hall at the 24th CPSU Congress. He spoke of the new criteria which are now used to compare the two world systems. "These evaluations are not limited to superficial comparisons. They consider more than just indicators of industrial growth or the prices of goods. Now the entire qualitative aspect of life is thrown onto the scales. The level of material prosperity plays a very important role here, but the scope of the measurement has now become much broader. It includes the entire spectrum of human values and their comparative significance, which is determined by the internal laws of each system. It includes the ideas of morality, culture, and philosophy inherent in these systems."*

In the spirit of this statement of the issue, which is the only correct one, V. V. Zagladin takes the offensive in his polemic with bourgeois propaganda. He knowledgeably and irrefutably undermines their "arguments," and step by step exposes the myth, created by bourgeois ideology over decades, of the superiority of "Western civilization."

One cannot disagree with the conclusions which the author reaches: "With respect to things that depend on the nature of the system, on the social nature of socialism (actual provision of human socioeconomic rights by society) the new society has long since passed the old, capitalist order. But with respect to things that depend on the level of material production and labor productivity, that is for the quantity and quality of a number of consumer goods, provision of all kinds of food in adequate amounts to the population, and the work of the service sphere socialism will still have to compete with capitalism."

Needless to say, socialism does not intend to pursue consumption for the sake of consumption; the author reminds his readers. Socialist society endeavors to meet the actual, scientifically substantiated needs of people and at the same time combats the consumption fetish in any form.

The resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the Food Program put forward at the congress, and the decisions of the May 1982 Plenum of the Central Committee are new proof of the broad and attentive approach the party is taking to the problem of improving public consumption and realizing the principle of "everything for the human being." The vast changes that are taking place in the economy and the sociopolitical life of a developed socialist society increase the accountability of each person for the results of his labor and change many values.

A distinctive feature of the book under review is the author's endeavor in arguing with the enemies of socialism to go beyond the old and tested arguments, to constantly find new facets, aspects, topics, and supporting points to show the

* "Privetstviya XXIV S"yezda KPSS" [Greetings to the 24th CPSU Congress], Moscow, "Politizdat", 1971, p 264.

bankruptcy not only of the direct accusations against our system, but also of the refined forms and methods of bourgeois propaganda.

Many solid books and pamphlets have been written about socialist democracy and its superiority to bourgeois democracy. The author draws on everything that is valuable in this field. At the same time he is always making his own new contribution to the criticism of bourgeois ideology. This book is distinguished by the author's ability to find those weak points and breaches in the seemingly well-proportioned system of enemy arguments, the points that destroy the entire system of bourgeois propaganda. The author wages battle against bourgeois political scientists, sociologists, and legal scholars on new beachheads where the advantages of socialism show themselves more and more graphically. In other words, here too, in his polemics with the enemy, the author consistently carries out the conception of the book, disclosing new aspects of the socialist way of life and noting the early forms and features of the all-victorious new communist way of life in customary, everyday phenomena. This applies fully to the issue of democracy, one of the main areas of the struggle between socialism and its enemies.

The basic content of the charges of bourgeois ideology is that under socialism (a) there is no political pluralism, (b) so there is no opposition, and (c) therefore (!) citizens have no "right to choose," and (d) therefore (!!) (d) socialism "does not guarantee" its citizens "true" democratic conditions. First of all the author directs the attention of readers to the bourgeois society where "political pluralism" exists: there are many parties and there is opposition. And he shows that this by no means insures real democracy, that is people's power. The political pluralism and multiparty systems of bourgeois society are only an instrument of domination by the monopolies. By this means the masses of people in the West are instilled with the idea of the "democratic nature" of their system, whereas in fact power is held by the group of owners of the means of production and exchange. The accurate observation of Comrade Janos Kadar, which is given in the book, is right on point: "Experience convinced us that neither the single-party system nor the two-party and multiparty systems are the criterion of either socialism or bourgeois democracy. Before liberation Hungary had a multiparty system. But who would say that because of this the fascist Horthy regime was more democratic?"

Socialism began from the notion that there is no more profound and fundamental precondition for democracy than public ownership of the means of production. But this leads to a new relationship between power and the majority of the peoples, between power and the working masses. "If private property gave birth to the political power of the minority," V. V. Zagladin writes, "then public ownership is equivalent to establishing the power of all working people." The distinctive feature of our democracy lies in the fact that from the first days of Soviet power direct participation by millions of people, not only in elections but also in everyday management of the affairs of society, began to play an enormous role in building the new society. Under conditions of developed socialism broad and active participation by working people in management of the life of the country has taken root as the central thrust of political development.

Soviet socialist power in the 1980's, the book says, means more than 2.27 million deputies to Soviets, two-thirds of whom are workers, kolkhoz members, and people directly employed in production. It means more than 30 million activists who are not deputies and voluntarily help the elected representatives of the people to perform the tasks assigned to them. It means 5.9 million members of standing production conferences (among whom 65 percent are workers), the bodies that together with the administration in fact manage the activities of enterprises. It means 14.5 million members of various elected trade union bodies, almost 13,000 judges and almost 778,000 people's assessors, elected to these positions by the working people. It means 9.9 million people's controllers, also elected by the working people; together with state agencies they vigilantly watch over compliance with socialist law. And finally, it means more than 8 million members of volunteer guards to protect public order. Thus, a total of 64 million people, or 33 percent of the adult population (190 million) of the country, are directly involved in managing the affairs of society.

Turning to the problem of human rights under socialism, the author notes first of all that the debate underway in the West does not get to the heart of the matter because real exercise of these rights, beginning with the right to labor and ending with the right to participation in the management of the life of society, completely shatters all the hostile fabrications. Bourgeois propagandists become agitated about the misery of the "dissidents," although in fact the people they are talking about do not simply think differently (this is by no means prohibited under actual socialist practice), but rather stand up against society by their illegal actions.

"The Soviet people won their lofty right, the right to build communism, in stubborn battle, through grave trials. And the Soviet people certainly did not spend six decades fighting and building a new life in order then to allow someone to disrupt and darken it, to say nothing of subverting it," V. V. Zagladin writes. And when he says that we do not recognize the right of anyone to be a parasite, the right to carry on propaganda for war and racial hatred, the right to follow an amoral, misanthropic way of life, and finally that we do not recognize the right to fight against socialism and in this sense deny the rights of a tiny, insignificant group of people, every conscious Soviet citizen is on the author's side because he knows that only this position enables us to guarantee the rights of society as a whole and of each member individually.

The chapters of the book which review the international aspects of the historical mission of Soviet society are deep and meaningful. They talked about insuring most favorable international conditions for building a new society (defending world peace), active support for all other revolutionary forces, and strengthening solidarity with them.

The author reveals the enormous humanitarian meaning of the remark made in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the closing of the 26th CPSU Congress to the effect that peace is the "decisive precondition for progress in any sphere of human activity."* He castigates the idea that nuclear war is "tolerable," which

* "Materialy XXVI S"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress), Moscow, "Politizdat", 1981, p 219.

has been advanced recently by a number of American state figures. At the same time, the book exposes the fabrication concerning the "Soviet military threat" and exposes the sophistic preachings that the principle of peaceful coexistence among states and proletarian internationalism are incompatible.

The author refers to a statement made by Comrade B. N. Ponomarev: "The force in the hands of imperialism is the source of the danger of war. The force in the hands of socialism has become a source for insuring peace and lessening the danger of war. That is how it was in the past, and that is how things are today."* The peaceful foreign policy of socialist countries has always consistently combined the principles of repulsing actions by an aggressor or any attempt to increase tension in relations among countries and peoples with a readiness for peaceful settlement of all conflicts, for discussing and deciding all issues at the negotiating table. The Soviet Union and its allies are today the main bulwark of peace in the world.

There are "leftist" figures in the worker movement who put forward the far-fetched proposition that by following the policy of peace and developing political and economic relations with the capitalist countries the socialist countries are hindering the class struggle. But these "critics" overlook the fact that socialist foreign policy, while by no means a policy of exporting revolution, is not a policy of social status quo either. It promotes free expression of the will of peoples and defends their right to self-determination. And of course, the socialist countries do not accept the "theory" of "exchanging" detente for the social status quo.

As for attitudes toward other revolutionary forces in the contemporary world, the first and main thing is that socialist society gives them help. It does so by its own development and strengthening its socioeconomic and political positions which insure a steady change in the ratio of class forces in favor of the cause of peace and social progress. The USSR and the other countries of socialism follow a policy of developing cooperation with the liberated countries. The peoples of the socialist countries constantly show effective solidarity with the worker movement in the capitalist countries. The author points to the deep relationship among the policy of peace, peaceful cooperation, and international solidarity, which are followed by the socialist countries. And he emphasizes that all these things meet the requirements of social progress. He thoroughly substantiates the proposition that the support given to all revolutionary forces and all forces for social progress by the socialist community corresponds fully to the interests of strengthening peace.

Incidentally, this second aspect of the matter sometimes is overlooked in the polemic with the enemies of socialism. But it is clear to everyone that by supporting truly revolutionary and democratic forces and by working tirelessly for peace and detente world socialism strengthens the peace front and contributes to

* B. N. Ponomarev, "Real'nyy Sotsializm i Yego Mezhdunarodnoye Znachenie" [Real Socialism and Its International Significance], Moscow, "Politizdat", 1979, p 8.

the cause of strengthening international solidarity. This also relates to those times when the socialist countries give direct, active assistance to fighters for social and national liberty in the nonsocialist world when they are subjected to pressure or oppression by reactionary and imperialist forces. After all, resisting forces of war and aggression is one of the fundamental forms of participation in the struggle to strengthen peace.

Having reviewed various aspects of how socialism realizes its historical mission, the author points to the mechanism by which socialist society influences world development. He sees this, on the one hand, in the direct influence of socialist society on the direction, forms, and pace of world development. On the other hand it comes in the example, that is, the moral-psychological force which stimulates and activates the struggle of the working masses for socialism in their own countries where it will, of course, be built, as the author emphasizes, in conformity with the specific characteristics of the particular countries.

On the threshold of the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR the Soviet experience in solving the nationality problem, the example which socialism gives of truly equal and fraternal relations among peoples, is becoming particularly significant. The author, calling national oppression one of the harshest and most widespread manifestations of social injustice, reveals the significance of the historical transformations of nationality relations in our country. They led to the elimination of vestiges of national inequality in all areas of public and economic life and to the disappearance of the very concept of "backward national frontier." The facts presented in the book testify to the vital force of Leninist nationality policy and the internationalist feat of the Russian people on behalf of equality, fraternal friendship among peoples, and the flourishing of our one socialist homeland.

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CSO: 1800/48

REGIONAL

ALIYEV OPENS BAKU AWARD CEREMONY

PM141115 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 27 Sep 82 pp 1,3,4

[AzerINFORM Report on Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and Supreme Soviet Joint Session on 26 September: "A Third Order of Lenin on the Republic's Banner"]

[Excerpt] The celebration session was opened by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. He said:

Dear Leonid Ilich, dear comrades:

In March 1980, on the eve of its 60th anniversary, the Azerbaijan SSR fulfilled the 10th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule. This labor victory has been rated highly by the communist party and the Soviet government. On Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's initiative our republic has been awarded a Third Order of Lenin and the Azerbaijan working people have been warmly and cordially congratulated by Leonid Ilich on their success. (prolonged applause)

The motherland' award and the high rating spurred working Azerbaijan on to new achievements. Everyone, as he contributed his labor, energy and heart to the nationwide cause, thought and dreamed only of being worthy of the honor of receiving the award from the hands of a most dear and most beloved man, that supreme man of our times Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Believe me, Leonid Ilich, this dream, this desire, which every inhabitant of the republic had, played a tremendous part in the attainment of new production victories and record indicators in the 10th 5-Year Plan and the initial years of the 11th; it produced thousands and thousands of new labor heroes and gave rise to dozens of patriotic initiatives.

How joyous it is that this wish of the whole people has come to fruition; (prolonged applause) by a multitude of living threads you are linked, Leonid Ilich, to all the nations and ethnic groups of our country, you have felt the beating of our people's heart and you have come to us, to Azerbaijan. (prolonged applause). It is highly significant that on the eve of the 60th

anniversary of the USSR's formation, a great festival of Soviet people's internationalism, friendship and fraternity, you, Leonid Ilich should be among the people, among the working people of multinational Azerbaijan, the first socialist republic on the fringes of the East. (applause)

Your coming, dear Leonid Ilich, is an historic milestone in the annals of Soviet Azerbaijan. The whole republic just now is celebrating, the festival having entered every home, every family, and the atmosphere of universal buoyancy, the sincere, heartfelt feelings for you, expressed on the streets and in the squares of Baku by old-timers and young Leninists, men and women, communists and nonparty people. The joyful, festive atmosphere in this auditorium are a manifestation of burning love for and boundless gratitude to you, Leonid Ilich, and unanimous support for the domestic and foreign policy of the communist party and Soviet state implemented under your wise leadership. (prolonged applause)

Heartfelt thanks to you, dear Leonid Ilich, for the honor accorded us, and for the joy and the happiness of personal contact with you. (tumultuous applause)

Comrades, I declare the ceremonial session of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet, devoted to the presentation to the Order of Lenin to the republic, open. (applause)

CSO: 1830/30

REGIONAL

ALIYEV ADDRESSES BAKU RECEPTION

PM141501 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 27 Sep 82 p 2

[Unattributed report on 26 September Baku reception on occasion of presentation of Order of Lenin to Azerbaijan SSR: "In a Cordial Atmosphere"]

[Excerpt] The assembled persons were greeted by G. A. Aliyev.

Dear Leonid Ilich, dear comrades, he said. The presentation of the Order of Lenin to our republic has turned into a stirring festival of labor victory. Your numerous meetings with the republic's working people during your present visit, Leonid Ilich, and your striking speech at the ceremonial session--a speech packed with important topical issues of the country's domestic life and the international situation--inspire us and present us with crucial new tasks.

At the moment our republic is working with special eagerness and special enthusiasm, the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee is receiving a flood of reports, letters and telegrams from labor collectives, workers, kolkhoz members and representatives of the intelligentsia and all strata of the population. They express full and undivided support for the party's domestic and foreign policy and a feeling of immense love and respect for you and they report new socialist pledges on the fulfillment and overfulfillment of national economic plans in honor of your coming and of the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the republic.

Your instructions, wishes and advice, dear Leonid Ilich, have encountered a lively response among the republic's working people. They are fully resolved to do all they can to implement them. This is a characteristic feature of our socialist way of life; it is a striking manifestation of the inextricable unity of party and people.

The successes of the Azerbaijan working people--recognized by the Order of Lenin--are a fraction of the great accomplishments of the entire Soviet people as they approach the great festival--the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

The Soviet land's achievements are based on the communist party's wise leadership and the active, purposeful and fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee, Central Committee Politburo, Soviet government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, personally.

The Leninist nationalities policy, the principles of socialist internationalism which have become established in our society, the friendship and fraternal assistance of the peoples and the great Russian people's selfless assistance to all nations and ethnic groups are a very important factor in the Soviet state's might.

Thanks are due to Lenin's party and its Central Committee and to you, our beloved Leonid Ilich, for the prosperity of the Soviet people, for the peaceful sky above us, for constant concern for Soviet Azerbaijan and for the fact that, as always, during your present visit you have generously shared with us your wisdom, your strength and your good heart.

I propose a toast to the great Leninist party--organizer and inspirer of all our victories: to the party Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and the Soviet government!

To the mighty Soviet people, to the indissoluble friendship and fraternity of all USSR nations and ethnic groups and to our elder brother--the great Russian people!

To the wise leader of the communist party and Soviet state, loyal continuer of the immortal Leninist cause, steadfast fighter for the triumph of communist ideals and world peace, to our dear, beloved and highly esteemed Leonid Ilich Brezhnev!

CSO: 1830/30

REGIONAL

FINNISH PRESS: REPORT OF ESTONIAN PERIODICALS' DENIED

Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 28 Oct 82 p 20

[Text] (Finnish New Bureau--APN) Tallinn. The questions regarding publication of four Estonian periodicals has now been dealt with at the ministerial level in Estonia. Communications Minister Juhan Kris states that the Finnish reports that four periodicals were to have ceased publication are not correct.

The minister states that the periodical of the authors' association LOOMING, the youth journal NOORUS, the scientific periodical HORISONT, and the weekly magazine SIRP ja VASAR were not listed in the nationwide catalog of Estonian periodicals due to technical error.

According to the minister in Estonia there is an average of 2,075 periodicals for every 1,000 persons.

CSO: 3650/32

REGIONAL

UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES FOOD PROGRAM, ELECTIONS

Kiev PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 82 p 1

[Article: "Session of UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] On 4 June a regular session of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held with A. F. Vatchenko presiding. Vatchenko is a member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Presidium enacted a decree and ratified measures to organize implementation of the goals resulting from the decisions of the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the 31 May 1982 decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the directives of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CC CPSU and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. These directives were set forth in his speech at the Presidium session.

Speaking on this issue, A. F. Vatchenko emphasized that the soviets of people's deputies have been granted considerable rights to all-around development of the territories within their jurisdictions and a considerable share of the work to realize the USSR Food Program for the period up to 1990 is incumbent upon them. Oblast, rayon and town soviets of agroindustrial associations will be formed at regular sessions. The republic's oblast, rayon, city, settlement, and rural soviets of people's deputies and their executive committees must focus their attention on further improving the effectiveness of agricultural production and the related sectors of industry and transport and ensuring proportional and balanced development of the agroindustrial complex. The activities of the Soviet and economic organs and the efforts of specialists and all agricultural workers must be directed at making highly productive use of land resources, increasing the yield of agricultural crops and the productivity of commonly owned livestock and increasing the production of agricultural and livestock breeding products with the object of a reliable supply of food products for the population.

The soviets of people's deputies, the agricultural and procurement organs and the consumer cooperative organs must make fuller use of the resources of the subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises and organizations, citizens' private subsidiary farms and orchard and garden associations in increasing food resources, give them more practical assistance in expanding the production of agricultural products and improve their procurement organization.

The attention given to rebuilding villages and constructing roads, schools, hospitals, nursery schools and stores should be significantly increased. The work of domestic and trade enterprises, public health institutions, public education and culture should be improved. Concern must be given to the appointment of personnel; the role and responsibility of specialists must be increased; and workers must receive better encouragement for superior final results of work. The following issues should be regularly examined at the sessions of the soviets and at their executive committee meetings: developing the agroindustrial complex and its sectors, fulfilling plans for the production and sale of agricultural products to the state and for housing, road, and social and cultural construction, observing democratic principles of managing collective farm matters and increasing the activity of worker collectives. The permanent committees of the soviets, deputy groups and posts must stir up participation in the supervision of the implementation of the soviets' decisions and the realization of the Food Program, plans and socialist pledges.

Along with accomplishing long-term tasks, the soviets must cooperate in order for each stage of the present agricultural year to proceed in an organized manner, with high quality work. At present the soviet organs are being called on to give primary attention to procuring fodder for livestock breeding and increasing meat and milk production during the summer period, ensuring care of crops, making good preparations for the harvest and conducting it in an organized manner, and trying to get everything grown reliably stored, processed and delivered to the consumer.

In connection with the expansion of the competence of the soviets and their ispolkoms in directing agricultural production and in conformity with USSR legislation, the Presidium made appropriate changes in the laws of the Ukrainian SSR concerning the oblast and rayon soviets of people's deputies.

The progress of preparations for the elections to the local soviets of people's deputies and rayon (municipal) People's Courts of the Ukrainian SSR in Poltavskaya Oblast was discussed at the session. Oblispolkom chairman G. A. Ustimenko reported.

It was noted that under the guidance of the Party organs the ispolkoms of the soviets of people's deputies of the oblast are conducting active work on preparation for the elections to the local soviets of people's deputies of the 18th convocation and the rayon (municipal) people's courts. Election districts and precincts have been expeditiously organized; territorial, district and precinct election committees have been formed. The executive committees have prepared lists of voters and presented them for general familiarization.

Under the badge of the indissoluble unity of the Party and the people, and of unanimous worker support for the domestic and foreign policies of the Communist Party and Soviet state, a meeting was held to nominate candidates for local soviets and people's courts. Meetings between candidates and voters are being held on a high political and practical level. At the pre-election meetings, the workers are eagerly approving the decree of the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the proposals and conclusions

presented in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report at the Plenum, and the USSR Food Program. The voters are thoroughly discussing the candidates' work and social activity and their moral and practical qualities and are giving mandates.

Mass political work is being widely developed in the oblast. The soviet deputies and labor collectives have come forward with valuable initiatives and have accepted higher pledges in honor of the elections.

Specific shortcomings in the work of the soviets' executive committees in preparing for the elections were also indicated at the session.

Summing up the discussion, A. F. Vatchenko said that preparation for the elections is of exceptionally important significance for the continued strengthening of the organizational work of the local organs of state authority in mobilizing the workers to fulfill the goals set by the 26th CPSU Congress, develop national competition for a fitting celebration for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and successfully complete the plans for 1982 and the 11th Five-Year Plan. The soviets and their executive and administrative organs must make use of all time tested forms and methods of work in order to increase the workers' creative activity and channel it into fulfilling and overfulfilling plans and socialist pledges, at eliminating shortcomings existing in industry, construction, agriculture and other sectors. It is necessary to ensure careful consideration, study and generalization of the voters' mandates given to the candidates and of the citizens' proposals and remarks expressed at workers' meetings during reports by the ispolkoms, soviet deputies and peoples' courts and to promptly develop and carry out measures to realize them. Service to the public must be improved; the conditions must be created for intolerance of any display of formalism with respect to people's inquiries, and socialist law and law and order must be strengthened.

The issue of the work of the UkSSR Minmestprom [Ministry of Local Industry] in organizing the output of goods for national consumption from local raw materials and industrial byproducts was examined with respect to the presentation of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet Committee on Light, Food and Local Industries.

It was emphasized that the ministry and the Party, soviet and economic organs have done much to satisfy more fully the population's demand for cultural and domestic goods and goods for household use, expand the output of products from local resources, update their assortment and increase the share of products in the highest quality category. Not all potentials and resources are being used in this important work, however. The ministry and the oblast administrations of local industry have not attained fulfillment of production plans by all enterprises; some of them are constantly undersupplying the trade organizations by a significant amount of products needed by the population.

As noted at the session, improving the assortment and quality of goods in popular demand and strengthening the material and technical base of the sector should be a subject of special concern for the ministry and the

soviet organs. Work on introducing progressive technological processes and equipment and expanding and technically re-equipping enterprises, especially those which produce local construction materials, requires considerable improvement. The ispolkoms of the local soviets of people's deputies must increase supervision of the activity of the enterprises of local industry, and give them more assistance in expanding the output of goods in daily demand.

The Presidium members especially stressed the necessity of sharply increasing the use of local materials for the production of consumer goods for national consumption. In order to accomplish these tasks on the territories under their authority, cooperation must be more persistently developed, the work of the enterprises of all ministries and departments on rational and full use of local resources and byproducts of industrial and agricultural production must be coordinated.

The degree enacted sets specific goals for UkSSR Minmestprom, UkSSR Gosplan, UkSSR Gossnab, the ispolkoms of the oblast soviets of people's deputies and of the Kiev and Sebastopol Municipal Soviets of People's Deputies, other ministries and departments of the republic on improving work on further increasing production volumes of goods in popular demand.

Other issues of the public life of the republic were also discussed. Appropriate ukases and decrees were enacted.

Taking part in the discussion of the issues were V. A. Sologub, member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of Ukrsovprof [UkSSR Council of Trade Unions]; Yu. G. Bakhtin and V. S. Shevchenko, vice-chairmen of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ya. Ya. Kolotukha, secretary of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Presidium members N. I. Milyan, P. I. Moskal'kov, T. F. Nauta, G. A. Poveda, G. I. Revenko and A. S. Statinov; V. M. Nikulishchev, chairman of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet Committee on Light, Food and Local Industry; G. V. Dzis', vice-chairman of UkSSR Gosplan; A. N. Yakimenko, chairman of UkSSR Supreme Court; Ye. G. Sazhin, first deputy to the UkSSR minister of local industry; A. P. Mikhaylichenko, first deputy to the UkSSR minister of trade, and others.

The Presidium members and the participants in the session viewed the exhibit of goods for national consumption manufactured from local raw material and industrial byproducts.

9380
CSO:1800/835

REGIONAL

TENTH CONGRESS OF UKRAINIAN 'ZNANIYE' SOCIETY

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 5 Jun 82 p 3

[Article: "The Party's Word To the Masses"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday, 4 June, the 10th Congress of the Ukrainian SSR "Znaniye" Society completed its work in Kiev. The delegates discussed the report of the society's board and the auditing commission, the tasks resulting from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee plenum, and the directives of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on problems of ideological work under current conditions.

In his speech, A. S. Kapto, candidate-member of the Politburo and secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, who gave the salutary address, emphasized that recently under the influence of the ideas of the 26th CPSU Congress, the ideological and political life of Soviet society has become significantly more active. The scientific ideological concept developed by the Party is facilitating more effective use of all forms and means of propaganda and agitation in educating ideologically mature, convinced communists and builders of the new society. In solving the economic, social and ideological tasks set by the Party, an important and responsible role belongs to the "Znaniye" Society. Its activity serves as one of the clearest indications of the truly popular character of the Soviet intelligentsia, who see their duty as bringing political and scientific knowledge to the widest masses of workers.

The results with which the republic's "Znaniye" Society arrived at its 10th congress, indicate that it is conducting substantial propaganda work and is promoting a rise in the masses' labor and political activity. The range of knowledge which the lecturers disseminate is truly encyclopedic in character and encompasses all branches of science and culture and all the manysided life of our society.

At the same time, it was said in the speech, there are still a number of shortcomings in the society's work. In trying to increase the number of lectures, its individual organizations do not always display due concern about their quality. Many lectures are still considered dry and uninteresting. They do not meet present day needs and therefore do not satisfy the audience. Radically increasing the quality of propaganda, developing its militant, offensive character, strengthening the connection with life and with the practical work of economic and cultural

building---this is now an urgent matter and the duty of all "Znaniye" Society organizations.

Further work must also be done on improving and expanding propaganda of marxism-leninism and of the domestic and foreign policies of the USSR. The lecturers are called on to bring revolutionary theory to the Soviet people in all its vitality and wealth of ideas, on the most modern level of achievements of marxist-leninist thought. The essence, historical place and basic features of developed socialism and the Party's scientific strategy and tactics in solving economic, social and ideological problems should be more fully and thoroughly revealed.

Development of propaganda in connection with preparation of the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR should be a subject of special attention for the "Znaniye" Society. In the Ukraine, as in the other union republics, considerable work experience has been gained in patriotic and international worker education. Celebration of the 1500th anniversary of Kiev has taken the shape of a lively holiday celebrating the friendship of the Russian, Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples and all the peoples of our fatherland. The experience gained in international education should be used as fully as possible during the days of preparation for the USSR's 60th anniversary. It is the lecturer collectives' noble duty to actively propagandize the revolutionary, militant and labor traditions of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, mold a feeling of being a single family and a sense of our socialist primogeniture in all Soviet people, and educate them in the spirit of selfless devotion to communist ideals.

The necessity of strengthening propaganda of economic, natural science and technical knowledge, advanced experience and economic theory was indicated. The organizations of the "Znaniye" Society have to conduct important work in explaining and propagandizing the materials of the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and the Food Program approved by them.

The "Znaniye" Society organizations of the republic are focusing paramount attention on propaganda of marxist-leninist theory, the socialist way of life and the Party's economic strategy. The society's organizations are actively participating in ideologically ensuring the fulfillment of the goals of the five year plan. Economic and agricultural science, the achievements of science and technology and the advanced experience and initiatives of industrial innovators are being widely popularized.

The 26th CPSU Congress, the reporter and the speakers said, indicated the necessity of reorganizing ideological, political education work in line with the requirements of Soviet society's current stage of development. Its main, basic goals and directions are formulated in the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Educational Work." The CPSU Central Committee decree "On the Status of, and Measures To Improve, Lecture Propaganda" aims at radically improving the quality of lectures. The lecturers see their duty as ensuring the scientific nature of the propaganda, giving it efficiency, specificity, and an offensive character. The organic blending of ideological-theoretical and political-educational work with organizational and economic activity and

with practical building of communism must constantly be seen to. Special attention should be given to thorough elucidation of the USSR Food Program and the assumptions and conclusions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report at the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

It is very important to explain thoroughly our Party's notable creative contribution to the development of the theory and practice of scientific communism, throw light on the great revolutionary reorganizing power of marxism-leninism, strategy and tactics and the CPSU's growing role in the life of Soviet society. G. G. Yefimenko, the UkSSR minister of higher and secondary special education, Professor I. F. Nadol'nyy, the dean of the philosophy department of the Kiev State University imeni T. G. Shevchenko, Yu. Yu. Kondufor, associate-member of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences and director of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences History Institute, and others, spoke of this in their speeches.

The speeches of Candidate of Philosophical Sciences S. M. Voznyak, head of the Ivano-Frankovsk Department of Scientific Atheism, the UkSSR Academy of Sciences Philosophy Institute, S. K. Toporkov, lecturer on international relations of the board of the Odessa Oblast organization of the "Znaniye" Society, Professor A. S. Onishchenko, director of the Interrepublican Branch of the Academy of Social Sciences Institute of Scientific Atheism affiliated with the CPSU Central Committee in Kiev, and other speakers were devoted to the goals of improving propaganda of the foreign policy of our Party and state and strengthening the fight against bourgeois ideology. Under conditions of aggravation of ideological antagonisms in the international arena, more attention must be given to class training of workers, especially young people, exposing the fabrications of bourgeois propaganda and debunking the ideology of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism and international zionism.

The lectures must be convincingly show the internationalization of all spheres of our life, fostering in Soviet people a feeling of pride in our socialist fatherland and the aims of the CPSU Central Committee decree "On The 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics". The heroic exploit and courage of the Soviet people, which were displayed during the Great Patriotic War, must be clearly propagandized and a feeling of high political vigilance and constant willingness to speak in the defense of the gains of socialism must be fostered in our people. These issues were raised by T. V. Glavak, secretary of the Kiev Party Gorkom, V. I. Mironenko, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, V. Ye. Ostrozhinskiy, second secretary of the Zhitomirsk Party Obkom, and others in their speeches.

The important role of lecture propaganda in realizing the Food Program was emphasized by Academician of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences I. I. Lukinov, vice president of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences and director of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics, and others in their speeches. First and foremost, the special, all-around approach to achieving the main goal--the production of high quality food products and delivering them to the consumer--must be noted.

The necessity of further improving lecture propaganda and all ideological educational work, which, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized, must be conducted with animation, interestingly, without cliches, models and ready formulas, was mentioned in their speeches by Docent F. G. Burchak, the chief of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium law department, Academician of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences V. P. Shestopalov, chairman of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences Northeastern Center and director of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Radiophysics and Electronics, Doctor of Technical Sciences I. V. Kuz'min, head of the Vinnitskiy Polytechnical Institute, and others. Notice was taken of the importance of developing systematic forms of propaganda, the most perfect of which are the people's universities. There are now more than 11,000 with a student contingent of about three million.

K. M. Chernov, first deputy chairman of the board of the All-Union "Znaniye" Society spoke at the session.

Considerable space was given in the speeches to the goals of improving methodical work with lecturer personnel, increasing the ideological, scientific, artistic and literary level of the publications of the UkSSR "Znaniye" Society and improving organizational, material and technical support of lecture work.

In the resolution enacted, the 10th congress of the UkSSR "Znaniye" Society noted methods of further increasing the ideological, theoretical and scientific level of lecture propaganda and unanimously assured the CPSU Central Committee and the UkSSR Communist Party Central Committee that the lecturers and all propagandists of the republic will henceforth be militant, active helpers of the Party organizations in communist education of the masses and mobilization of them for successful fulfillment of the tasks of the 11th five year plan.

Salutory letters to the CPSU Central Committee, L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as well as to the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee were received with great enthusiasm at the congress.

The congress elected a new board and auditing commission for the UkSSR "Znaniye" Society.

Taking part in the work of the congress were G. I. Vashchenko, member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the UkSSR Council of Ministers; V. P. Shcherbin, deputy chairman of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V. A. Masol and M. A. Orlik, deputy chairmen of the UkSSR Council of Ministers; Associate-Member of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences D. G. Zhimerin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee on Science and Technology; L. M. Kravchuk and F. M. Rudich, department heads of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; and the directors of a number of republican ministries, departments and organizations.

The plenum of the board of the UkSSR "Znaniye" Society took place; it considered organizational issues. UkSSR Academy of Sciences Academician I. I. Lyashko was elected chairman of the board.

Associate Member of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences Yu. N. Pakhomov was elected chairman of the society's auditing commission at its organizational meeting.

9380

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REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN'S ECONOMIC TASKS, ACHIEVEMENTS OUTLINED

PM081221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Vital and Urgent Tasks"]

[Text] The second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan is drawing to a close. It has been marked by our economy's continued growth and an improvement in people's well-being. The Communist Party's policy has the people's unanimous support. Socialist competition to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation--a wonderful holiday for the whole of our multinational motherland--is gathering increasing momentum in labor collectives.

The presentation of the Order of Lenin to Soviet Azerbaijan was enthusiastically celebrated in the republic's capital--Baku. The highlights of the festivities was the brilliant speech delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and his discussion with the leader of the Azerbaijan SSR. The advice and recommendations he gave are of value to the party and country at large and are being hailed as a guide to action by communists and all the country's working people.

Azerbaijan's great achievements and increasing contribution to the country's economy have been duly acknowledged. Every year the republic fulfills and overfulfills state economic and social development plans and ambitious socialist pledges and increases the scale of its social production. The republic party organization's experience reaffirms the importance of supervision and followup, discipline and good organization, reliance on labor collectives' initiative, the constant improvement of cadre work, and an insistence on high standards.

Communists have a tradition according to which, while giving due credit for successes achieved, attention is focused on shortcomings and thought is given to unsolved problems. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev told the 26th CPSU Congress: "If every party organization taps every reserve in its own domain and ensures that everything is as it should be, the affairs of the entire country will be further advanced." The Baku discussion was conducted from precisely this standpoint.

Azerbaijan is, for example, the oldest supplier of oil in the country and has amassed a vast amount of experience of its extraction. But we have witnessed

a certain amount of stagnation in the sector's development over the last few years. This is largely the result of its slow retooling. The elaboration and subsequent implementation of the country's energy program calls for renewed efforts to consolidate the power industry in every republic. This entails restructuring and modernizing the oil and gas extraction and oil refining industries, speeding work up in the process. Pains must be taken to ensure an improvement in output quality commensurate with the improvement in production techniques and that all material resources are used rationally and economically. This is the point of technical progress.

It is important to ensure that every enterprise efficiently fulfills its delivery pledges. Failure to do so disrupts production and ultimately damages the national economy and undermines planning discipline. Contractual commitments must carry more weight and people must respect their production partners [Smezhniki]. Economic leaders, party committees and primary party organization have much work to do here.

Stiff tasks have been set workers in agriculture and throughout the agroindustrial complex, who have already begun implementing the country's Food Program. The CPSU Central Committee has deemed it necessary to again draw attention to the implementation of radical measures to increase grain and fodder production. A solicitous attitude toward the land--our people's main asset--is particularly important here. A proprietorial and sound scientific approach offers considerable scope for increasing agricultural production. Agricultural workers must do their utmost to more fully satisfy consumer demand for the products of arable farming and livestock raising. More meat, milk, eggs and other food-stuffs can and must be produced.

"People's needs," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "must always be our first consideration." In this connection, the party's supervision of the construction of housing, schools, kindergartens and all public works must be tightened up everywhere so as to ensure that they are commissioned on schedule and in good order. A stricter approach must also be adopted toward the allocation of housing in order to ensure that this matter is dealt with fairly in every case.

There is enormous scope for the improvement of people's health and for their recuperation on the shores of the Caspian Sea and in other parts of Azerbaijan. The idea of creating another southern resort zone there--of all-union significance--has been negated. Certain measures will have to be taken by republic organs, the AUCCTU and the USSR Ministry of Health to impart proper scope to this matter.

[PM081223] Our socialist society is being built on the moral foundations of respect for and trust in people. There are still, however, people who take advantage of this trust to the detriment of society, are ostentatious in their personal behavior, and even take to cheating the state--engaging in fraud and bribery and stealing state property. A further tightening-up of moral discipline and an intolerance of those who flout our ethics and our Soviet laws must permeate the whole of our social life. Conforming with the norms of social morality and the law must be a physical necessity and an immutable

internal law for every Soviet person. This is one of the main tasks of educational work. This is an important sphere for the activities of party and soviet organizations, trade unions, the Komsomol, the press, television and radio, literature and the arts.

Another report-and-election campaign is now under way in party organizations. It is important to ensure that it is always conducted in a businesslike and concrete manner, that it critically assesses the results achieved, and mobilizes the resources of the party and the people to score new successes. This will give a powerful boost to the struggle to achieve the 5-year plan targets and to greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation in a fitting manner.

Closely rallied around their beloved party and its Central Committee, Soviet people are determined to fulfill with credit the major tasks facing the country.

CSO: 1830/31

REGIONAL

SWEDISH PRESS: TARTU STUDENTS PROTEST AT COLLEGE CEREMONIES

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 4 Oct 82 p 18

[Article by Staffan Teste: "Gustavus II Adolphus Adds to Unrest in Estonian City"]

[Text] Demonstrations against the Russianization continue in the Soviet republic of Estonia. In the middle of September, 5,000 students demonstrated their dissatisfaction by singing Estonian patriotic songs in City Hall Square in the university town of Tartu.

Only after police and military had surrounded City Hall Square and the youths had been threatened with mass arrests in the same manner that had occurred at earlier large youth demonstrations in Estonia during the last two years, did the youths voluntarily leave the square.

The demonstrations occurred after the official celebration of the 350th anniversary of the founding of the university of Tartu, formerly Dorpat.

The university was founded by the Swedish king Gustavus II Adolphus in 1632, but has only lately been acknowledged by the Soviet state as a former Swedish university.

In accordance with Soviet history writing, it read only a few years ago the university was slightly more than 150 years old, and the 150th anniversary was celebrated as late as 1952.

When now suddenly the Soviet state reconsidered and decided to celebrate the 350th anniversary September 15-17, it awakened great enthusiasm among many Estonians.

There have been many intrigues around the celebrations. One of the problems has been a statue of Gustavus II Adolphus which stood outside the university. It was destroyed by the Soviet state, and one saw now an opportunity in Estonian circles to try to replace the statue.

Sweden has also shown an interest in participating in the celebrations. Initiative was taken by the university chancellors of Uppsala and Stockholm by traveling to Tartu, and after a few trips, they were also invited.

"I suggested that, as a gift, we should bring a statue of Gustavus II Adolphus," says university chancellor Martin Holmdahl of Uppsala University. "But it was a suggestion that was quickly declined."

Instead of a statue of Gustavus II Adolphus, the Soviet authorities raised a statue in memory "of those at Tartu University who fought against Fascism and non-Socialist groups," meaning the years 1920-1940 when Estonia was an independent country. This strongly outraged the people of Tartu and may have added to the strong nationalistic feelings later in the evening when the official celebrations had ended.

When the official guests, among them the two Swedish university chancellors, had left City Hall Square in Tartu, around 5,000 youths refused to leave City Hall Square, but started instead their counter-demonstration.

On Sunday, September 19, the spirit of protest expressed itself again. One of the red Soviet anniversary flags was lowered and instead a flag of the once independent Estonia was raised.

9843

CSO: 3650/8

REGIONAL

UZBEK PLENUM ON TIES BETWEEN SCIENCE AND PRODUCTION

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Sep 82 pp 1-4

[Communique on Uzbek Plenum and Speech by Rashidov: "Information Report on the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan" and "On the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization to Fulfill the Decisions of the 26th Party Congress, the Subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the Directives of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev for Increasing the Effectiveness of Scientific Research and Strengthening the Bonds Between Science and Production: Speech by Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov" under the rubric "Seventh Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee"]

Information Report on Uzbek Plenum

[Text] ON 17 SEPTEMBER 1982 WAS HELD THE 7TH PLENUM OF THE UZBEK CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE. A REPORT ON "TASKS OF THE REPUBLIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS TO FULFILL THE DECISIONS OF THE 26TH PARTY CONGRESS, THE SUBSEQUENT PLENUMS OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, AND THE DIRECTIVES OF COMRADE L. I. BREZHNEV FOR INCREASING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND STRENGTHENING THE BONDS BETWEEN SCIENCE AND PRODUCTION" WAS PRESENTED BY SH. R. RASHIDOV, CANDIDATE MEMBER OF THE POLITBURO OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND FIRST SECRETARY OF THE UZBEK CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE. [printed in boldface]

THOSE TAKING PART IN THE DISCUSSION OF THE REPORT INCLUDED THE COMRADES M. M. MUSA-KHANOV, FIRST SECRETARY OF THE TASHKENT OBLAST PARTY COMMITTEE, A. SADYKOV, PRESIDENT OF THE UZBEK SSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, R. ASHURALIYEV, FIRST SECRETARY OF THE SAMARKAND OBLAST PARTY COMMITTEE, U. UMAROV, FIRST SECRETARY OF THE TASHKENT CITY PARTY COMMITTEE, A. A. PETROV, DIRECTOR OF THE NAVOI MINING-METALLURGICAL COMBINE, S. PULATOV, UZBEK SSR MINISTER OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIAL EDUCATION, S. YULDASHEV, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SAO VASKHNIL /CENTRAL ASIAN AFFILIATE OF THE ALL-UNION ACADEMY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES IMENI V. I. LENIN/, T. A. SARYMSAKOV, RECTOR OF THE TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY, S. K. ZIYADULLAYEV, CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL FOR STUDIES OF THE REPUBLIC'S PRODUCTIVE FORCES AT THE UZBEK SSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, CH. ABDIROV, RECTOR OF THE NUKUS STATE UNIVERSITY, A. N. KARTASHEV, ADJUSTER OF ROBOTS AT THE "TASHKENT TRACTOR PLANT" PRODUCTION ASSOCIATION, V. G. MUSHKAREV, GENERAL DIRECTOR OF THE TASHKENT ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT PLANT, A. K. ATAKHODZHAYEV, RECTOR OF THE SAMARKAND STATE UNIVERSITY, K. S. AKHMEDOV, RECTOR OF THE TASHKENT POLYTECHNICAL INSTITUTE, AND S. ISKANDEROV, RECTOR OF THE TASHKENT INSTITUTE OF IRRIGATION AND AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION ENGINEERS. [printed in boldface]

AT THE PLENUM AN ADDRESS WAS DELIVERED BY COMRADE G. I. MARCHUK, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AND CHAIRMAN OF THE USSR STATE COMMITTEE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. [printed in boldface]

THE CONCLUDING SPEECH WAS GIVEN BY COMRADE SH. R. RASHIDOV. [printed in boldface]

THE PLENUM RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS ON A QUESTION UNDER DISCUSSION: COMRADE S. A. NISHANOV WAS CONFIRMED AS THE HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AT THE UZBEK CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE. [printed in boldface]

THE FOLLOWING TOOK PART IN THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE PLENUM: COMRADE R. G. YANOVSKIY, DEPUTY HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE: COMRADE V. I. SMIRNOV, SECTOR HEAD, DEPARTMENT OF ORGANIZATIONAL PARTY WORK, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE: COMRADE YU. A. IZRAEL', CHAIRMAN OF THE USSR STATE COMMITTEE FOR HYDROMETEOROLOGY AND MONITORING OF NATURAL ENVIRONMENT: COMRADE V. G. KIRILLOV-UGRYUMOV, CHAIRMAN OF THE HIGHER CERTIFICATION COMMISSION UNDER THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS; COMRADE I. M. MAKAROV, DEPUTY USSR MINISTER OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIAL EDUCATION: AND COMRADE V. S. SHEVELUKHA, DEPUTY USSR MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE. [printed in boldface]

THEREWITH THE PLENUM OF THE UZBEK CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE ENDED ITS DELIBERATIONS. [printed in boldface]

Rashidov's Speech on Sciences and Production Critical

[Excerpts] Comrades!

Our plenum is taking place in remarkable times. The working people of Uzbekistan, like the entire Soviet people, are preparing to welcome in a worthy manner the great holiday of friendship and brotherhood--the 60th anniversary of the USSR. The nationwide preparations for the historic jubilee of the world's first united multinational state coincide with another glorious anniversary--the 5th anniversary of the adoption of the new USSR Constitution, that legal consolidation of the grandiose accomplishments of advanced socialism.

These accomplishments are particularly tangible at present, representing the real achievements of the closest possible unity and monolithic friendship of the more than 100 nations and nationalities of our Homeland, the fruits of the wise Leninist nationality policy of the CPSU and the logical outcome of the victory of the great October Revolution, whose 65th anniversary we shall celebrate with new feats of labor.

At present the contribution made by every Union republic to the common effort to accelerate scientific and technological progress plays an ever increasing role in the solution of the principal regional and Union-wide problems. In other words, this concerns the joint implementation of the historic task posed by the party--the task of fully utilizing the superiority of the socialist system in order to accelerate the development of science and technology with the object of strengthening in all ways the economic and defense might of our country, perfecting socialist social relations, and improving the welfare of the Soviet people.

The scientists of Uzbekistan have done much to develop the diversified economy of the republic and establish progressive technologies in industry, capital construction

and agriculture, especially cotton growing. But life does not stand still. It poses new tasks, new problems. Scientific and technical progress requires of science and production that they multiply their efforts to make our country a world leader.

That is why the discussion, at this plenum, of problems of making science more effective and strengthening its bonds with production should serve as a mighty impetus for a radical improvement in all our work, in the light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress, the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the directives and recommendations of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

Science as a Direct Productive Force

Comrades! As predicted by the classics of Marxism-Leninism, science under advanced socialism is becoming a direct productive force. For, as taught by V. I. Lenin, without the latest scientific discoveries, without their maximum utilization in practical activity, without technical progress, communism cannot be built.

The alliance of science and production at present results in new equipment and progressive technology. It results in qualitatively new forms of energy and raw and other materials. It results in new effective forms of labor and management of production.

We associate with the development of science further improvements in national welfare, the implementation of the Food Program of our party, and the provision of optimal conditions for the spiritual flowering of our society. We also associate with the development of science the accomplishment of such strategic social tasks as the elimination of substantive differences between town and country and between mental and physical work as well as the gradual formation of a classless structure of our society.

The significance of the economic, social, and cultural role of modern science and technology has been particularly stressed by the 26th party congress. The congress posed as a major task a marked acceleration of scientific and technological progress and the scientific and technical updating of all branches of the national economy. A major and responsible role in this important undertaking is played by all the fraternal republics with their large numbers of scientists who have reached the advanced frontiers of science and technology.

A mighty scientific and technological potential is at present available in our republic as well. About 200 scientific research institutes and higher educational institutions [in Uzbekistan] currently employ 36,000 scientists and science educators, including approximately 1,000 Ph.D.'s and more than 12,000 Candidates of Science. Altogether, in this republic we employ more than 80,000 persons active in scientific research and R&D work.

Each year the scientific organizations of this republic transmit to industry more than 400 various R&D projects that result in savings of more than 600 million rubles. Many of these projects are of great importance to the development of basic and applied research in our country.

The broad introduction of the achievements of science and technology in Uzbekistan provides the basis for a vigorous development of industry, especially of machine building as well as of such progressive subsectors as the aviation, electronics, chemical, gold-extraction, iron and steel, nonferrous metals, and other industries.

On the basis of the most up-to-date equipment and technology, the Tashkent Aviation Production Association imeni Chkalov is growing at a rapid pace. Through cooperation with the scientific research institutes of its ministry, the republic's Academy of Sciences, and the higher schools of Moscow, Leningrad and Tashkent, the association has in recent years introduced more than 200 effective R&D projects into production.

As a result, the association has fulfilled its 10th Five-Year Plan in 4 years and 3 months and more than doubled its volume of output and labor productivity. This has accounted for more than 90 percent of the entire increment in output. The yield of assets has increased nearly one-third, and the equipment interchangeability coefficient has increased 22 percent.

A veritable technological revolution has likewise been accomplished at the Bekabad Metallurgical Combine imeni V. I. Lenin. It installed giant electric steel melting furnaces, continuous-casting machinery, and other capacities meeting the highest requirements of the current stage of scientific and technological progress.

The union of science with production is being successfully implemented and, on this basis, high technical and economic indicators are being attained by the "Tashkent Tractor Plant" Production Association. Owing to the introduction of achievements of scientific and technological progress, the volume of output there increased 41.2 percent in the last 6 years, while at the same time labor productivity rose 32.5 percent.

The alliance of science with production is producing rich fruit at the electronic equipment plant, the Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combine, and other enterprises. At the Namangan Silk Fabrics Combine imeni 50th Anniversary of the Uzbek SSR alone, 20 R&D projects resulting in savings of more than 3.5 million rubles were introduced during the first one and one-half years of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The achievements of scientific and technological progress are broadly utilized in industrial, residential, and agricultural construction. It can be stated by now that this republic is the site of a huge integrated regional complex consisting of the construction and installation ministries and departments, enterprises of the building materials industry, and scientific research and design institutes. The annual volume of the capital investments handled by the republic's construction complex exceeds 6 billion rubles.

The present-day achievements of science and technology are inseparably linked to the achievements and development prospects of all forms of transport, communications and the sphere of services.

Thus, comrades, our accomplishments are logically linked to scientific and technological progress, to a close integration of science with production. And were all the work collectives in all the subsectors to utilize the recommendations of science as

effectively as is being done by our pacesetters, the overall accomplishments of the republic would even now have been incommensurately greater.

Practice shows, however, that the heads of our ministries and departments as well as of production associations and enterprises are not all as yet completely aware of the importance of this requirement. Let me cite just a few examples. As far back as 5 years ago the Institute of the Chemistry of Plant Substances, UzSSR Academy of Sciences, proposed a technology for the production of food protein and commercial phytine from cotton oil-seed meal. These new products could have been widely used as enriching additives to bakery and sausage goods and confectionery products or as a substitute for unskimmed milk. But the republic's Ministry of Food Industry has to this day failed to build a special enterprise for their production.

This and other similar instances reveal that far from all of our enterprises still operate in a situation, an atmosphere in which concern for scientific and technological progress, for an alliance with science, permeates the entire labor of the work collectives and is a matter of honor to every worker, to every participant in socialist competition. Material and moral incentives are not either being applied fully to promote this cause.

The process of the consistent transformation of science into a direct productive force is effectively accomplished by means of an integration of research, design, development, and production-industrial work. Both production men and scientists should tackle this problem. We have to take resolute measures in order to eliminate the existing shortcomings that impede the rate of scientific and technological progress.

It should be borne in mind that scientific and technological progress is expected to lighten the work of our people and make it more interesting and substantive. And those charged with promoting this progress are under the obligation of bearing full responsibility for it.

The decisive and most acute sector at present is the introduction of scientific discoveries and inventions. To improve the situation on this sector, it is important to bring--economically and organizationally--R&D work closer to production and to provide conditions under which production men would be intensely motivated in making use of the fruit of the ideas and labor of scientists and designers as rapidly as possible. To put it briefly, a close integration of science with production should be effectively promoted. Such is the insistent demand of the present era.

The joint efforts of scientists, designers and production men should be focused on research with radical implications to production. The most topical problems include reduction in material expenditures, comprehensive utilization of available resources and an effective utilization of the created production potential.

The 26th CPSU Congress has posed to scientists and practitioners a concrete and primary task: a sharp reduction in the material-intensiveness of production through the development and introduction of economical structural elements, machinery and mechanisms, progressive technological processes in the treatment of raw and other materials, and a broad use of secondary resources and composite materials.

A most important problem is that of reducing the labor-intensiveness of social production and increasing labor productivity in the republic's economy.

It is necessary to draft concrete and substantiated proposals for a full utilization of the new and existing manpower resources in social production. Here, attention should be focused on a balanced increase in manpower and the provision of corresponding vacancies in the subsector and regional plans.

In addition to finding new deposits and increasing the extraction of gas, crude petroleum and coal, our scientists should energetically pursue the development and introduction of progressive energy-conserving technologies. The work to utilize secondary energy resources and develop new forms of energy, chiefly solar, should be intensified.

The solution of the fuel-energy problem will be assisted by the planned construction of the country's first industrial solar-fuel electric power station in this republic.

We expect of scientists practical recommendations for the development and application of new low-cost highly effective building materials, improvements in the quality of design work, the development and implementation of measures to reduce construction cost, and refinements in urban planning standards as well as improvements in the architectural appearance of cities and rural settlements. Scientifically substantiated studies of the prospects for the further improvements in transport and communications are needed.

In present-day technology, ecological considerations are a major factor in production. The goal should be such a relationship between technological processes and natural environment as would preclude environmental pollution and assure the reproduction and rational utilization of natural resources. Scientists should expedite the development of scientific and technological principles and a complex whole of measures for environmental protection such as, in particular, waste-free technologies and efficient purification systems.

The solution of these and other problems will promote an increase in the level of scientific and technological progress, this being the main prerequisite for implementing the tasks facing us not only at present but in the very near future. We should consider that even now the structure of the industrial production in the next century is being formed.

The point is to utilize all available possibilities and resources more operatively, fully and efficiently, tighten the responsibility of scientists, designers, enterprise managers, and engineers, technicians and workers for the tasks entrusted, and do everything necessary to translate into reality the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the directives and recommendations of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

A Decisive Factor in the Upsurge of Agriculture and Implementation of the Food Program

Comrades! The supreme law of the activity of our party is concern for a steady increase in the material welfare of the Soviet people. A new manifestation of this concern is provided by the decisions of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Food Program. A decisive role in implementing that Program belongs to the

further intensification of agriculture on the basis of advanced agrotechnics and a broad utilization of the achievements of science and advanced knowhow.

As known, Uzbekistan accounts for nearly one-third of the cotton grown in this country. The working people of this republic regard a steady increase in cotton output as a major national-economic task. We view this as our primary patriotic and internationalist duty.

Our Cotton Is Exported to 30 Countries.

A most important factor contributing to broad improvements in the agrotechnics of cotton growing and harvesting is the universal application of the industrialized techniques developed in Tashkent. They assure the early growth and ripening of cotton and the mechanized harvesting of virtually all cotton within 20-30 days. This, in its turn, provides the conditions for a timely and high-quality fulfillment of the principal fall-winter operations to prepare next year's harvest. That is why scientists should draft without delay scientifically substantiated recommendations for the application of Tashkent techniques to all the soil-climate zones of the republic.

Irrigation and land reclamation are among the most effective means of the intensification of cotton growing as well as of all agricultural production. The urgent need to broaden the application of these measures is dictated by the fact that shortages of irrigation water are increasing each year, and that not just in individual rayons and oblasts but in the republic as a whole.

We have the right to expect of our scientists comprehensive studies of the ways of increasing the efficiency of irrigation systems and improving the equipment and techniques of irrigation, inclusive of a broad application of droplet and subsurface irrigation. Serious attention is deserved by the projects drafted to utilize broadly saline soil waters as well as stagnant and drainage waters which can be implemented with the aid of, in particular, desalinating installations and the introduction of economical closed irrigation systems.

The time is ripe as well for energizing the work on the automated control of large water-management facilities and the development of the theory of such control and the pertinent equipment.

It is a most important task of agricultural science to develop in all ways research into increasing crop yields at a minimum irrigation cost. This should also be the starting premise for developing new crop varieties, new agricultural techniques and technologies and new soil cultivating machinery and implements. In a word, all research into increasing crop yields per irrigated hectare should be viewed through the prism of conserving virtually every liter of irrigation water.

The use of chemicals is among the most important in the complex whole of measures to intensify cotton growing and other branches of agricultural production.

A major related direction should be the expansion of research into improvements in the system of the application of mineral fertilizers in discrete regions of the republic. In addition to expanding research into the theory of plant nutrition and the balance of the necessary nutrients, it is important to expedite the development of the agro-technical principles of the timing and doses of the application of fertilizers according to soil type, growth stage, and variety of cotton and other crops.

Researches into prolonging the period of action of nitrogenous fertilizers in the soil and adapting the composition of nutrients according to the vegetation period with the object of preventing the shedding of flower elements are extremely promising.

The use of toxic pesticides should be maximally reduced and ultimately completely discontinued. Of exceptional and urgent importance are the further improvements in and an increasingly broader application of biological and integrated techniques of combatting crop diseases and pests. Lands treated with such methods should increase in area by a factor of 2.5-3 already by the end of the current five-year plan period. The significance of these measures is difficult to overestimate.

It is necessary to intensify in all ways the work to develop biological stimuli of plant growth as well, this being an important means of further intensification of agricultural production.

In solving the task of further increasing cotton production, transition to comprehensive mechanization should be resolutely pursued. At the 26th CPSU Congress we offered a proposal for expediting the production of new, improved and more productive cotton-growing equipment.

Currently energetic measures are being taken in this republic to basically complete the comprehensive mechanization of cotton growing already by the end of the five-year plan period. To this end, nearly 240 million rubles is being assigned for the construction of new and modernization of old agricultural machinery plants. Such a volume of capital construction is unprecedented in agricultural machine building.

A most important task is to develop self-propelled all-purpose cotton harvesting machines designed for the medium- and thin-fiber varieties as well as for seed cotton.

A broad and extremely topical problem is improving the quality of cotton fiber and seeds. This problem should lie in the focus of attention of the Central Asian Affiliate of the VASKhNIL, the Academy of Sciences and scientists working in the field of selection, agrotechnics, mechanization of cotton growing, and the procurements, storage, and processing of raw cotton.

The principal orientation of all this work remains, as before, increasing the yields of cotton. Scientists face the task of developing, even before the current five-year plan period is over, cotton varieties with a potential yield of 50-60 quintals of medium-fiber cotton per hectare and 40-50 quintals of thin-fiber cotton per hectare.

A most important and perhaps even, I would say, the most important economic and social task of the selectioners is to develop early-maturing cotton varieties with a vegetation period of 100-110 days. This would serve not only to increase yields but also to sharply reduce the duration of the harvesting season, during which we still have to mobilize the efforts of hundreds of thousands of citizens, thus diverting them from other work. On the other hand, an operative conduct of harvesting will serve to

conduct fall-winter field operations during the optimal agrotechnical period and thereby provide the broadest opportunities for planting intermediate fodder crops. This also affords a considerable potential for implementing the Food Program.

In this context, promising experiments are under way with the cultivation of short varieties of cotton of the intensive type for densified planting--500,000 to 800,000 plants per hectare. The small number of bolls per bush and their simultaneous opening make it possible to harvest the entire crop by means of a single passage of machinery by about 20 September and thereupon to plow under the field together with guza-paya [cotton stems].

That is why it is so important to strive for a maximal reduction in the periods of the development and introduction of new cotton varieties. And although in the last 20 years the time required for this has been halved and now takes 8-10 years, this is still too long for cotton growers. It is necessary to replace the varieties once every 5 or 6 years in order to reduce to a minimum the losses due to wilt and thereupon eliminate completely the pernicious consequences of this severe cotton blight.

It so happens that, on the one hand, research in all directions has to be expanded and, on the other, the related facilities and equipment have to be augmented in all ways, especially as regards selection work and providing experts with the necessary conditions for their fruitful work. In particular, it is necessary to expedite completing ahead of schedule the construction of a phytotron which would make it possible to conduct selection work on a year-round basis and at a high scientific level.

The best way [to implement the Food Program] is to increase crop yields. We expect of scientists new early-maturing high-yielding varieties of wheat, barley, rice and corn. We need varieties of winter wheat with a potential yield of at least 80-90 quintals; winter and spring barley, 60-70 quintals; corn, 120-130 quintals; and rice, 100-110 quintals, per irrigated hectare. The Central Asian Affiliate of the VASKhNIL should expedite setting up a center for corn selection.

The republic at present disposes of a considerable potential for an accelerated expansion of fruit and vegetable growing. To this end we have established 200 new specialized sovkhoses. The task is to increase the output of these important produce to 10 million tons annually.

All this can be accomplished only with the active participation of scientists. An example of a highly effective fusion of science and production is provided by the Scientific Production Association for Gardening and Viticulture imeni Academician Shreder, whose collective has developed many new highly productive varieties of berries and fruits and which adequately supplies varietal seed materials to the republic's kolkhoses and sovkhoses.

New vistas for fruit and vegetable growing are opening in connection with the broad use of the so-called mist facility for growing seedlings, which reduces by 4-5 years the periods of growing seed materials and cut the growing cost markedly as well. One hectare of hothouses containing installations of this kind replaces more than 20 hectares of land cultivated under normal conditions.

Our plans for the further development of animal husbandry can be fulfilled only in the presence of an adequate fodder base. What should be done about it, and done as rapidly as possible at that? Above all, higher-yielding varieties of alfalfa, corn, and other fodder crops should be developed. Industrialized techniques of their cultivation and seed production should be worked out and irrigated pasturelands should be planted with fodder crops on a year-round and effective basis. Specialized fodder production sectors should be more operatively set up on every farm, and the quality of long-stored fodder should be preserved.

Steadily Increase the Effectiveness of Scientific Research

Comrades! The implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent decisions of the Central Committee plenums in this republic has resulted in a marked increase in the level and effectiveness of scientific research as well as in the contribution of science to the accomplishment of national-economic tasks and solution of problems of scientific and technological progress. We have quite a few scientific collectives that successfully work on topical problems of science and technology. Fruitful work is being accomplished by the scientists at the institutes of experimental biology and the physicochemical institute of the Academy of Sciences, the Tashkent polytechnical institute and the Tashkent institute of engineers of irrigation and mechanization of agriculture.

But even so it has to be admitted that the situation as a whole, the results and quality of fulfillment of R&D work and the mechanism of their introduction, do not meet present-day requirements. The problems associated with the topicality of subject matter, the duration and results of research projects, and the organization of the application of research are far from being fully solved. For many years inadequate results have been produced by the operation of certain scientific establishments of the republic's Academy of Sciences, the Central Asian Affiliate of the VASKhNIL, the higher schools and the subsector scientific research institutes.

There also exist scientific institutions which do not even fulfill the plans they themselves have adopted. They include 10 scientific research institutes and higher schools, such as the institutes of rice, geology and geophysics, and others. Certain scientific collectives have been working for many years, fruitlessly at that, on relatively unimportant topics. This has happened, for example, at the Central Asian Scientific Research Institute of Forestry. A similar situation had until recently existed at the Institute of Energy and Automation. But what is really alarming is that the Ministry of Power Industry and Electrification, for example, was unconcerned by the activities of that institute and had essentially erected a wall separating it. At present the institute has been complemented with new personnel and we hope that in the immediate future it will substantially improve its performance.

Major shortcomings have been uncovered in the activities of the Scientific Research Institute of the Chemistry and Technology of Cotton Pulp. For many years that institute had been producing no results and failing to complete its projects. The productivity of its research was extremely low.

A large number of scientists, engineers and technicians work without producing adequate results at a number of subsector institutes and project-design bureaus in the republic. Their material facilities are being underutilized.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has formulated the following chief criterion for quality of performance: correspondence to the leading world and domestic specimens. Yet, last years the republic's subsector institutes and design bureaus carried out a considerable volume of work at a low scientific and technical level: only 2 percent of all the projects completed meet that chief quality criterion.

Often, the thematic orientation and quality of the completed projects are not monitored even in an elementary manner. As a result, the technical level of more than one-half of the completed projects has not been determined at all.

At the subsector research collectives unjustified delays occur in reorienting and concentrating efforts and resources on promising research trends. Sluggish pace of research, the proliferation of research topics, and the small numbers of personnel at research subdivisions continue to impede progress on major research problems. As a result, the number of research projects entailing new inventions is impermissibly slow in this republic.

This means that resolute steps should be taken to reallocate the assigned funds so as to give priority in receiving resources to, primarily, the institutes and the research directions whose premises are conducive to increasing the effectiveness of social production more rapidly and expediting its conversion to the intensive path of development.

At the same time, as demanded by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, it is necessary to discontinue R&D projects that are not topical and are not being fulfilled at a sufficiently high scientific and technical level. The Gosplan, the Academy of Sciences and the ministries and departments should without delay introduce rigorous order in these matters.

An important condition for increasing the effectiveness of science and accelerating scientific and technological progress is a correct combination of basic and applied research. But here, too, the necessary order is still absent. So far, the academic institutes have been chiefly dealing with general problems of theory that often are very distant from practice. The subsector research institutes, on the other hand, restrict themselves to narrow applied problems without an adequate theoretical substantiation.

This matter must be analyzed most thoroughly and the optimal ratio between basic and applied research should be determined on a rigorously scientific basis. All this requires some readjustments in the machinery of scientific research.

Primarily, we have to implement more broadly the introduction of targeted comprehensive scientific and technological programs as well as of programs for the solution of the principal scientific and technical problems.

At present, the republic's scientists participate in the implementation of 19 regional and more than 50 all-Union programs of this kind. But there still exists considerable unutilized potential in this highly important matter.

Many scientific research institutes, including even the major ones, still do not utilize this extremely effective form of activity. For example, the institutes of

physiology, botany and mathematics, UzSSR Academy of Sciences, are not doing any R&D work on these major targeted programs. And where these programs are included in the plan, they do not always receive due priority and adequate resources and efforts are not concentrated on their prompt and high-quality fulfillment.

Considering that the targeted-program method of planning can and should serve as a mighty impetus for increasing the effectiveness of scientific research and expediting the application of its results to the national economy, the Gosplan and the ministries and departments should, when drafting five-year and annual plans, give priority to these programs in the allocation of financial and material-technical resources.

At the same time, individual scientists or scientific collectives should not be allowed to use the targeted-program method as a fashionable technique without basing it on concrete pledges to attain specific end-results that are important to the national economy.

It appears that evaluation of the performance of scientific organizations and individual scientists should continue to be based chiefly on a consideration of their particular contributions to the development and implementation of comprehensive socio-economic and scientific-technical programs.

Otherwise, what would be the result? For instance, recommendations on the integrated national-economic cotton complex have been discussed and issued at all levels for many years, and there exists the targeted program "Cotton." But so far the republic Gosplan has not received from scientists any specific proposals for a balanced development of the subsectors of the cotton complex; instead, only various discrete scientific-methodological materials are submitted.

It is necessary to utilize broadly all effective forms of focusing the joint efforts of scientists and experts on researches that may lead to truly revolutionary changes in our production.

This requires a broad expansion of the experimental facilities. Practice shows that wherever experimental production has been introduced and is being correctly utilized, the effectiveness of the labor of scientists and experts is greater by a factor of 3-4, and the time of constructing models of new equipment and technology is reduced nearly in half while at the same time the related expenditures are considerably lower.

However, the current development of experimental facilities both at scientific establishments and at the ministries, departments and associations can no longer be considered satisfactory. The situation in this respect is particularly underdeveloped at the republic's Academy of Sciences, where moreover the plans for capital construction are being constantly underfulfilled.

It also must be stated that the capacities of the existing experimental facilities are insignificant and that their equipment, numbers of personnel, and material-technical supply situation lie at an inadequate level. Worse even, the existing experimental types of production are neither effectively utilized nor, sometimes, utilized in accordance with their purpose.

It is clearly necessary to consider the question of setting up large inter-institute experimental facilities based on interdepartmental cooperation among institutes.

The development and strengthening of the material and technical facilities for experimental production are urgently required by present-day needs, and they should be implemented under unflagging and rigorous supervision by the party.

[As regards the health and attitude of the manpower resources] responsible tasks face medical science. Our achievements in this respect are obvious. In this republic, a nearly 200,000-strong army of medical workers is active in the noble field of protecting the health of the population. It includes more than 260 doctors and 2,250 candidates of science. More than 15,500 medical establishments are in operation. Many of them have become genuine centers of science and practice, widely known beyond the confines of the republic. But, as the saying goes, the work still to be done is limitless.

As stressed in a recent decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, it is the duty of medical scientists to expand research into the causes of cardiovascular, oncological, pulmonary, endocrine, neurological and other diseases, to develop the scientific principles for their primary prevention and effective methods of early diagnosis and therapy, and to strengthen the health of children and teenagers.

Much is yet to be done by social scientists. Like the natural sciences, social sciences are becoming a direct productive force. They are called upon to solve actively some of the most important problems of communist construction such as the economics and organization of production and the development of scientific principles for the management of the economy and of society as a whole. They should form in all our people a Marxist-Leninist world outlook and contribute to the inculcation of a communist attitude toward labor.

Our economists, philosophers, sociologists, historians, and representatives of all the social sciences, are expected to work out topical problems of the theory and practice of communist construction and explore the most effective ways and means of further development of productive forces, modern scientific and technological progress, occupational, spiritual, and political high cultural levels of working people, and growth in their productivity. It is necessary to intensify and improve the work on problems of Marxism-Leninism and the upbringing of our people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and a Leninist friendship of peoples.

Develop the Economy on the Basis of Scientific and Technological Progress

Comrades! The mighty production and research potential of this republic and the experience in party and economic construction have laid objective foundations for the accomplishment of long-range and truly grandiose socio-economic tasks.

One of the most effective and tested forms of the organizational fusion of science with production is the scientific-production and educational-scientific-production associations.

Currently eight scientific-production associations are active in this republic. They have organized the entire cycle of operations from scientific research to practical introduction. We should proceed more boldly in organizing additional such associations. The Gosplan, the Academy of Sciences, the Central Asian Affiliate of the VASKhNIL and the ministries and departments of the republic should consider this matter as soon as possible and introduce substantiated and realistic proposals for developing a network of scientific-production and educational-scientific-production associations in this republic during the current five-year plan period and until 1990.

An important role in the mechanism of the interaction of science and production is played by the further development and refinement of the contractual system.

We have attained definite progress in this respect: an increase has taken place in the proportion of expenditures on the upkeep of scientific establishments defrayed from their own contractual income and the allocations by ministries and departments for this purpose have also increased. The Minkhlopkoprom [Ministry of Cotton Industry], for example, is implementing all work to further develop scientific and technological progress in cotton industry on the basis of contracts. During the 10th Five-Year Plan period alone the resulting income has exceeded the expenditures more than twofold.

But we also have departments in which the yield per ruble spent on contractual work is insignificant. What is perturbing as well is that neither the customer nor the contractor is in any way materially responsible for such consequences, while party committees do not make culprits accountable for the squandering of public wealth. There still occur fairly frequent cases in which ministries and departments resort to any pretext in order to avoid incorporating the application of scientific accomplishments in plans for the development of production, although such accomplishments could produce extremely substantial technical-economic or social effects, since they require considerable effort. Hence they prefer to incorporate in plans for science and technology a large number of relatively unimportant but readily implemented measures for which responsibility is easy to bear.

Is not this the reason for the following paradoxical picture? A ministry has a plan for the development and introduction of new technology and fulfills it in all of its indicators. But there is no rise in labor productivity, the consumption of materials and energy resources per output unit does not decrease, the proportion of manual labor remains high, the qualitative level of the produced output virtually does not increase, and the yield of fixed assets does not rise. This is nothing else than a negligent attitude toward scientific and technological progress.

We also have ministries which consistently underfulfill plans for the introduction of new technologies and utilize expensive equipment very unsatisfactorily. At the enterprises of the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry of the republic means of automation and mechanization and waste-free technologies are being introduced at a sluggish pace. This results in the loss of considerable quantities of a valuable raw material--whey, each year.

At the Ministry of Power Industry and Electrification research into modes of combustion in the furnaces of electric power stations is poorly organized, thus result-

ing in failure to narrow the gap between the designed and the actual expenditures of fuel.

These and other instances demonstrate that it is high time to examine more thoroughly and searchingly the plans of ministries and departments with regard to science and new technology, and to perform this examination with the broad participation of the pertinent scientists and experts, before these plans can be approved.

The republic Gosplan should plan scientific and technological progress more rigorously and concretely. It should be most highly demanding toward ministries, establishments, and departments.

The practice of contractual relations between scientific, higher-school and production organizations should continue to be expanded and increasingly converted to a long-term basis, which serves to markedly improve the quality of the research topics and development work performed. It is important to expand the volume of orders placed with science by production and, conversely, the volume of proposals made by science to production. In this matter the subsector and interdepartmental research laboratories may be a promising organizational form.

In view of this, the Uzbek CP Central Committee and the republic government have decided to establish 36 subsector research laboratories. However, the establishment of these laboratories has been unduly protracted at the ministries of agriculture, power industry and electrification, and at the "Uzbekgidrogeologiya" [hydrogeology] "Uzbekgazprom" [gas industry] and "Soyuzmashkhlopkovodstva" [All-Union Association for the Production of Cotton Growing Machinery] associations.

We encounter instances of impermissible delays in the application of promising research projects. This is contrary to the interests of the national economy and impedes scientific and technological progress. A large number of research projects performed at the highest scientific and technical level has been accumulated and continues to be accumulated in the republic without being as yet introduced into practice. But time passes and many of them have since become obsolete without ever having been utilized.

The effectiveness of scientific research and its practical application largely depend on a well-organized flow of information, but many of our subsector ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations, which, as known, maintain both production divisions and divisions for new technology and even special offices of scientific and technical information, wait to be brought news of some innovations although they are located a short walk away from research institutes and laboratories. And even when finally they learn of the innovation, they analyze its usefulness although, as the saying goes, it is obvious to the naked eye.

Such an approach to new advances, to progress, clearly can no longer be tolerated. Party committees and administrators must keep posted about what is being done by the scientists working in their subsector or in the related fields.

When solving problems of scientific and technical progress unflagging care should be taken to keep scientists and experts promptly informed about new advances and thus

help them utilize the best achievements and develop up-to-date equipment and technologies. In this respect the role of the republic Gosplan's institute of scientific-technical information and technical-economic research should be markedly enhanced, so that it could offer explicit information on the nature and range of applications of various innovations. As V. I. Lenin said, such information should not be pigeonholed in archscientific journals; it should be announced from the rooftops and addressed to practitioners.

Against all this background, the task ensuing from the above is clear: we should set up in this republic as soon as possible a mechanism for the management of scientific and technical progress that would assure the synchronized, interrelated and operative interaction of all its elements.

It is worth noting that recently, on the initiative of and under the guidance of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, new progressive forms of the integration of science with production are being developed and successfully introduced.

Noteworthy is the formation of inter-subsector research centers and interdisciplinary teams and brigades of scientists and experts assigned to the topics most important to production. This will make it possible to neutralize interdepartmental barriers and subordinate the interests of all to the common goal of accelerating the development and introduction of research results.

The usefulness of this form of the integration of science with production can be extremely tangible. The interests of accelerating scientific and technical progress also require having the vast creative power of the engineer intelligentsia and pace-setting workers--inventors and rationalizers--act in concord with rather than in isolation from science as a whole, by being linked to it by a united program of action.

Unflagging Concern for the Development of Science is an Important Sector of Party Work

Comrades! A political approach to the matters, the practical and innovative work of our cadres, and the implementation of their vanguard role by party members are at present the principal prerequisites for accelerating scientific and technical progress.

Party committees analyze the performance of scientific institutions and determine ways of improving it. Contacts between scientists and party committee heads are being continually expanded. Such contacts, as a rule, are of a constructive nature and serve to solve on a scientific basis many current and long-range problems.

Owing to these contacts, the Tashkent research center has been set up for coordinating scientific research. The Samarkand research center is in its organizational stage. Positions have been defined regarding the establishment of the Kashka-Darya territorial-production complex and the basic direction of development of the productive forces in the lower reaches of the Amudar'ya River. Thus, wherever party committees are concretely concerned with problems of scientific and technical progress and handle these problems in a businesslike manner, without formalism and bureaucratic paperwork, both current and long-range problems are successfully resolved.

This warrants drawing the special attention of the plenum participants to various timely problems as regards improving the work of party organizations on assuring the integration of science with production and enhancing the related vanguard role of communists and the creative activity of the working people.

Special subdivisions for the management and organization of scientific and technical progress have been formed at all levels of the party and Soviet apparatus and ministries and departments as well as production associations, in this republic. They provide considerable leverage. But it should be stated that this leverage is not as yet being utilized in accordance with the existing opportunities, and neither does it meet present-day requirements.

The preparations for the present plenum demonstrated that not all party and Soviet organs and ministries and departments of this republic are duly concerned with the problems of accelerating scientific and technical progress.

Individual oblast, city and rayon party committees have displayed a formalist attitude toward the establishment of non-T/O departments of science. In some places various kinds of conferences, meetings and seminars are convened instead of attending in an active and committed manner to the organization and introduction of the achievements of science and technology.

All great and complex goals do not tolerate red tape and voluntarism. This particularly applies to science. Hence, the party organs are expected to display a maximally attentive and meticulous approach toward problems of scientific and technical progress. Allowance must be made for the specific nature of the organizations and institutions dealing with problems of science and technology. At the same time, it is necessary to combine the efforts of academic and higher-school science, subsector institutes and design bureaus, and production.

The art of management by the party consists precisely in understanding the special features of every element of scientific and technical progress and the differences in the criteria for evaluating the performance of participants in that progress while at the same time knowing how to assure their close integration, precise coordination and a high mutual responsibility for end-results.

Instructive in this context is the experience gained by the Kuybyshev, Frunze and Khamzinskiy rayon party committees in Tashkent. No stereotype applies here, of course, but the best experience should be thoroughly analyzed and utilized more broadly. The function of the organizer and coordinator of scientific and technical progress on the scale of a rayon, a city, or an oblast should be performed by the appropriate party committee.

The primary party organizations at scientific institutions are expected to avail themselves fully of their right to monitor the activities of the management and, on this basis, to strive for elevating the scientific level of research and expediting its applications to the national economy. In this matter the people's control teams also should energize their activities.

The soviets of people's deputies, trade-unions and the Komsomol also are expected to contribute to the accelerated development of scientific and technical progress. It is their duty to provide all the necessary conditions for the fruitful labor of scientists, engineers, technicians and blue- and white-collar workers.

The activity of our press, radio and television should be considerably energized. They should consistently publicize the work relating to the acceleration of scientific and

technical progress and the application of the achievements of science and technology to production. It is particularly necessary to strengthen their work on an operative and in-depth dissemination and publicization of advanced knowhow.

The successful implementation of the tasks of accelerating scientific and technical progress also hinges on a further increase in the familiarity of our cadres with economics, primarily in the field of the management and organization of the progress of science and technology. Party organizations are expected to constantly improve training in economics. This offers, so to speak, an unlimited field of activity for the "Znaniye" /Knowledge/ Society, the republic subdivisions of the VOIR /All-Union Society of Inventors and Efficiency Experts/ and NTO /Scientific and Technical Society/, and the Uzbek SSR VDNKh /Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy/.

Much still remains to be done as regards improving cadre training. Although the total number of scientific associates and doctors and candidates of science has markedly increased, many subsectors still have shortages of highly qualified specialists. The proportion of the doctors and candidates of physico-mathematical and technical sciences continues to be low.

The possibilities for goal-oriented postgraduate training and probationary employment of young specialists at scientific institutions of the Academy of Sciences are not being fully utilized. Insufficient attention is paid to problems of postgraduate training and its management. The situation is hardly normal when persons hired for postgraduate training are graduates of higher educational institutions who have mediocre backgrounds.

The task is to markedly improve the work on the training of scientific cadres and conduct it in the interests of the state as a whole and further development of science and technology so as to strengthen its role in promoting a high rate of scientific and technical progress and mobilizing the resources for the intensification of production.

In science, as nowhere else, it is the personal example that attracts. End-results are greatly influenced by the creative and moral outlook of individual organizers of science. Hence, the responsibility of the heads of scientific institutions is particularly great.

The leaders and secretaries of party organizations at scientific institutions enjoy great trust. Unfortunately, not all of them display tenacity and a principled approach.

The task of the republic party organization consists in eliminating shortcomings and improving the work to accelerate scientific and technical progress so as to raise it to the level meeting the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress and the present stage of development of the Soviet society.

Comrades! We are living in an era of dynamic socio-economic, political and scientific-technical transformations. Never before has the flight of time been so strenuous, never before has our society faced such complex and great creative tasks requiring

competent and operative decisions. The continuing advances of science and technology are particularly important now that imperialism is applying to us all possible sorts of sanctions and boycotts and restricting scientific and technical contacts. Hence at present we should fully utilize the possibilities and advantages of the stage of advanced socialism and assure a steady scientific and technical progress in the interests of the further development of the economic potential and defense capability of our Homeland.

Allow me to assure the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU, its Politburo, and personally Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, that the party members, scientists, engineers, technicians and all working people of this republic shall apply their every effort and all knowledge and energies to successfully translating into reality the magnificent program for building communism in this country.

(COMRADE SH. R. RASHDOV'S SPEECH WAS HEARD WITH GREAT ATTENTION AND REPEATEDLY INTERRUPTED BY APPLAUSE.) **[printed in boldface]**

1386

CSO: 1830/21

REGIONAL

GRISHKYAVICHUS ASSESSES LITHUANIA'S CURRENT AGRICULTURAL DIFFICULTIES

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 15 Sep 82 pp 1, 3

[Address by P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party, at a Central Committee meeting on 14 September (EL'TA): "Increase Output of Agricultural Products"]

[Text] A meeting on problems of further development of agriculture was held on 14 September at the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party.

The first secretaries of city and rayon party committees, chairmen of executive committees of city and rayon soviets, chiefs of agricultural administrations, officials from ministries and agencies, and officials of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR, as well as representatives of the press were invited to attend the meeting.

Persons taking active part in the meeting included comrades P. Grishkyavichus, A. Barkauskas, V. Astrauskas, A. Barauskas, A. Brazauskas, K. Kayris, V. Sakalauskas, A. Ferensas, L. Shepetis, V. Mikuchauskas, Yu. Petkyavichyus; L. Dirzhinskayte, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Republic Supreme Soviet; Yu. Bernatavichyus, V. Kazanavichyus, Yu. Rusenko, and A. Chesnavichus, deputy chairmen of the LiSSR Council of Ministers.

A report was presented by P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party.

Comrade P. Grishkyavichus emphasized that today the most important thing is to strengthen state discipline, to ensure strict oversight and to increase the responsibility of local authorities for execution of party directives. All our work pertaining to implementation of the Food Program should be permeated with the spirit of this most important party demand. Today we must examine from this position how we are completing the current year and what are the first results of implementation of the Food Program.

We must state that a decent job has been done this year -- harvesting of the grain crops was completed in a prompt and expeditious manner. We can note certain positive changes in grain production. The gross grain harvest, according to preliminary calculations, on farms of all categories will total approximately 2.8 million tons and will be 27-28 percent higher than last year.

A decent flax harvest has been produced. Somewhat larger quantities of coarse and succulent feeds than last year have been laid away.

But nevertheless, these results cannot give us cause for satisfaction. Plans and socialist pledges for gross harvests of grain, potatoes and sugar beets will remain unfulfilled. It is a matter of honor for us to ensure fulfillment of agricultural products state procurement targets and, in particular, to complete sale of grain more rapidly.

Nor has the necessary turning point been reached in production of grass fodders. The amount per head of stock accumulated up to the present time reaches only last year's level. The reasons for our setbacks are to be found by no means solely in objective conditions. If we speak concretely of the agricultural crop harvest, the entire aggregate of farming-practice requirements regarding growing and harvesting the crop is not being observed in many rayons and on many farms. It would seem that this is an elementary truth, but again and again we encounter cases where it is being ignored. In Shirvintskiy Rayon, for example, things reached a point where some farms began planting winter crops with untreated seed and plowing the straw under. Can we tolerate officials who permit this? There were revealed in Utenskiy Rayon major deficiencies in organizing crop harvesting and other agricultural work. Harvesting also began with a delay on many farms of Shvenchenskiy, Vilnyusskiy, Kupishkiy, and Telshyayskiy rayons, as well as in that same Shirvintskiy Rayon. These are fresh facts, as they say. And how many minor violations, which go by quite unnoticed, are occurring at the various stages of preparing the soil and growing the crops? And this is happening in spite of the large army of agricultural specialists, who are now so numerous at the rayon level and directly on the farms that each and every field can and must be kept under constant watch.

This year again there also were observed differing attitudes toward such a very important problem as harvesting and putting away feed. While the farms of Vilkavishkiy, Shakyayskiy, Kapsukskiy, Moletskiy, and Shalchininkskiy rayons succeeded in increasing by 20-40 percent over last year stocks of coarse and succulent fodders, in Tauragskiy, Pasvalskiy, Raseynskiy, and Shilutskiy rayons considerably less of these fodders per standard head of livestock has been laid away than last year. One cannot but be concerned by the fact that in Pakruoyskiy, Raseynskiy, Klaypedskiy, Kedaynskiy, and Radvilishkiy rayons only 60-70 percent of the required quantity of hay has been put away for communal livestock. And it must be stated in general that we have failed to achieve the requisite turning point in laying away hay. Officials at the ministries of agriculture, fruit and vegetable growing, many party rayon committees and agricultural administrations should accept responsibility for this error of omission and draw the proper conclusions for the future.

In these conditions there is no more important task than to harvest in the time remaining and to lay away for livestock fodder everything still standing in the fields and other agricultural acreage suitable for this purpose. For the present, however, things are far from satisfactory in this regard. The first frosts will soon be here, and yet considerable corn is still standing, and we are behind in mowing hay meadows and perennial grasses. There has been an

intolerable delay in harvesting the corn in Ignalinskiy, Zarasayskiy, Utenskiy, Shirvintskiy, Shilalskiy, and Ionishkskiy rayons. It is essential to gather and lay away all green matter for silage.

Nor can we ignore the considerable shortcomings and complacent attitude on the part of managers and specialists on many farms toward the employment of advanced fodder preparation techniques. This year as well only 26 percent of total silage has been treated with chemical preservatives, while available resources of these preparations would permit almost twice as much to be treated. Many kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers and specialists in Skuodasskiy, Akmyanskiy, Birzhayskiy, and Pakruoyskiy rayons continue to avoid this effective innovation; the farms in these rayons have treated from one third to one fourth as much fodder as would be possible with available stocks of preservative agents. This is not a party attitude, and party officials in these rayons should not accept it.

The lessons of last year compel us once again to give a reminder of the importance of increasing the quantity of combined silage preparation in every locality. As we know, last year the target for laying away this feed, although quite modest, was significantly underfulfilled. The importance of combined ensilage as a replacement for concentrates in hog rations is just as great this year. This is why it is important to ensure that the targets for preparing and putting away this feed are met by each and every farm. Responsibility for this should be borne by the ministries of agriculture and fruit-vegetable growing, as well as by rayon agricultural administrations.

Positive changes which have been noted in growing grains and legumes give reason for optimism. With an overall 27 percent increase in the total grain harvest over last year, the legume harvest, according to incomplete figures, is doubling. The pea harvest has increased by a factor of 1.5 over last year, while vetches and vetch mixtures have more than doubled. We should like to mention specifically the fine legume harvest produced by the farmers of Kapsukskiy, Ionishkskiy, Radvilishkskiy, Kaunasskiy, and Pasvalskiy rayons. Lupine did well in Varenskiy Rayon and on many farms with sandy loam soils in other rayons.

We must view this first success, however, as a foundation for further movement forward in this most important area. Consequently, we must utilize in a carefully considered way the harvested pea, vetch, and lupine crop. It is essential to help all farms secure a better supply of seed of these crop plants.

We must continue to focus heightened attention on leguminous perennial herbs, especially clovers and alfalfa. This year conditions for producing clover seed were better, and many farms succeeded in doing a good job of utilizing this opportunity. The farms in Kapsukskiy, Kedaynskiy, Radvilishkskiy, and Yurbarskiy rayons have already met their plan targets for laying away clover seed. But the situation is quite different in Birzhayskiy, Zarasayskiy, Plungeskiy, Shilutskiy, Shalchininkskiy, and Utenskiy rayons, where there has been an intolerable delay in threshing seed plants, heavy losses are occurring, and targets for putting away clover seed have been met by only 6-15 percent. The Ministry of Agriculture must take a hand here and ensure that all farms are

supplied with a sufficient quantity of clover seed and seed of other perennial herbs.

Nor can we consider the alfalfa growing situation satisfactory. For many years there was a shortage of alfalfa seed. But in the last 2 years, when an almost full sufficiency of seed has been hauled in, another error of omission has been observed -- a lessening of attention toward the requirements of proper cropping practices, especially as regards selection of suitable soils, soil liming, and efficient utilization of crops. A decisive effort must be made to improve the situation. And this effort should be led by scientists and the agronomy service.

The potato situation is causing concern. Potato yields are poor in many rayons. Therefore we must intelligently manage utilization of the produced crop. First of all it is essential to establish seed stocks and foodstuff resources, and only then purchase potatoes for industrial processing. In this area as well a firm hand must be maintained by officials of the Commission on the Agroindustrial Complex and local party agencies.

A fair flax harvest has been produced, which makes it possible successfully to meet the state flax procurement target. But there has appeared in this republic the unhealthy practice of delaying flax sale right up to the middle of the following year. An end must be put to this practice.

The situation in animal husbandry is gradually improving. In the first 8 months of the year farms of all categories have sold to the state 4 percent more milk, 2 percent more livestock and poultry, and 5 percent more eggs than in the corresponding period of last year. This has been achieved chiefly through a substantial increase in inflow of livestock products into state resources from family private subsidiary farming plots.

The situation in communal animal husbandry, however, continues to be a cause for concern. In the first 8 months of the year public-sector meat production declined by 5 percent in comparison with the same period last year, while the drop was 11-13 percent in Raseynskiy, Plungeskiy, Shilalskiy, Shakyayskiy, Ignalinskiy, Tauragskiy, Birzhayskiy, Vilkevishskiy, Telshayskiy, and Skudasskiy rayons.

Throughout the entire year conditions were fairly good for finishing cattle. But beef production declined by 7 percent in comparison with last year, that is, to a greater extent than other meat categories. The inescapable conclusion is that many party, soviet, and economic agencies in the localities are failing to devote adequate attention to the development of this meat production branch. And how can there be good results if daily weight gains on feedlot cattle are only 280-360 grams on the farms of Birzhayskiy, Shvenchenskiy, Paseynskiy, and Yurbarkskiy rayons, and young stock are being sold at an average weight of 346-369 kg?

Today we are forced to reach a quite definite conclusion: the Ministry of Agriculture first and foremost, but also party, soviet, and agricultural agencies in many rayons have failed to carry out party instructions calling

for a short-term reduction in the total number of hogs in the wintering period, and to organize herd reproduction in such a manner that by the time grain from the new harvest comes in there are a sufficient number of pigs from the spring farrowing for fattening and sale up to year's end. But here the grain crop is already in the barn, while the hog population not only has not been reestablished but is even 5 percent smaller than last year. This is a blunder, and now every effort must be made to correct the situation.

The milk production situation also merits a critical appraisal. It is true that during the summer months the production lag which occurred for the republic as a whole at the beginning of the year was made up, reaching last year's level. Many rayons, however, did not succeed in catching up. While the farms in Ionavskiy, Radvilishkskiy, Pakruoyskiy, and Akmyanskiy rayons increased gross milk production by 5-8 percent for the first 8 months of the year, production was below last year's level as of 1 September in some rayons. The greatest decline below last year's level occurred on the farms of Vilkavishkskiy, Yurbarkskiy, Chvenchenskiy, and Utenskiy rayons. What this means is that the potential of the pasture-grazing period is not being equally utilized in all rayons to increase per-cow productivity and gross milk yields. Many farms are guilty of serious deficiencies in organizing grazing and of poor management. As a result of such errors of omission, in August the average per-cow milk yield in this republic was down 3 kg below last year's level, while the decline was by 12-27 kilograms in Zarasayskiy, Klaypedskiy, Shirvintskiy, and Shilutskiy rayons.

Serious errors of omission are still occurring in dairy herd replacement. For many years now there has not been an increase in calf production, and there has not been an increase in milk butterfat content. An intolerably large number of lows are retired from the dairy herd in the early years of their productive life, chiefly due to barrenness and udder damage, and on many farms the dairy herd replacements are low-productivity first-calf heifers. Each and every farm must immediately examine the dairy herd replacement situation and determine what measures must be taken to improve things. There must be an end to the poor practice whereby many farms, in order to prevent the dairy herd from shrinking toward the end of the year, maintain many barren and low-productivity cows.

The livestock wintering period is drawing near. The main task is to prepare well for the winter. First of all, as already stated, it is essential to make maximum use of all possibilities of replacing feed stocks. It is no less important to hasten completion of repairs on buildings which will be sheltering livestock and to clean and sanitize them. It is necessary to make fully ready existing feed preparation areas and shops and to build new ones. Each and every farm, each and every animal husbandry unit must intelligently distribute available stocks of feed among the various livestock categories and groups, must draw up monthly feed consumption plans and adhere strictly to these plans.

We hope that scientists, proceeding from the existing feed base, will this year as well prepare recommendations and approximate rations for all livestock categories and groups. In short everything possible must be done to ensure

that the livestock wintering period is well organized everywhere from the very outset, and that a high level of livestock productivity, production and procurement of all products is ensured.

Steps must be taken to increase the ratio of livestock products available for sale and reduce livestock product consumption for on-farm needs. Possibilities have not yet been exhausted in the area of increasing livestock product purchases from family subsidiary plots. In Yurabarskiy, Kretinskiy, Plungeskiy, Shalchininskiy, Shilalskiy, Tauragskiy, Telshyayskiy, Trakayskiy, and Varenskiy rayons, the average quantity of milk purchased per privately-owned cow is one half to one third the figure in Utenskiy, Rokishkiy, Kupishkiy, Anikshchyayskiy, and Moletski rayons.

Success in accomplishing all practical tasks depends first and foremost on the level of performance by rayon party, soviet and economic agencies. Many rayon officials work hard and well. But in some rayons there has recently been noted a lessening of effort, and people have gotten into the habit of blaming the weather and other "objective" factors for many deficiencies and mistakes. Managers and officials of this kind give all kinds of assurances and promises to correct things, but in actual practice they do not change their ways. As a result these rayons produce poor harvests year after year and are greatly deficient in livestock products output.

Rayon agroindustrial associations will be formed in the near future. As decided at the May Plenum, they are to coordinate the efforts of all partners in the agroindustrial complex and to focus them toward the end results of agricultural production. But this will take place only if it is accompanied by increased demandingness on farm managers and specialists and by a high degree of discipline -- in short, a higher qualitative level of all work performance. Great hopes in this connection are placed on the agricultural administrations. The administration chiefs have become the first deputy chairmen of the rayon executive committees. This indicates not only a manifestation of confidence in and respect for this category of official, but also an increase in the responsibility of and demands on these officials.

Our agricultural administration chiefs are as a rule individuals with a great deal of work experience and experts in their field. Quite frankly, however, some of them could do a better job. Who if not the agricultural administration, in which dozens of specialists are employed, should bear great responsibility for the state of affairs?

Specialists responsible for specific work areas must be personally answerable. It is necessary to adopt a system of organization of labor whereby not a single area of agricultural production remains an area of impersonal responsibility.

There is one other item. The main battle front on which the fate of our plans and of the entire Food Program is being determined is the kolkhoz and sovkhoz. And Comrade L. I. Brezhnev clearly emphasized this for good reason at the May Central Committee Plenum. It is the duty of party rayon committees, rayon executive committees, and agricultural administrations to be thoroughly familiar with the affairs of each and every farm, its strong and weak points, those ways and means which will bring the farm to excellent results, and

especially the factors which prevent many farms from achieving greater performance results. We must adopt a practice whereby the top specialists and capable organizers are transferred from the administrative edifice to jobs directly on the farms.

Those persons who addressed the meeting -- Yu. Bazis, first secretary of the Varenskiy Rayon party committee; Yu. Dunauskas, first secretary of the Telshyayskiy Rayon party committee; V. Eynoris, minister of fruit and vegetable farming; V. Kunstas, first secretary of the Akmyanskiy Rayon party committee; and B. Baltushka, Kaunasskiy Rayon executive committee agricultural administration chief -- self-critically analyzed work performance and discussed unutilized reserve potential for expanding production.

The participants in the meeting expressed confidence that this republic's farmers and the workforces of organizations which serve agriculture, under the guidance of party organizations, will accomplish all farm work this year in a prompt and expeditious manner, will successfully achieve this year's production targets as well as those for the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole, and will make every effort to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions of CPSU Central Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and will foster implementation of the Food Program by their selfless labor.

3024

CSO: 1800/13

REGIONAL

ARMENIAN FIRST SECRETARY SPEECH TO BORDER GUARDS

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 24 Jul 82 p 3

/Article: "Speech of Comrade K. S. Demirchyan, First Secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee"/

/Text/ Dear comrades!

Today many remarkable things have been said from this podium about the brave sentinels of the frontiers of the Land of the Soviets. It is truly impossible to speak of the heroic deeds of our border troops without feeling enthusiasm and pride. Born of the Revolution, they, together with the great Soviet Army, have become reliable protectors of the achievements of the Great October, vigilantly protecting the peaceful creative labors of the Soviet nation.

The entire glorious history of the Soviet border troops, at whose cradle stood the immortal Lenin, is a most shining testimony to the selfless devotion of all the generation of frontier guards to the ideals of communism and the cause of the party and nation.

Recalling the pages of the annals of that combat, we again and again become aware anew of the sources of the ardent love of the nation for the border warriors. That nationwide love has been won by border troops owing to their irreproachable fulfillment of military duties, unexampled feats, persistence and heroism. The border guard vigilantly standing watch at the frontiers of the Homeland is a courageous patriot-internationalist, a fearless and resolute man who is ready at any moment to engage in mortal combat with the foe and sacrifice his life for the sake of our multinational socialist Fatherland.

Precisely such warrior knights are the Transcaucasian border troops--the guards of the southern frontiers of the Soviet Land, who have during the 60 glorious years of existence of the /Transcaucasian Border/ District inscribed many heroic pages in the combat biography of the border troops of the USSR KGB.

Formed from the units and sub-units of the legendary 11th Red Army, the Red Army Transcaucasian Border District has from its very beginning been fulfilling with honor responsible tasks to protect the state frontier. In the years of the formation and consolidation of Soviet rule in the Transcaucasus, the fighting men of the District

had sacrificially fought the surviving counter-Revolutionary rabble under exceptionally difficult and tense circumstances. They had bravely neutralized agents of foreign intelligence agencies who tried to undermine the foundations of the new system of society and destroy the young Soviet republic.

Cherished in the nation's memory are the names of the prewar Transcaucasian border guards Babushkin, Saykin, Lyukshin, Mirdiashvili, Golubnitskiy, Nalbandyan, Sokolov, Odishariy, and many others who became symbols of courage and bravery, and provided examples of the fulfillment of one's sacred duty toward the Homeland, to the subsequent generations of border troops.

Great and immortal were the feats accomplished by the border troops during the Great Patriotic War. They had bravely fought against the Hitlerite regiments, demonstrating remarkable examples of valor, heroism, and indomitable will. Many Transcaucasian frontier guards who had fought on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War were awarded the honorific title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

The heroic path traveled by the District's border guards is a shining testimony to loyalty to the banner of the Great October, to the Leninist friendship of nations in our country.

We note with pride that even now the District's troops continue and add to their glorious combat and Chekist traditions by fulfilling with honor their duty toward the Homeland and vigilantly protecting its sacred frontiers.

The everyday activities of border troops are never peaceful and somnolent: to them, always and on every day of the year, throughout all 24 hours on any days, throughout the 60 minutes of every hour, the frontier is a front line, a line of fire, which is not neglected for a moment. As Marietta Shaginyan has picturesquely said, "The frontier guard is a living wall between the Homeland and the foe. He senses in his own person, in his body and heart, the approach of alien, mortal danger. And he risks his own life in meeting the foe...."

Now that the aggressive forces of imperialism are speeding up the arms race, attempting to resolve the unsolvable contradictions of capitalism by exacerbating the international situation, and intensifying subversive activities against our state and other countries of the socialist community, Soviet border troops, educated by the party and faithful to their duty, are constantly enhancing their combat readiness, improving their frontier-guarding skills, and mastering the weapons and modern combat equipment entrusted to them.

The current military-political situation bids us to be alert and to work and struggle in the manner of frontline fighters. After all, it is well known that on the other side of the border the imperialist circles are energizing their efforts to strengthen the southern flank of NATO. The territory of Turkey--an active member of that bloc--is regarded as a major staging area for aggressive actions against countries of the socialist community and progressive regimes of the region. Consider that the blood of the Arab nation of Palestine, of innocent old people and children, peaceful inhabitants of the cities and villages of Lebanon, is being shed only several hundred kilometers from our frontiers.

The Soviet people angrily condemns the bloody misdeeds of the Israeli occupiers and demands that the fires of war be extinguished, aggression be stopped, and the Israeli troops leave Lebanese territory.

Our party and Soviet state wage a consistent and tenacious struggle to strengthen peace on earth but at the same time constantly attend to increasing the country's defense capability and making our frontier an impregnable fortification.

Thanks to the unflagging concern of the party, the country's border troops are at present provided with all the necessary complex of modern equipment and weapons. This has strengthened their mobility and maneuverability and enhanced their combat readiness.

The military council, commanders, and party organizations of the frontier posts, detachments, and other sub-units of the District are working purposively and consistently to elevate the level of the combat training and political indoctrination of all personnel.

The working people of Soviet Armenia take pride in the remarkable accomplishments of the District's troops, prizing highly their valorous military efforts to protect and guard the frontier of our Homeland and strengthen its security.

Their unshakable unity with the nation, their firm bonds of friendship with the working people of the Transcaucasus--Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia and Krasnodar Kray--help the border troops to fulfill successfully their military duty, their noble and exceptionally important mission.

The border troops serving in Soviet Armenia are constantly surrounded with the solicitude of the republic's working people and share the same interests with them. They actively participate in the military-patriotic education of the population, especially of the youth. The patronage activities they perform for the population are constantly intensified. Work collectives and party, trade-union and Komsomol organizations help the border troops accomplish the tasks they face.

In a word, the protection of the state frontier is a nationwide cause. The frontiers of our Homeland are defended by our entire nation.

Dear friends!

We face the approaching remarkable holiday of the Soviet nation--the 60th anniversary of the united multinational socialist state--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This event is of great political importance, and it is a testimony to the triumph of Lenin's policy on the nationalities as practiced by the party and to the unshakable friendship and brotherhood of the Soviet peoples.

The working people of Soviet Armenia strive to celebrate this glorious jubilee with new accomplishments in economic and cultural construction.

Rallying closely round their native party and its Central Committee headed by the faithful continuator of the Leninist cause, comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the working people of the republic unanimously approve and ardently support the domestic and

foreign policies of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Like the entire Soviet people, they focus their efforts, experience and creative energies on translating into reality the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as on implementing the Food Program. They participate in a sweeping socialist labor competition for the fulfillment of plans and pledges for the jubilee year and tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The warriors of the Red Army Transcaucasian Border District, too, strive to honor the coming glorious jubilee with high indicators of political and combat preparedness for protecting the state frontier. And we are deeply convinced that our current jubilee celebrants, the Transcaucasian border troops, shall accomplish the goals posed and continue to stand successfully their combat watch and reliably protect the southern frontiers of our beloved Fatherland.

Permit me, dear comrades, to extend my warm and cordial greetings to you all--officers, enlisted personnel, and border-troop veterans, on the occasion of the glorious 60th anniversary of the valorous Red Army Transcaucasian Border District, and wish you new accomplishments in your military work as well as great personal happiness.

Long live the glorious Soviet border troops--reliable guards of the Land of the Soviets!

Long live the unshakable fraternal friendship of the peoples of our great Fatherland!

Glory to the inspirer and organizer of all our victories--the Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

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REGIONAL

TRANSCAUCASUS LEADERS ADDRESS FRIENDSHIP MEETING IN YEREVAN

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 3 Oct 82 pp 2-3

[Armenpress report: "In a Unified, Fraternal Family. A Friendship Meeting at the 'Masis' Footwear Production Association"]

[Text] The Soviet people are making preparations to greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR as a unified, monolithic family, welded together by indestructible leninist friendship between the nations. The workers of the Transcaucasian republics are approaching the glorious jubilee in an atmosphere of enormous patriotic enthusiasm, closely rallied around their own communist party and its leninist central committee.

The labor collectives of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia are marking this great upcoming holiday with new achievements. The leaders in socialist competition include the collective of the Yerevan Order of Labor Red Banner "Masis" Footwear Production Association. For 6 consecutive years it has been honored with a Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee. The successes of the Yerevan footwear people were highly assessed in the speech of comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum.

The multinational collective at "Masis" is linked by close ties of labor cooperation with related enterprises in Georgia and Azerbaijan.

On 1 October the following visited the association: E.A. Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, G.A. Aliyev, CPSU Central Committee candidate member and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, and Colonel General O.F. Kulishev, commander of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District, who had all participated in a Yerevan meeting of the Transcaucasus Military District Military Council.

The association workers greeted them with great warmth and cordiality.

G.Kh. Arutyunyan, general director of the association, told the guests about the successes of the enterprise and its development prospects during the 11th Five-Year Plan. The guests familiarized themselves with the production facility and visited a museum display of footwear.

A crowded meeting took place outside, with the area decorated with banners carrying slogans of greeting in Russian, Georgian, Azerbaijani and Armenian.

Those present greeted comrades G.A. Aliyev, E.A. Shevardnadze, K.S. Demirchyan and O.F. Kulishev with stormy applause.

The meeting was opened by A.A. Sukiasyan, party committee secretary at the "Masis" production association.

Having warmly greeted the dear guests, she said that while developing and augmenting the glorious traditions of the shoemakers, the collective is preparing to greet with new patriotic accomplishments the notable jubilee of the land of the soviets. The workers, engineering-and-technical workers and employees are fully resolved to successfully fulfill the plans and socialist pledges that they have adopted.

Since time immemorial it has been known that the hearts of people warmed by a feeling of great friendship become finer and richer, said worker M.G. Ayrapetyan. Today it is precisely this feeling of international brotherhood that has brought these dear guests to our land--the leaders of the communist parties and governments of the fraternal republics of Georgia and Azerbaijan.

Each of our republics faces tasks of such enormous scales that it would be inconceivable to resolve them by our own efforts without comprehensive cooperation. We hasten to help each other when it is needed, and on a holiday we share a common joy.

We are rightly proud of the achievements of our fraternal republics--Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia--marching confidently in the vanguard of all-union socialist competition. With all our hearts we take joy in the festive event in the life of sunny Azerbaijan--the presentation by comrade L.I. Brezhnev to the republic of an Order of Lenin--a worthy award for remarkable labor successes.

When today we speak of our successes we feel the great need to express profound gratitude and thanks to our leninist party and the Central Committee Politburo headed by comrade L.I. Brezhnev, for their tireless and truly titanic activity aimed at strengthening the might of the land of the soviets and at maintaining and strengthening peace.

Today, on the eve of the glorious 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR we declare our unswerving resolve to constantly strengthen and develop friendship with our tried and reliable friend--the great Russian people--and with all the fraternal peoples of the USSR.

T.V. Gorozhina, deputy chief engineer, spoke. The chronicle of our country, she said, is rich with events that have played a major role in creating and strengthening the socialist state and developing the fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR and rallying them about the invincible banner of the great Lenin. The whole world knows these dates: 1917, the victory of the Great October and 1922, the formation of the USSR. Across this great Soviet land people of different nationalities live in kindly harmony as a single

family. They live with same desire--to build a communist society--and they are united by a single warm feeling--to make their own contribution in socialist competition to greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR in a worthy manner.

As we meet today with our dear guests I would like once again to stress that the friendship of the Russian, Georgian, Azerbaijani and Armenian peoples, and all the peoples of the USSR, is today unprecedentedly firm and monolithic.

For many years now the shoemakers of the Tbilisi "Isani" Footwear Association and the Baku Footwear Factory has been our good friends and rivals in labor. Today, all of us, colleagues and like-minded people, friends and rivals in labor, are united by a common warm desire to make our own contribution in competition to greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

N.L. Surkhuladze, a worker at the model footwear factory, was given the microphone. She said: the workers of the Transcaucasus are greeting the glorious jubilee of the land of the soviets with new labor successes.

"And we are creating all victories together and gathering in the harvests together." This verse of the poet Dzhaiguga Charkviani comes to mind today as the workers of Armenia host their guests from Georgia and Azerbaijan.

Since time immemorial our peoples have lived together as good friends and brothers, sharing their bread and salt, their happiness and sorrows. Under the heavy yoke of foreign conquerors they repeatedly rose up to struggle against common enemies, and together they learned the joy of victory and with all their hearts helped each other in the days of those severe trials.

We have always cherished as the apple of our eye the great spirit of friendship and fraternity among the peoples of Transcaucasia and our love and gratitude to the great Russian people, down through the decades to this day.

L.I. Brezhnev has remarked that "the Soviet people know with their minds and hearts that their strength lies in firm unity, in a readiness to help each other, moving together under the leadership of the CPSU toward their great goal--communism."

We rejoice that with each passing year the fraternal ties between our republics and their capitals grow stronger.

We assure our dear guests and the leaders of our republic that the shoemakers of the "Masis" Production Association are greeting the glorious jubilee of the land of the soviets with new and remarkable labor gifts.

Among the people, said R.M. Rustamov, a worker at the head factory, they tell this parable: A wise man was once asked the question: who is closer, a brother or a friend? The brother, the wise man answered, if he is a friend.

The peoples of our multinational motherland are both brothers and friends, for we have the same common goals inscribed on the banner of the Great October.

As a representative of the Azerbaijani people I lived and worked for many years in fraternal Armenia, where Armenians, Russians, Georgians, Azerbaijanis, Ukrainians and Belorussians work side by side. And this has become possible thanks only to wise leninist national policy.

It has become a fine tradition to mark notable events in the life of the country with shock labor duty and new patriotic undertakings. And now again, on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, a universal mood of high labor is being clearly displayed.

At this time, everywhere in the country the initiative of the Muscovites has been taken up--to hold a communist subbotnik on 18 December, dedicated to the remarkable jubilee. Our illustrious collective of shoemakers is numbered among those who have supported the Muscovites. Hundreds of teams, sections and shops in our association have adopted high socialist pledges in honor of the great holiday of the friendship and brotherhood of the peoples of the USSR. On behalf of my own working comrades I would like to assure all those here present that we shall fulfill with honor the socialist pledges we have adopted! This is also our Soviet brotherhood in action, that brotherhood that Samed Vurgun called "a close blood kinship."

E.A. Shevardnade, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee was given the floor.

This is not the first time that we have visited your republic, he said. We see each other quite often, as befits good neighbors, close kin and loving brothers. And yet it can be said without exaggeration that each visit to Armenia is its own kind of discovery, its own kind of revelation, because each time we are charmed anew and offered wonderful new facets of its own remarkable world, where old-world antiquity and eternal youth are organically and naturally merged.

I admit it openly: we really like to visit you because here we have many true and loyal friends. We are convinced that each visit to Armenia is a whole sea of indelible impressions and interesting acquaintances with wonderful and very talented people who live and work on the blessed land of Ayastan.

The truly courageous nobility and boundless loyalty in friendship seen in the Armenian people evoke an overwhelming response and a deep trust in them. These valuable properties of the national spirit are immanent in all the peoples of Transcaucasia. They have nurtured them and refined them in our severe trials in the past and, we can say, they have been spliced into our genes and become part of our blood.

Our friendship within the fraternal family of Soviet peoples has flourished with generous new tints. And I would like particularly to emphasize this now, as we prepare to greet as a major international holiday the 60th anniversary of our great motherland--the USSR--which is filled a fine sense of the noble content of the life of each nation rallied forever about the great Russian people.

In our view, it is most symbolic that on the eve of this noteworthy date we, the leaders of the fraternal republics of Transcaucasia--Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia--have again gathered, as if once again to confirm the loyalty of our peoples to the great leninist ideals of internationalism, friendship and brotherhood.

Today, we are the guests of Yerevan. And guests, as is known, are always shown the best, the most interesting. But even if this were not so, anyone coming to Armenia could not fail to delight in the inimitable love of labor among the Armenian people, the remarkable fruits of their creative genius. When he arrives in your ancient land he experiences a thrill of excitement at the touch of an old-world antiquity, eternal and immutable like the rocks, subject only to the determination of human hands capable of creating these wonders from them.

But young Armenia wins him over even more--a young Armenia where everything looks to the future, a young Armenia that with every passing day swiftly alters its appearance. Only 2 years have elapsed since our last visit to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Armenian SSR and Armenian Communist Party, and already Armenia is no longer the same. So many beneficial changes, so many striking alterations! The economy of Soviet Armenia is developing rapidly, and the ancient, unique culture of the Armenian people is flourishing comprehensively.

All these successes, all these changes are seen with special clarity against the historical background of the 60-year history of the USSR, since their basis is our party's leninist national policy and the fixed and solicitous concern of the CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo headed by that great continuator of the leninist traditions of friendship and brotherhood, L.I. Brezhnev. The republic party organization, the Armenain Communist Party Central Committee and the members of the Central Committee Bureau headed by our well-loved and respected friend and brother Karen Seropovich Demirchyan, have become the true inspirer and skilled organizer of all these achievements.

Today, our Azerbaijani brothers are also here with us. And once again we recall the quite recent event when L.I. Brezhnev presented an Order of Lenin to the republic. These were the unforgettable days of autumn, of unforgettable meetings. They signified the remarkable achievements of the workers of Azerbaijan, but the people's rejoicing spilled over into Georgia and Armenia. As we again assess the successes of the republic, I would like to quote the beautiful words of L.I. Brezhnev to the effect that the key to these successes lies first and foremost in the fact that the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and its Bureau headed by our respected comrade Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev are implementing the party line in a principled manner, with persistence and energy. A very high assessment! From the bottom of our hearts we congratulate you and beg leave to pass on our best wishes to all the workers of fraternal Azerbaijan.

The glorious accomplishments of each republic instill pride and confidence in all of us, for today Soviet Transcaucasia is rightly considered one of the leading and successfully developing regions of our country. Here there are many labor collectives that worthily embody the best traditions of the

working class, kolkhoz peasantry and scientific and creative intelligentsia. And among them we rightly number our hospitable hosts of the day.

We offer a big thankyou for this cordial invitation to visit the Yerevan footwear production association and get to know the members of your wonderful collective. Your association is developing the best traditions of the ancient Armenian masters and skilled craftsmen. And it is certainly not fortuitous that it bears the name of "Masis." "Masis" is an ancient word and for any Armenian is its own kind of symbolic word. And it is to your great credit that today this symbol is well known throughout the entire country and worthily represents Soviet brands abroad.

On our way here we tried to calculate the total distance walked by people wearing output from your production facility, and we concluded that the figure is astronomical. It would take in not only the whole earth but the entire galaxy. So you have already conquered one galaxy. We hope that by the time of our next visit you will have conquered another.

The only bad thing is that it is still possible to obtain a pair of your slippers only if you know someone. Of course, we now hope that we have solved this problem: we have succeeded in getting closely acquainted with the director of your association, Grant Khachaturovich Arutyunyan.

To the point, we need your business support and experience. We are therefore so pleased that we have seen with our own eyes how your enterprise operates and how your illustrious collective works, and are convinced that here also we now have many firends. We are preparing to introduce your leading methods extensively. Comrades have already visited us and the hope is that the best traditions of the Yerevan shoemakers will soon become our common property. For in this kind of approach the permanent value of friendship is also included.

We take pride in the successes of our brothers in Armenia and Azerbaijan. At the same time they serve for us as a stimulus and a landmark, as do our successes for you. This is why when we see how Yerevan is improving and being transformed literally before our very eyes, we also rejoice as if it were our own Tbilisi or Baku. This is why the same response is evoked by the achievements of the oil workers of Azerbaijan, the machine-tool workers of Armenia and the tea growers of Georgia. This is why our vines now have common roots.

We have been traditional rivals, learning from each other, and the spiritual values of our peoples are close and understood, and from them we draw inspiration as we create our common socialist culture.

In our friendship lies the guarantee of our future flights and victories!

In these golden fall days, so generous in Transcaucasia, each of us is filled with resolve to mark with new achievements in the economy and in culture this present jubilee year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, and according to established tradition this time, too, to fly on high above Soviet Armenia, Soviet Azerbaijan and Soviet Georgia the red banners of victors in all-union socialist competition--the symbols of the labor glory of our peoples!

I wish you, dear friends and dear brothers, new accomplishments in the building of communism, great happiness and good health and peace!

We have brought for you as a gift the work of People's Artist of the USSR Zurab Tsereteli. There are enameled portraits of the founders of our doctrine-- Marx, Engels and Lenin.

May this gift embody the best international traditions of our peoples, our traditions of friendship and brotherhood!

The floor was then given to G.A. Aliyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

Permit me, he said, on behalf of multinational Azerbaijan to convey cordial greetings to the workers of the "Masis" association and through you to all the workers of Armenia and all the fraternal Armenian people.

It is symbolic that at our meeting today, which is taking place on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, representatives from all the fraternal peoples of Transcaucasia are present. It demonstrates with new force the many centuries of friendship between the Armenian, Georgian and Azerbaijani brother-peoples. It graphically demonstrates the indissoluble friendship and brotherhood of all the peoples of our country headed by the great Russian people, and the triumph of leninist national policy.

We are confident that this meeting, our meeting, will promote the further consolidation of the mutual ties and mutual aid between our peoples, the consolidation of their unity in the struggle to accomplish the intentions of the party of Lenin and the tasks put forward in the reports and works of L.I. Brezhnev.

We have heard much about your production association and are quite familiar with your output. It was with great satisfaction that we heard the words spoken at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev about the "Masis" production association. Today we have seen your production and familiarized ourselves with your people, and have again been convinced that the high assessment heard from the mouth of that man who is so dear to us, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, were deserved because of your great and stepped-up labor.

The achievements of Soviet Armenia are brightly reflected in your association. During the years of Soviet power the fraternal Armenian people have traversed a long road and scaled unprecedented heights in all fields of life. We, your brothers, the peoples of Transcaucasia, truly rejoice at your achievements and the successes with which you are greeting the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. All the peoples of Transcaucasia and all Soviet people are living in these days under the sign of preparations for the glorious jubilee, and are striving to mark the national holiday with new accomplishments.

We, all three of the Transcaucasian republics, compete with each other and teach each other much. And this helps us to extend our pace. It is pleasing

that for several years now the red banners of the winners in all-union socialist competition have been flying above our republics--above Soviet Armenia, Soviet Georgia and Soviet Azerbaijan.

All our achievements are the result of the CPSU's wise leninist national policy. Our party and our people, under the leadership of the Central Committee headed by that loyal continuator of Lenin's great cause, the outstanding political and state figure of the age, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, are moving confidently ahead along the road marked out by Lenin.

Today, while I am here I would again and yet again to express my joy at the great achievements of the workers of Soviet Armenia. They have been especially great in recent years. We know that these successes have been achieved thanks to persistent and consistent work by the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and its Bureau headed by our friend and brother, Karen Seropovich Demirchyan.

We are well acquainted with the successes of the workers of fraternal Georgia in implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. They have been highly assessed in the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Organizational and Political Work by the Party Organizations of the Georgian SSR in Preparing for the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR." And this is the result of tireless work by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and its Bureau headed by our friend and brother Eduard Amvros'yevich Shevardnadze.

All our achievements would have been inconceivable without help from all the fraternal nations of our country, primarily from the great Russian people.

Not many days ago a great holiday was celebrated on Azerbaijani land. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev presented our republic with a third Order of Lenin. The visit of Leonid Ilich to Azerbaijan and his speeches at the ceremonial meeting and his statements in conversations with the republic leaders, and the presentation of the Order of Lenin have become an historic milestone in the life of our people. The celebrations in Azerbaijan took the shape of a new and convincing demonstration of unanimous approval and support from the republic workers for the party's consistent leninist course, and of their unshakable cohesion around its Central Committee headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The sincere meetings and conversations with comrade L.I. Brezhnev and his wise advice and recommendations acted as a powerful new stimulus for an upsurge in the labor and political activity of the workers, kolkhoz farmers, intelligentsia and all strata of the republic's population, which has resolved to mark with new labor victories the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and to fulfill ahead of schedule the plans for the second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan and the plan as a whole.

As you know, comrades, when speaking in Baku, Leonid Ilich gave a high assessment of the achievements of the workers of Azerbaijan. At the same time he set us even greater tasks in all fields of economic, social, cultural and party building. The communists and all the workers of Azerbaijan have taken Leonid Ilich's statement as an integrated, combat program for their own work during

the 11th Five-Year Plan and for the long term. We have assured comrade L.I. Brezhnev that we shall fully implement all the tasks, instructions and recommendations he put forward. And today, before our brothers, I would like to say again that the Azerbaijani people and the workers of Azerbaijan will, as always, be true to their traditions and keep their word given to the party, the motherland and to dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

We shall always be true to the brotherhood and friendship of the Soviet peoples and to the invincible banner of proletarian internationalism, and we shall augment in every possible way this, our inestimable possession.

In conclusion I would like to wish the glorious collective of the "Masis" association and all the fraternal Armenian people, new successes in labor and in implementing the historic tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The floor was given to General Colonel O.F. Kulishev, commander of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District.

Today, we, the group of generals and officers from the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District, he said, have been lucky enough to be the guests of one of the best enterprises in the republic, your illustrious, order-bearing, Red Banner footwear association. We have had an opportunity to familiarize ourselves with a well-organized production facility and the fine products that you have created with your skillful hands. While annually producing 15 million pairs of various kinds of high-quality footwear, you do not simply fulfill the plan but you also bring joy and satisfaction to people. I would like to express my desire that the remarkable quality of your multinational workers' collective's labor biography may grow stronger and that you will successfully fulfill the annual plan and the plan for the entire 11th Five-Year Plan.

As a military man, O.F. Kulishev continued, I would like to stress that the plans for communist building determined by the 26th CPSU Congress must be fulfilled in a quite complex international situation. Insolently rejecting all the peace-loving proposals made by the Soviet Union and shamelessly puffing up the myth about a "Soviet military threat," the present U.S. Administration is pursuing a dangerous course aimed at achieving military superiority over the USSR. To this end the reactionary rulers of the United States year after year are building up the military budget of their country and developing new intercontinental missiles, nuclear submarines and supersonic bombers. In the United States production of the neutron bomb and chemical weapons has been initiated, and developments are underway to use space for military purposes. The U.S. rulers are also strongly urging their NATO allies onto the criminal path of exacerbating the situation in the world.

As before, the Near East remains the most explosive region of the world. Israel remains the most dangerous source for upsetting stability in this region. Enjoying the support and patronage of its strategic ally across the ocean in its brigandage, this most militarist of states has committed aggression against Lebanon, continues to occupy part of that country, and is pursuing a criminal policy of genocide against the Palestinian people.

Thus, today the danger of war is as never before a grim reality of our time. This is why our party and Soviet government and CPSU Central Committee general secretary comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally are doing everything necessary in this complicated military-political situation to strengthen in every possible way the defensive might of our state and to build up the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The strength of our army lies in its close and indissoluble link with the people. And today it is pleasing to note that within the republic much is being done to strengthen and develop these ties.

The soldiers of our district, too, are preparing their soldier's gift for the 60th anniversary of the USSR. Clearly recognizing their own personnel responsibility for the protection of the motherland, they are improving their combat skills, mastering complex combat equipment and weapons, enhancing their political awareness, reinforcing discipline and perfecting the combat readiness of units and subunits [podrazdeleniya].

Permit me to assure you, dear comrades, that the soldiers of Transcaucasia, fulfilling the command of the party and of their people, are doing and will in the future do everything needed to reliably protect your peaceful labor.

K.S. Demirchyan, Armenian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, spoke.

A high and keen sense of patriotism and internationalism has brought us to this meeting, he said. We have gathered together obeying the call of our hearts and a single spiritual impulse; we have gathered to express our true feelings of boundless love for the party, the Soviet motherland, our wholehearted devotion to the ideals of communism and the leninist friendship of the peoples, a feeling of profound respect and love for all our brother-nations.

We are happy that our dear comrades and friends are here with us at this meeting of international friendship: Eduard Amvros'yevich Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; Colonel General Oleg Fedorovich Kulishev, commander of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District; Gasan Neymatovich Seidov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of fraternal Azerbaijan; Gennadiy Vasil'yevich Koloin and Yuriy Nikolayevich Pugachev, second secretaries of the Georgian and Azerbaijan communist parties respectively; and Aleksey Ivanovich Shirinkin, member of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District Military Council.

Permit me warmly and from the bottom of my heart to welcome our dear guests and through them the workers and fraternal peoples of Georgia and Azerbaijan, and our soldiers of Transcaucasia, and to wish them new successes in the struggle to implement the majestic plans of the party, great happiness, well-being and prosperity.

The peoples of the motherland of the October are approaching the 60th anniversary of the USSR with very great achievements in all spheres of life and at the full height of their material and spiritual power. And today, with the advantage of hindsight, we recognize even more deeply what an exceptionally great milestone in each of our destinies was the historical act that took place 60 years ago in the creation of our great, multinational socialist state.

The path of indestructible unity and friendship, of jointly building a new society under the banner of Lenin, along which the peoples of our country have marched since the formation of the USSR, has been a heroic path of struggle and of creation, maturation and unprecedented economic, political and spiritual growth.

The achievements by the peoples of the land of the soviets are truly epoch-making. History knows of no such phenomenon--the rapid ascent to the heights of progress by each people, each Soviet republic. The rapid and comprehensive development of the fraternal republics of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia provides brilliant proof of this.

Our peoples recognize deeply that it is precisely in the indstructible union of the Soviet peoples that they have found a firm basis for their own comprehensive development, and that is precisely thanks to the practical implementation of the party's general course and leninist national policy and the generous and selfless aid from the great Russian people and the other fraternal peoples that they have been able to bring about so rapidly and successfully on their own land radical socioeconomic transformations and to achieve outstanding successes in building a new life.

Way back at the dawn of Soviet power, welcoming the soviets from the republic of Caucasia, the great Lenin expressed the hope that their close alliance would create a model national world such as was unprecedented under the bourgeoisie and impossible under the bourgeois order. Today, our entire multinational country, whose peoples are linked by the indissoluble ties of brotherhood and indestructible friendship, is such a model world. And the great happiness of the Georgian, Azerbaijani and Armenian peoples lies precisely in the fact that they are living and creating within this friendly, united Soviet family.

The Armenian people experience the true joy of brotherhood, take pride in the fact that they belong to the unified family of Soviet peoples, as light does to the sun, and hold dear friendship with them--a friendship that is the inexhaustible source of the might of our motherland, the guarantee for its future victories.

Fraternal friendship with their neighbors, the Georgians and Azerbaijani peoples, is immeasurably dear to our people. Down through the centuries, in labor and struggle, in joy, in the time of our peoples' trials, they have marched together, helping and inspiring each other. Their friendship acquired new wings when they became kin to the great Russian people and side by side them and with the other peoples of the country, marched along the heroic road of socialist revolution and set out firmly on the path of building a new society.

A friendship strengthened in struggle and labor and the brotherhood of our peoples are today yielding wonderful fruits in all spheres of sociopolitical, economic and spiritual life. From one five-year plan to the next our republics increasingly augment their own creative strength, taking one height after another; for many consecutive years now they have worthily carried the Red Banner of winners in socialist competition.

Taking advantage of the occasion, I would like yet again to make special note of the outstanding successes of the workers and peoples of Georgia and Azerbaijan achieved in recent years under the leadership of the republic party organizations in fulfilling economic and social development plans and on all fronts in the building of communism. This has been the result of selfless, heroic labor by the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia and of the great and purposeful organizational and political activities of the Georgian and Azerbaijan communist party central committees--the combat detachments of our great leninist party.

We are happy that today we have been afforded an opportunity on behalf of all of you and on behalf of all the Armenian people, to warmly congratulate the workers and all the people of Azerbaijan on the award of the high tribute of the motherland--the Order of Lenin which was presented recently to the republic by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

With each passing day socialist competition to greet in a worthy manner the 65th anniversary of the Great October and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR is increasing. The traditional labor rivalry between our republic and Georgia and Azerbaijan and Rostov Oblast is increasingly expanding and producing fruitful results.

Like all Soviet people, the workers of Soviet Armenia are struggling selflessly to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, and are striving to fulfill the plan tasks for the jubilee year with high indicators.

We note with satisfaction that the many-thousand-strong collective of the "Masis" footwear association is also making its contribution to this cause, successfully meeting its jubilee socialist pledges. It pleases us to note your stable success, and that the association has become one of the recognized flagships of the sector, a true school of skill, highly efficient work, and production of high-quality output. This has been achieved because you have remarkable people and true craftsmen working for you the fruits of whose labor have brought glory to the association and a high assessment from the CPSU Central Committee and comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

In the year of this glorious anniversary, our motherland shows to the entire world a friendly family of equal republics that together are building communism. Its confident, victorious advance into a bright future fills the hearts of Soviet people with legitimate pride and inspires them to new patriotic accomplishments for the sake of the further burgeoning of the land of the soviets.

The powerful armed forces of the land of the soviets, the valorous Soviet troops--courageous patriot-internationalists--ready at any moment to protect

with their bodies their beloved, multinational motherland, stand vigilant guard over the achievements of our motherland and the peaceful labor of the Soviet people.

Like all the Soviet people, the workers and people of Soviet Armenia unanimously approve and warmly support the wise domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet government, and the variegated and fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by that loyal continuator of the cause of the great Lenin, comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

And today, on the eve of the great jubilee, they assure the party that as always they will be at the leading edge of the struggle to implement the majestic plans of the party and to strengthen the might and augment the glory of our great motherland.

The speeches of E.A. Shevardnadze, G.A. Aliyev, O.F. Kulishev and K.S. Demirchyan were greeted with stormy, prolonged applause. Those present at the meeting responded in a friendly manner to toasts in honor of the CPSU, the heroic Soviet people, and the fraternal friendship of the workers of Transcaucasia.

F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, G.N. Andreyev, Armenian Communist Party Central Committee second secretary, G.M. Voskanyan, Armenian Communist Party Central Committee secretary, L.N. Nersesyan, first secretary of the Yerevan party gorkom, comrade L.S. Shustko, and M.O. Muradyan, chairman of the Yerevan city council ispolkom, were also present at the meeting with the guests.

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ARMENIAN FIRST SECRETARY PLENUM SPEECH PROPOSES CHANGES IN FOOD PROGRAM

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 9 Oct 82 pp 1-2

[Speech by Comrade K. S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Communist Party of Armenia at the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia on 6 October 1982: "Political, Organizational and Economic Work--On the Level of New Requirements"]

[Excerpts] Comrades!

It was with profound satisfaction that the Soviet people accepted the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee concerning the USSR Food Program and ways and means of implementing it.

The June (1982) Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia and party organizations and labor collectives of the republic considered the results of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and earmarked our concrete tasks in the most important matter of solving the food problem.

One of the main tasks of the Food Program of the republic is consistently increasing the volumes of production of animal husbandry products and, on the basis of this, improving the supply of meat and dairy products for the population of the republic.

Questions of increasing the production of grains and feeds and their efficient utilization occupy an important place in solving this problem.

In raising these issues for consideration at this plenum, the bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia has in mind again concentrating the attention of party, soviet and agricultural agencies, local party organizations and managers and specialists of farms on the crucial problems in the development of grain farming and feed production, the elimination of existing shortcomings and omissions, increased efficiency of the utilization of funds allotted and used in these branches, and mobilization of the workers for successful fulfillment of the five-year assignment for the production of grain and feed.

The USSR Food Program has set the task of providing in the next four years for the country's increased consumption of high-quality foodstuff and forage grain, creating the necessary state reserves of grain and having resources for exporting it.

It is clear that our republic must make a worthy contribution to this nationwide cause.

The managers and specialists of many farms and a number of rayons constantly explain the low productivity of grain crops by the poor weather conditions, natural disasters and other contrived causes, but they do not mention or they forget about the main causes--the low level of agrotechnology, the neglect of grain farming, the poor technology and labor discipline, inefficiency and irresponsibility for matters entrusted to them.

Still the republic has many farms which fully carry out the entire complex of agrotechnology, actively introduce the achievements of science and advanced technology for the cultivation of grain crops into practice, and conduct their work in an efficient and organized way, which provides for high productivity.

But on the whole, as was already noted at the June (1982) Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia, we have approximately the same incorrect attitude toward grain production as we had toward the development of the republic's agriculture in the recent past--our grain fields, we say, are small and nothing can be harvested from them. This is untrue and harmful.

We must radically change this attitude toward grain production.

In the first place, we cannot forget that grain crops occupy one-third of the cultivated land in the republic and with our limited amount of land we have no right to utilize it so inefficiently.

In the second place, by ensuring an advanced science of farming, applying the achievements of science and advanced practice and intensifying grain production it is possible to sharply increase the productivity of grain crops and raise the average level in the republic to 30-35 quintals per hectare and the gross yield of grain--to 450,000-500,000 tons.

How do we achieve this?

The main direction for increasing grain production and increasing the productivity of grain crops is consistent intensification of grain farming and its increased efficiency. And this presupposes increasing the fertility of the soil, improving the structure of the planted areas, assimilating scientifically substantiated crop rotations, effectively applying mineral and organic fertilizers and herbicides, and expansively introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

Obtaining large stable and guaranteed yields of grain crops, of which we do not have enough, is impossible without programming the results of grain production. Many farms plant them and consider the matter finished.

The practice of the leading farms of the country has convincingly proved the effectiveness of programming the results of production in obtaining large and stable yields. The technological charts of the teams, brigades and farms take into account more fully the soil and climate conditions and the possibilities of the various strains of plants, and they have material and labor resources. The application of this advanced method makes it possible to obtain a 25-30 percent increase in productivity.

Paradoxically, this method, which does not require additional material or labor expenditures, is not being applied in our republic and this, in turn, impedes complete utilization of the potential capabilities of intensive strains of grain crops and leads to a large shortage of grain.

The Ministry of Agriculture, its scientific research institutes, the party raykoms, and the ispolkoms of soviets of people's deputies should introduce the method of programming productivity on all farms of the republic.

One of the indispensable conditions for increasing the productivity of grain crops is correct application of crop rotations and the introduction of economically substantiated structures of their planted areas. We have many shortcomings in this important matter and certain farms completely ignore these requirements.

The practice of past years shows that most of the harm to areas planted in winter wheat is caused by a prolongation of the planting times since the root system develops poorly and the supply of nutritive substances necessary for normal wintering is not accumulated. As a result, each year winter grain crops die on an area of 10,000-15,000 hectares in the republic, and in individual years--on 20,000-25,000 hectares while the overall area planted in these crops is about 95,000 hectares.

When planting times are delayed we fail to gather about 5-6 quintals of grain from each hectare. All this, on the one hand, leads to large losses of grain and, on the other, to large material and labor expenditures that are necessary for resowing. And, after all, this can and should be avoided. This does not require additional expenditures, but only good organization and high state and technological discipline.

The delay of planting times of winter crops is also caused by the lack of carry-over supplies of seeds.

It is necessary for the ministries of agriculture and procurements to take all necessary measures to supply the farms with seeds at times that allow prompt planting work.

It goes without saying that if this work is not done well, even with the application of good strains of seeds, mineral fertilizers and irrigation, one cannot achieve the desired results. Everyone knows this truth. One asks why these important measures are conducted on such a low level in many rayons and on many farms of the republics. The proper depth of plowing is not observed, the time periods for turning over the fallow are not met, and the plowing is done almost everywhere without applying mineral fertilizers.

All this is a result of irresponsibility and lack of supervision on the part of managers and specialists of the farm.

All this work, which is of primary importance, is left to the conscious of the tractor driver alone. Today nobody supervises the depth or the quality of plowing, or the depth of the planting of seeds and the application of mineral fertilizers. And yet we have an entire army of agronomists on our farms.

Rayon agricultural administrations have also avoided this even though their functions directly include the organization of this important matter.

There are still great shortcomings in the utilization of fertilizers and the organization of the agrochemical service for the kolkhozes and other state farms, which reduces the effectiveness of the application of mineral fertilizers in grain farming. With the ever increasing quantity of mineral fertilizers that are being applied, many farms are still not obtaining the normative additional yield. We discussed this at the July Plenum of the Central Committee. In Gugarskiy, Shamshadinskiy, Amasiyskiy, Yekhegnadzorskiy, Merginskiy, Gukasyanskiy, Martuninskiy and other rayons they apply two-fifths-one-third of the established norms for fertilizers to grain crops. Established rules for shipping and storing mineral fertilizers are also violated.

Many kolkhozes and other state farms of the republic allow large losses and even spoilage of fertilizers.

Organic fertilizers are being utilized extremely inadequately in grain farming and in many places they are not applied at all.

In our plenums we have criticized the Ministry of Agriculture for poor organization of the accumulation and application of organic fertilizers. These valuable fertilizers are used very poorly in the republic, by 40-45 percent. Each year we lose more than 2-2.5 million tons of organic fertilizers which are extremely necessary for obtaining large yields of all crops, restoring the fertility of the soil and fighting against soil erosion.

The ministries of agriculture, the fruit and vegetable industry and the food industry, the state committee for forestry, the party raykoms and the executive committees of the rayon soviets of people's deputies must take concrete measures to improve the technology and strictly observe the norms for the application of mineral and organic fertilizers to the soil, raise the level of mechanization of work and, on the basis of this, sharply increase the efficiency of production.

It is time for the Ministry of Agriculture and its local agencies to establish a policy for delivering mineral fertilizers to the farms according to the principle of providing for obtaining a yield in keeping with the normative.

One of the important conditions which provides for obtaining high productivity of grain crops is the application of chemical means and biological methods of fighting against weediness of the fields, diseases and pests of agricultural crops. Losses from weeds, pests and diseases comprise 12-15 percent of the possible yields. Each ruble spent in fighting against them is recouped with 5-6 rubles in net income. Yet this obvious truth is also ignored.

In 1982 the area on which herbicides were applied decreased by 7,000 hectares as compared to 1981. And this is simply a disgrace.

On the majority of farms the fight against weeds, diseases and pests of grain crops is perfunctory. One rarely finds a clear grain field. And this means that instead of grain crops we are feeding weeds which grow intensively, take up moisture, lead to lodging of spike crops, retard their development and prompt ripening, make harvesting and processing of grain crops extremely difficult, and lead to large losses and additional expenditures.

It is time to put an end to such inefficiency.

Not a single hectare planted in grain crops should go without the proper treatment with herbicides and the corresponding means of plant protection.

The Ministry of Agriculture and its services should devote special attention to this problem.

Comrades! Increasing the productivity of grain crops depends largely on the level of development of seed growing and selection of strains. Highly productive strains that are adapted to local conditions withstand unfavorable weather conditions well and provide stable yields.

But there are essential shortcomings in the seed growing of grain crops. Many farms do not fulfill plans for the production and sale to the state of high-quality strains of seeds. Measures for specialization and concentration of seed production are proceeding at slow rates and the organization of seed growing farms and their provision with the necessary equipment and funds are being carried out unsatisfactorily. Because of the inadequate material and technical base for seed growing we are not providing for prompt treatment of the seeds or correct storage of them.

All this leads to small yields.

In solving the problem of grain forage under the conditions of our republic no small role is allotted to corn, peas, soybeans, sorghum and other crops.

The experience of the leading farms of Transcaucasia shows the significant advantages of cultivating corn according to industrial technology, which makes it possible to obtain 100-110 quintals of corn grain per hectare, a 2-3-fold increase over the productivity of other spike crops. Yet our republic deals with this important crop extremely poorly.

The Gosplan, the ministries of agriculture, the fruit and vegetable industry and procurements, Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, the party raykoms and the ispolkoms of the rayon soviets of people's deputies should take measures to ensure the cultivation and expansion of the areas planted in corn, pulse crops, sorghum and other grain crops. The republic's scientists and agricultural specialists should make their contribution to this matter.

The Gosplan, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Procurements of the Republic, the party raykoms, and the ispolkoms of the rayon soviets of people's deputies must establish these valuable, traditional and little cultivated crops taking into account the local conditions of each rayon and farm and take measures to improve their seed growing, agrotechnology, processing and other technological processes of their cultivation so that in the next few years they can satisfy the demand of the republic's population for them. The Council of Ministers should exercise special control over this matter.

Comrades! Prompt harvesting without losses, transportation, processing, storage and utilization of the grain crop that has been raised are of no small significance.

Of course we have made improvement in this area. Measures have been developed for avoiding losses of the crop that has been raised and they are being introduced into production in stages.

But the corresponding agricultural ministries and departments, a number of party raykoms and ispolkoms of rayon soviets of people's deputies and many farms have still not managed to radically improve the organization of this work and create a reliable barrier against losses of the harvest.

Unjustifiably prolonging the time periods for harvesting grain crops is a great shortcoming.

Losses of grain because of prolonging the harvest of the grain crops by only 1 day amount to from 0.5 to 3 quintals, 5 days--from 2 to 6 quintals, and 10 days--from 3 to 10 quintals per hectare.

Herein lie our reserves. Here the time factor is a factor in large yields.

But this is not taken into account everywhere and the proper measures are not taken for avoiding unjustifiable losses.

There are many shortcomings in the very organization of combine harvesting. The combines are frequently out of order and the quality of the harvesting and threshing is not inspected.

A good deal of grain is also lost during transportation from the combine to the threshing floor. The majority of threshing floors have dirt floors. The farms have not standard storehouses and the grain remains out in the open for a long time, which leads to losses and deterioration of its quality.

The Ministry of Procurements does not devote enough attention to the matter of prompt receipt, processing, storage and sales of grain and pulse crops.

It is time to put an end to such inefficiency. Any case of loss of grain should be the subject of special consideration and the guilty parties should be held strictly responsible.

It is necessary to develop an extensive movement for complete harvesting of the crop right down to the last spike and reliable storage of it.

As you see, comrades, there are serious shortcomings in the republic's grain farming, mainly of an organizational and technological nature, as a result of which we are failing to obtain a good half of the possible yield.

The interests of further development of grain farming insistently require that the Gosplan, ministries of agriculture, the fruit and vegetable industry and procurements, the party raykoms and the ispolkoms of the rayon soviets of people's deputies, with the extensive participation of scientists, managers and specialists of farms, develop and implement practical measures for further intensification of grain production, taking into account the specific conditions of each farm and rayon, providing for stable increase in the growth yields of grain and bringing it up to 450,000-500,000 tons a year in the next few years in the republic.

This will be a great support for the development of animal husbandry. This is the task that is facing grain growers of the republic today.

In addition to this we must implement measures for economizing on grain in all ways, increasing the efficiency of its utilization and reaching a point where every family and each farm has a thrifty attitude toward this great wealth of ours.

And now about feeds.

In light of the requirements of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee we would like to emphasize once again today the persistent need for complete and stable provision of animal husbandry with feeds from our own production in a sufficient quantity and with high quality as well as increased efficiency of their utilization.

The fact is that with record volumes of production and procurements of feeds, in 1981 the needs of animal husbandry for them were satisfied by 85.6 percent. Last year 36.8 percent of the farms in the republic accumulated from 5 to 10 quintal of feed units per conventional head with a need for 18-19 quintals of feed units, and only 11 percent of the farms accumulated more than 20 quintals of feed units.

On the other hand, the work experience of last year showed that while in 1981/1982 53.5 percent more feed units were allotted for wintering than were expended during the preceeding wintering, the production of milk on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic during the winter period increased by only 2.8 percent, the average milk yield per cow--by 3.1 percent, and meat production--by 6.3 percent.

As you can see, we did not obtain the necessary adequate return from feeds that were expended. The feeds that were actually accumulated with difficulty and the large expenditures of them did not produce the necessary results.

The main reasons for this are the poor nutritive quality of coarse and juicy feeds, the imbalance of the rations in protein and other nutritive substances, the poor assimilation of the feeds because of the poor preparation of them for feeding, the poor quality of the mixed feeds, and the unsatisfactory veterinary, organizational-technical and therapeutic-preventive medical measures.

The experience of many farms of the republic shows that even under the most unfavorable weather conditions, when the entire complex of agrotechnical measures for increasing the productivity of seed crops is conducted, it is possible to obtain 4,000-5,000 feed units from each hectare.

But the potential possibilities of field feed production are not fully utilized everywhere. Even in 1981 with its favorable weather conditions the productivity of annual grasses on the farms of the republic amounted to 32.2 quintals per hectare, perennial grasses--37.8 quintals, silage crops--139 quintals and natural hayfields--18.5 quintals per hectare.

Increasing the productivity of feed crops on irrigated land continues to be a large problem for our republic.

Calculations show that we annually lose 250,000-300,000 tons of feed units from failing to gather the possible crop.

The main reasons why the average yields in the republic are low are the slow introduction of highly productive strains and kinds of feed crops which are not being introduced everywhere, the imperfect structure of the planted areas, the inadequate quantity of fertilizers that are applied, violations of technology for cultivation and harvesting, failure to observe conditions for irrigation, the lack of realistic taut plans, and the irresponsibility of farm managers and specialists.

The cultivation of feed crops must be especially supervised everywhere and measures must be taken so as to obtain from areas planted in these crops the maximum possible yields, and here, as was said with respect to grain crops, it is mandatory to have a programmed yield and accelerate the introduction of advanced technologies for the cultivation of feed crops.

The party raykoms, the ispolkoms of rayon soviets of people's deputies, soviet and agricultural agencies and farm managers and specialists must take all possible measures so as to make sure that each hectare produces 2,500-3,000 feed units everywhere and each irrigated hectare produces 5,000-7,000 feed units.

We must not forget that today feed crops occupy more than 55 percent of the overall area planted in agricultural crops.

And this makes it necessary for the ministries of agriculture and the fruit and vegetable industry, party raykoms, rayon soviets and agricultural agencies to implement more actively and consistently the programs that have been developed for specialization and concentration of feed production, improvement of the structure of the planted areas, increased field feed production, and the separation of feed production into an independent branch.

We must have a structure of planted areas which will contribute to a sharp increase in the production of coarse and juicy feeds in order to fully satisfy the animals' needs for them. The Ministry of Agriculture, its local agencies and farm managers and specialists must develop practical measures so that next year each rayon and each farm will have a scientifically substantiated structure for the planted areas with a determination of the assortment of highly productive strains of feed crops.

When carrying out this work it is necessary to take into account the fact that the main improvement of the quality and effectiveness of feeds should consist in further increasing their value with respect to the vegetable protein content. Today we are faced with the fact that each feed unit contains no more than 60-70 grams of digestible protein while the necessary minimum is 110-115 grams. All this leads to unproductive expenditures of a large quantity of feeds. As a result of increasing the value of feeds to the necessary level with the current volume of their production, it would be possible to increase the output of animal husbandry products by no less than 30-35 percent. Think, comrades, about these figures!

In solving the protein problem under the conditions of our republic major attention should be devoted to perennial grasses, pulse crops, products of microbiological synthesis, the utilization of waste from wine making, the meat and dairy industry and public catering, and also synthetic protein--carbamide.

The Ministry of Agriculture and a number of party raykoms and ispolkoms of rayon soviets of people's deputies have done a certain amount of work for increasing the areas planted in perennial grasses. But the possibilities of expanding these areas and increasing the productivity of perennial grasses are clearly being inadequately utilized.

The Ministry of Agriculture and the ispolkoms of the rayon soviets of people's deputies, even in the plans for the remaining years of the five-year plan, must determine the corresponding assignments so as to increase the production of feeds from pulse crops to 450,000 tons in 1985.

In order to solve the protein problem we must also extensively utilize reserves of the microbiology industry.

The republic has great possibilities of increasing the production of lysine and other protein and vitamin supplements. The ministries of agriculture and procurements and the Armenian Lizin production association are not providing for fulfillment of the requirements of the July (1981) Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia concerning increasing the production of feeds through microbiological synthesis and also their extensive application in animal husbandry in the republic.

The ministries of the meat and dairy industry, the food industry, the fruit and vegetable industry, the ispolkoms of the city soviets of people's deputy, the Ministry of Trade and Aykoopne are not providing for complete utilization of grape squeezings, whey, geranic byproducts, meat and bone meal, wastes from public catering and other high-protein wastes.

The republic Council of Ministers must consider and resolve all problems related to comprehensive utilization of wastes for feeding livestock.

Special attention should be devoted to the use in animal husbandry of synthetic protein, carbamide, 1 kg of which can replace 2.6 grams of vegetable protein. This is a very high indicator. But for some unknown reason the ministries of procurements and agriculture, despite repeated instructions, are not finally solving the problem of extensive utilization of carbamides.

The republic Council of Ministers must put an end to the irresponsible attitude of the ministries and local soviets toward the use of carbamide in animal husbandry and rectify the situation.

Corn and feed root crops constitute an important reserve for increasing the production of juicy feeds. The farms of the republic have taken a course toward increasing the production of silage on the basis of the cultivation of such highly productive starins and hybrids of corn as Uzbekskaya-100, Abovyan-21 and others.

But the work that has been done by the Ministry of Agriculture, its scientific research institutes and local agricultural agencies for introducing highly productive hybrids of corn and intensifying corn growing is still inadequate. After all, the average productivity of corn per hectare in the republic does not exceed 170-185 quintals, and the proportion of corn silage is not greater than 40-45 percent. And all this under conditions where each year more than 18,000 hectares of fertile land in the republic are planted in corn.

We must change the cultivation of corn over to an industrial basis, extensively introduce highly productive strains into production and radically improve the agrotechnology. This will make it possible to obtain 600,000-800,000 tons of corn silage a year from these areas. This will be an immense support in the matter of increasing the productivity of livestock. We must begin to solve this problem immediately, even this year. We have every possibility of doing this.

Comrades! The annual increase in the volumes of production and procurements of juicy feeds have brought to the fore the problem of their storage without losses. In recent years, through the efforts of farms and construction and patronage organizations, the republic has done a good deal to create capacities for storing juicy feeds. There is no doubt that this had led to a considerable reduction of losses of juicy feeds. But even today we are faced with the fact that there are large losses of feeds because of violations of the technologies of preparing juicy feeds and the shortage of the appropriate lined capacities. The July (1981) Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia set the task of constructing reliable storage facilities on each kolkhoz and other state farm. But the Ministry of Agriculture, the party raykoms, the ispolkoms of the rayon soviets of people's deputies, the ministries of rural construction and industrial construction and the managers of a number of farms and patronage organizations are failing to fulfill assignments for the construction of storage facilities for feeds. Our newspaper, KOMMUNIST, severely and justly criticized this.

As was said above, we failed to obtain a considerable quantity of animal husbandry products because of the poor quality of feeds and their poor preparation for distribution.

According to figures from analyses of the republic agrochemical laboratory, of the quantity of haylage inspected in 1981, 78.1 percent was in the third class or substandard, hay--23.3 percent, and silage--54.2 percent.

The comprehensive program for the development of feed production in the republic earmarks increasing the production of bricket and granulated feeds to 15,000 tons and vitamin grass meal to 30,000 tons in the next few years.

Yet because of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, the Ministry of Procurement and the corresponding party ryakoms and ispolkoms of rayonsoviets of people's deputies this important work has fallen by the wayside.

The established plans for the production of vitamin grass meal remain unfulfilled each year. On 27 September 1982, with an annual plan for 20,000 tons, only 7,400 tons of vitamin grass meal were produced, or 36.9 percent of the plan. With the exception of Gukasyanskiy Rayon, not a single rayon fulfilled the established plan.

The installed capacity of 72 aggregates in the republic surpassed the planned assignment 6-7-fold. Apparently managers of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, the Ministry of Procurements and the aforementioned rayons have not drawn the proper conclusions from the criticism made against them at the July (1981) Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia. Such an attitude toward this important matter is inadmissible.

Another crucial problem. As we know, natural feed lands constitute an important reserve for increasing the production of feeds and animal husbandry products. After the January (1975) Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia a certain amount of work was done to increase the productivity of hayfields and pastures and improve their industrial crop condition. During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan there was radical improvement of 11,000 hectares of hayfields and superficial improvement of 185,000 hectares of hayfields and pastures. Flooding was done on 69,000 hectares of pastures.

But the industrial crop condition of natural feed lands continues to remain unsatisfactory.

The majority of areas of feed land are utilized unsystematically, inadequate amounts of mineral and organic fertilizers are applied, there are no sources of water and there are no roads. Advanced methods are not used for efficient utilization of meadows and pastures, hay and pasture crop rotations have not been organized, and so forth. For a comprehensive solution to all these problems the Ministry of Agriculture must accelerate the certification of natural feed lands and begin to develop a general plan for their utilization and improvement. On the basis of this plan it should establish a concrete program for efficient utilization of hayfields and pastures in each rayon and on each farm.

Aviation is doing an insignificant amount of work to fertilize meadows and pastures. And in general aviation provides extremely little assistance to agricultural production. It has been several years since this task was set for aviation workers, but they are still not carrying it out, justifying this by the fact that helicopters are not produced for this type of work. I should like to ask these comrades: How is it that aviation is used for treatment in the application of fertilizers on significant areas of fields and orchards in neighboring republics?

The performance of these jobs should be under the daily supervision of the agro-industrial commission of the presidium of the republic Council of Ministers.

Comrades!

The republic's mixed feed industry is assigned an immense role in increasing the production of animal husbandry products.

At the present time the annual capacity of mixed feed enterprises in the republic have been increased to 720,000 tons. This is a positive fact. But there are large shortcomings in the work of this important branch. A large part of the mixed feeds that are produced are not balanced in protein, trace elements, vitamins and other components. Mixed feed enterprises frequently produce products that deviate from the established standards. They still do not provide the necessary assortment of mixed feed for all kinds of agricultural animals and poultry.

The Ministry of Procurements must take effective measures to improve the assortment and quality of mixed feeds that are produced.

Under the 11th Five-Year Plan the production of mixed feeds should increase 1.4-fold as compared to the 10th. In order to carry out this task it is necessary for the republic Gosplan and Ministry of Procurements to take immediate measures to accelerate the planning and construction of the Yerevan and Kafan mixed feed plants and to do everything necessary so that by 1990 they can double the existing capacities of the republic's mixed feed enterprises.

The Ministry of Agriculture should provide for the development of a network of interfarm mixed feed enterprises and organize processing of forage grain from the kolkhozes and other state farms there. Each year the farms of the republic use more than 100,000 tons of forage grain for feeding livestock without preliminary processing, which leads to large losses. Calculations show that when forage grain is used for feed for livestock in unprocessed form the losses of it amount to 300 kg per 1 ton. If one takes into account that in the next few years the allotment of forage grain for feeding livestock from the kolkhozes, other state farms and other state resources will increase, the need for its mandatory processing becomes obvious. Not a single kilogram of grain should be fed to livestock without preliminary processing into mixed feeds.

Today our scientific research organizations are faced with a new task: to devote greater efforts and more extensively deal with questions of selection and seed growing of feed crops and, no less important, to consistently introduce them into production.

It is precisely the latter which is inadequate in many of our scientific research organizations.

Thus the scientific research institute of farming has already created and submitted new strains of alfalfa and sainfoin which produce 15-20 percent greater yields than existing ones do. But their introduction everywhere is being delayed. Why is this institute not checking to make sure that the strains that have been created are becoming widespread? After all, the goal of the institute's collective should be the final result.

We do not know why the Goskomsel'khóztekhniká and the Ministry of Agriculture are not introducing the appropriate harvesting equipment. The scientific research institute of mechanization and electrification of agriculture is not handling this problem either. Everybody is waiting for somebody else to solve these problems.

Increased production of grain and feeds in the republic and their efficient utilization require great persistence and consistency. We must carry out the work for increasing the production of grain and feeds systematically and comprehensively. This should become the business of each farm, each communist, and each agricultural worker, our common cause.

Now about the tasks of the day. It is necessary to exert all efforts to gather the crop that has been raised without losses and provide for unconditional fulfillment of the plans for the production and sale to the state of crop growing and animal husbandry products.

It is necessary to accelerate the rates of harvesting grain and other agriculture crops everywhere.

According to data of the Central Statistical Administration, on 27 December grain and pulse crops had been harvested from an area of 121,500 hectares, which is 87.9 percent of the plan.

The planting of winter crops is also proceeding at slow rates, the plan for which has been fulfilled by 65 percent. The planting of winter crops is being delayed in Gorisskiy, Yekhegnadzorskiy, Kafanskiy, Noyemberyanskiy, Tumanyanskiy and other rayons. It is necessary to accelerate and complete this work everywhere.

Special attention should be devoted to improving the procurements of feeds. The assignment for the accumulation of hay in the republic was fulfilled by 93.7 percent, straw--by 80.2 percent, and prepared silage--by 61.9 percent. Within one or two weeks it is necessary to complete the preparation of feeds, ship them to the wintering places and take measures for reliable preservation and economical expenditure of them.

It is also necessary to develop and implement concrete measures for increasing the rates of construction and repair of animal husbandry facilities, farm technical equipment and other equipment, and to provide for successful wintering of livestock and increased production and procurements of animal husbandry products.

A couple of words about meat procurement. This year this work is being done unsatisfactorily, especially by the farms of Armzhivprom and Armptitseprom, and considerably less meat has been purchased from the population. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia held a conference regarding this issue where they discussed measures for unconditional fulfillment of the annual plan for meat procurements. All rayons absolutely must fulfill the established annual plans for the sale of meat to the state. The republic Council of Ministers must regularly supervise the course of the procurement of meat and solve all problems related to this.

The farms of the republic have raised a good crop of grapes and potatoes. The harvesting of them has been started successfully. The corresponding raykoms and ispolkoms of rayon soviets of people's deputies must take practical measures to accelerate the harvesting of grapes and potatoes and to carry this out without losses.

A number of places are slow in storing up fruit and vegetable products and potatoes for extended storage. The ministries of the fruit and vegetable industry and agriculture as well as the corresponding party raykoms and ispolkoms of rayon soviets of people's deputies must accelerate this work and provide for fulfillment of the assignments set for the republic.

We are confident that, under the leadership of the party organization, the workers of the republic will provide a worthy greeting to the celebration of friendship and fraternity and will completely fulfill the planned assignments of the anniversary year as well as the socialist commitments that have been made.

Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo of the Central Committee headed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev that the communists and all workers of the republic are exerting all their efforts for successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the party agrarian policy, and will make their contribution to the cause of strengthening the economic and defense might of our great homeland.

(Lengthy applause.)

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REGIONAL

LENINGRAD PAPER REPORTS ROMANOV ACTIVITIES

Officials Tour Farms

PM080917 [Editorial Report] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 September 1982 front-pages a LENTASS report entitled "Completing the Harvesting in an Organized Manner." It stated that "G. V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad party obkom, toured a number of farms of Tosnenskiy Rayon" 23 September.

New Academic Year

[Editorial Report] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 September 1982 publishes on pages 1-2 a LENTASS report entitled "Improving the Efficiency of Party Education." It states that "G. V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad party obkom, was in the Presidium of 24 September meeting of the Leningrad party organization propaganda aktiv, which discussed the start of the new academic year in working people's political and economic education.

CSO: 1800/115

REGIONAL

NEW CHAIRMAN OF UZSSR STATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 1 October 1982 on page one a 50 word decree of the UzSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium appointing Mirgiyas Abbasovich Zaidov as chairman of the UzSSR State Committee on Labor.

UZSSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION SET

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 22 October 1982 carries on page 1 a 100-word decree of the UzSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium announcing the tenth convocation of the sixth session of the UzSSR Supreme Soviet to be held on 23 November 1982 in Tashkent. Three questions will be discussed at the session: the UzSSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development for 1983 and the course of the 1982 plan; the UzSSR State Budget for 1983 and the fulfillment of the 1983 budget; and ratification of the Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

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