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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

PRESS SURVEYS FROM

SOVIET SOUTHERN REPUBLICS

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23 April 1984

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

PRESS SURVEYS FROM SOVIET SOUTHERN REPUBLICS

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

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Political Affairs

NEW STATISTICS ON PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 3 December 1983 page 1 carries a 950-word lead editorial summarizing results of the report-election meetings of the republic's primary party organizations. "Report-election meetings and conferences took place in 9,645 primary party organizations and in 829 party committees." It is added that "352,874 (98.1 percent) communists in the ranks of the primary party organizations participated in the report-election meetings and conferences. Of them, 130,765, or 37 percent, spoke at the presentations and gave information on their relationship to the work being done." Of those elected, "43.2 percent were workers and kolkhozniks, and 28.8 percent were women."

USELESS DECREES, MEETINGS ASSAILED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 8 December 1983 page 2 carries a 1,850-word article by S. Safarov, director of the Social Sciences Department of the Baku filial of the Moscow Cooperative Institute, on the relationship between economics and policy, in which he assails "bureaucratism and procrastination" which results from "ultra-collegiality." It is noted that "superficial demonstrations by certain workers at different levels of party, soviet and enterprise organs, and decrees, instructions, recommendations, and preparations of data which are outside their purview with regard to different sectors of public life, and the fact that they are not concerned with fulfilling them do great harm to ideological and economic work. "Pointing out that certain raykoms (Balaken, Masally, Lenin, Barda and Oktyabr) have passed hundreds of decrees and had hundreds of discussions which were either pointless or irrelevant, it is claimed that the "passing of many decrees makes control of their achievement difficult, gives a formal character to the examination of their fulfillment and, as a result, many of the decrees remain on paper."

COMMUNISTS EXPELLED FROM PARTY IN KURDAMIR RAYON

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 10 December 1983 page 3 carries a 1,000-word article by A. Niftaliyev on the results of the Kurdamir raykom conference. "There are shortcomings in the leadership of certain primary party organizations and in individual work with communists. The expulsion of

17 people from the ranks of the CPSU at the report period, the party punishment meted out to 142 people and the long-term party punishments for 192 communists at the present time were noted as shortcomings in the work of the rayon party organization." While the reasons for these punishments were not mentioned, it was also noted that "it is clear that the activity of the rayon and the primary party organizations in the sector of the leadership of the economy, organizational-party work and the ideational-political education of workers is still not at the required level."

AZERBAIJAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM DISCUSSES TECHNICAL POLICY

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 13 December 1983 page 1 carries a 2,150-word lead editorial on discussions at the 8 December plenum of the AzCP Central Committee devoted to the decree "On measures to expedite scientific-technical progress in the economy." A number of unresolved problems concerning the fact that "the level and scope of the work of republic ministries, leading administrations, organizations, institutions and the Academy of Sciences do not meet the demands" of the above-mentioned decree. As a result, "the way is open to serious shortcomings in implementing technical policy and in the application of progressive techniques and technology." It is added that "state plans, even administration quotas with regard to the application of new technology are often violated. The Oil and Petrochemistry Industry Ministry, the Food Products Industry Ministry, the Ministry of Procurement, the Baku Chief Construction Administration and some other ministries and organizations have not once fulfilled the plan for the application of new technology in the last 5 years. Two-thirds of all republic institutions have never participated in the process of the application of new technology." It was also noted that "the share of manual labor in republic industry is still high--40 percent. A basic duty now is to eliminate this."

CRIME ON RISE IN BARDA RAYON

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 17 December 1983 page 2 carries a 1,200-word article by I. Aliyev on the party conference in Barda rayon at which law enforcement problems were stressed. Noting that "it is true that a definite turning point has been reached in the fulfillment of duties set before investigatory organs, it was also noted that measures implemented in the sectors of dealing with crime at the high council of rayon communists, the spreading of legal knowledge, and giving workers a legal education do not meet the demands of the day. In the last 3 years the increase of theft of state property, desire for private property and other criminal acts are a result of this." It is added that "it is a fundamental obligation of the leaderships of investigatory organs and the corresponding primary party organizations" to reverse the trend.

NEW PRESIDENT OF AZSSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES NAMED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 20 December 1983 page 1 carries a 1,250-word Azerinform report on the 19 December general meeting of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences at which H.B. Abdullayev "was freed from his duties at his own request" and the presidency of the academy assumed by the physicist

E.Y. Salayev. K.M. Bahirov, first secretary of the AzCP Central Committee, in his remarks to the meeting, said that the academy's "activities are still not completely responsive to the demands of party and government at the present stage of social development." It was added that "scholars of the Academy of Sciences are not exerting enough influence on increasing the profitability of social production, raising labor productivity or on the economic and social development of the republic."

Economics

INTEGRATION OF HIGHER SCHOOLS, INDUSTRY TO INCREASE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 17 December 1983 page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial noting that "in the current 5-year plan the results of close to 150 completed scientific research works done by scholars working in the higher schools have been applied to production. A 54.9 million ruble profit has been turned over to the economy." At present discussions in the Azerbaijani party organization on the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "On means to speed up scientific-technical progress in the economy," "inadequacies in higher school science, along with other shortcomings, were severely criticized. Existing possibilities in the sectors of perfecting the structuring of higher school scientific potential, strengthening the integration of the higher school and production, and establishing branches of corresponding departments in institutions and organizations are not being fully exploited. One must use more widely the means of sector ministries and chief administrations for developing and strengthening the material-technical base of higher schools and increasing the profitability of scientific research work--parallelism and repetition in scholars' scientific activities and incorrect usage of ways and means--have not been completely eliminated."

ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT IN ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY EXPLAINED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 28 December 1983 page 2 carries a 1,750-word article by R. Jabiyev, chief of the section for new planning and application of economic incentive methods of the AzSSR Gosplan, in which the decree "On performing an economic experiment in the sector of broadening the rights and strengthening responsibility for work results in the planning and enterprise activity of production organizations (institutions) within the Ministry of the Electronics Industry" was explained. "The basic goal of the economic experiment is, once having planned enterprise accounting forms and methods as well as economic plan measures and incentives, then, in actual practice these would mobilize the collectives of institutions to further increase the output of products necessary for the economy and population, and raise product quality. Together with this, the independence of organizations and institutions in preparing 5-year and annual plans will be significantly expanded, and their responsibility for guaranteeing the economy and population with necessary and high-quality goods will also be increased."

ECONOMIZING ON RAW MATERIALS, FUEL, ENERGY RESOURCES

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 18 December 1983 page 2 carries a 1,700-word article by A. Ahmadov on the relationship between socialist competition and economizing on raw materials, fuels and energy resources. It is stated that "organizing socialist competition for a better use of raw material, fuel and energy resources is an important question." However, "even in the most perfect production it is impossible to utilize resource sources completely without the labor efforts of the entire collective. Thus, results attained in competition victories must be evaluated by taking the use of resource sources into consideration. This will make it possible to evaluate precisely the influence of the competition factor in directing processes of interest to a society of socialism."

KHACHMAZ RAYON TO STEP UP GRAIN OUTPUT

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 1 December 1983 page 1 carries an 800-word article by Z. Abdullayev, first secretary of the Khachmaz raykom, on achievements in the rayon's agriculture. It is noted that "workers of the rayon fulfilled the quota with regard to selling grain, fruit, grapes and orchard products to the state, and exceeded the quota ahead of time in the sale of vegetables, wool and eggs." However, noting that 15,000 hectares on rayon sovkhozes are planted in grains, "this year we took 23.4 quintals of grain from every hectare. Now, in the republic, there are enterprises which harvest more than 50 quintals per hectare." It is added that "raykom specialists and agriculturists have calculated that we can increase per hectare grain production by at least 8 quintals, and possibly reach 30 hectares in the coming year."

LABOR TURNOVER DROPS DUE TO WORK DISCIPLINE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 2 December 1983 page 2 carries a 1,750-word article by N. Jabraylov, leader of the Lecturers Group of the AzCP Central Committee, on the importance of work discipline at the present time. It is noted that "although losses in work time have generally dropped and discipline violations have not increased, every minute of lost time connected to the intensification of labor spoils the daily labor of 200,000 workers on the All-Union scale." With regard to Azerbaijan, "the struggle to strengthen socialist work discipline has broadened in every labor collective. Workers in industrial institutions, kolkhozes and sovkhozes are showing great concern for creating the necessary order in production. Especially the reduction of worker cadre turnover in industry, the strengthening of contract adherence and the improvement of industrial organization proves this." It is added that "shortcomings in a number of administrations and enterprises are directly related to weak labor discipline."

SEMINAR DISCUSSES SUPPLY PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 4 December 1983 page 2 carries a 750-word Azerinform dispatch on a Baku seminar on "ways to further perfect national-technical supplies of the republic's economy" at which it was noted

that "the work harmony of the production collectives, the profitability of their work and quality of production depend on the level of the organization of supplies and the degree to which institutions and organizations are assured of material resources." The two organizations responsible for this work are Gosplan and the State Material-Technical Supplies Committee. It was noted that "not all resources have been drawn into the work of increasing the profitability of the supplies system. The system of allocating goods is unresponsive to the contemporary demands of the economy and the process of forming material reserves is not always correctly or adequately organized." It is concluded that "the question of creating a normative basis based on scientific planning is turning into one of the basic questions."

BETTER MAINTENANCE, REPAIR OF FARM MACHINERY ASKED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 14 December 1983 page 1 carries a 1,200-word article "prepared by experts" which points out that numerous rayons "lag 10-15 percent behind the republic level in the speed of repair and preparation of agricultural machinery." It is maintained that "in order to ensure success in the long-term productive use of agricultural machines and tools it is very important to handle them correctly," and it is added that "much harm is done to machinery through corrosion, which ages them rapidly. Despite all this, in a number of kolkhozes, sovkhoses and agricultural technical organizations no serious thought is given to these questions. One comes across tractors, combines, planting machinery and cultivators standing in the fields, neglected and outside of every kind of control."

'SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY'

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 14 December 1983 page 2 carries a 2,100-word article by F. Baghyrzade, rector of the S.M. Kirov Azerbaijan State University, titled "Scientific Research and Social Responsibility" in which some of the problems of scientific research and its application to production are discussed. Stressing that "in the republic, more precisely, in the university there are still shortcomings and inadequacies in the organization and carrying out of scientific research and applying the results to production," it is added that "the work of creating a direct--or, as some would say--a spontaneous connection between scientific research institutions and production is still not satisfactory. Basically, production institutions themselves must make a strong effort to create such a connection, give their orders and help directly in the fulfillment of these orders." There are two problems on the scientific side: "Firstly, research laboratories must be equipped with modern equipment for scientific research." It is added that "sometimes very valuable expensive modern equipment is received, a laboratory is established but there is no specialist capable of using its powers effectively; on the other hand, there is a specialist capable of doing good work but the proper conditions are not created for him." Secondly, "a large scientific collective is concealed behind the work of a single talented researcher in any kind of scientific institution." With regard to these scientific administration problems, overcoming them "is the high patriotic duty and serious social responsibility of the head of every scientific institution."

Social and Cultural Affairs

'ROUND TABLE' DISCUSSES NATURE OF HISTORICAL NOVEL

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 16 December 1983 pages 6-7 carries a 7,800-word "Round Table" at which the role, function and merits of the Azerbaijani historical novel were discussed by a group of leading critics and literary historians at the Nizami Institute of Literature. Yashar Garayev, who heads the literary history and criticism section of the Azerbaijan Writers Union, noted that "the active and persistent historical research of our prose is certainly conditioned by the contemporary demands of our spiritual culture, and are given meaning as an effective and perspective-giving tendency of demands put forth in the latest party documents on the necessity of a creative and objective party relationship to history." It is added that the historical novel always and everywhere discusses the question of personal and national identity. "Great historical prose is not other than national history and national destiny experienced in prose." The critic Akif Huseynov, after discussing a number of recent Azerbaijani historical novels in detail, stressed that "there is one thing we must avoid--we must never idealize the past or complex historical personalities." In discussing major historical figures with negative qualities the critic Mahmud Ismayylov emphasized that "the writer writing about the activities of such a personage must know that the personality whom he discusses is worthy of being written about as a whole, and worthy of being evaluated by the reading masses."

BARRIERS TO FORMATION OF NEW MAN ASSAILED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 23 December 1983 page 2 carries a 2,000-word article by M. Ganiyev on forming the new man, the building of communism and the barriers to these. "The fraternal union of nations and peoples, working together, the gradual rapprochement of national cultures and mutual enrichment are very important factors in strengthening the unity of the Soviet people and in successfully fulfilling the duties of a socialist internationalist education. The party teaches that one must conduct this work persistently and with an organic connection to patriotic education, that one must hold an unrelenting position against every kind of manifestation of national limitation and national nihilism, and approach the feelings and values of men of all nations with respect." With regard to youth, "the great majority of youth are active participants in building communism and worthy heirs and successors of their fathers. But the confusion, work passivity, social passivity and lack of discipline particular to a definite group of youths strike the eye. The weak forming of patriotic maturity, political naivete and consumer orientation to life arouses our serious concern."

'BOURGEOIS SOVIETOLOGY' ATTACKED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 2 December 1983 page 1 carries a 2,150-word article by Babak Gurbanov, doctor of philosophical sciences, titled "Our artistic culture in bourgeois sovietology," in which it is claimed that "one can define clearly the antihumanist content of bourgeois

ideology from the periodical press of bourgeois countries, from anticommunist literature, specifically from its artistic, esthetic and ethical conceptions. Putting forth such reactionary ideas as the gradual disappearance of national cultures or their melting into Russian culture is causing serious protests and basic criticism by our philosophers and cultural workers." It is added that "both Western and Eastern sovietologists have the objective to denigrate the political-economic, ideological unity of Soviet peoples, to turn them against the Russian people and to inflame virulent nationalism. In the United States alone close to 50 large anticommunist centers directly interested in the Soviet East and Azerbaijan are active." Also, recently, bourgeois sovietologists are turning more and more to scientific and artistic literature created in the national languages. They base their reasoning on the following: sources in Russian distort the truth, they reflect falsely the intellectual world and artistic achievements of small nationalities. They call this principle a new phase in research on our country and connect this interpreted fact of the problems of national cultures with the same tendency at the present stage. This reactionary conception reveals itself in all its nakedness in Edward Allworth's "Publications and Writing Systems of the Soviet East."

CRITIC ATTACKS ONE-WAY CONCEPT OF 'MUTUAL LITERARY RELATIONS'

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 9 December 1983 pages 6, 7 carries a 3,450-word article rejoinder by Elchin to statements made by the literary critic Akif Huseynov in AZERBAIJAN earlier this year regarding weaknesses in Azerbaijani prose. The discussion is opened by the statement "in the criticism and analysis of contemporary literature methodological principles are beginning to play a greater theoretical esthetic role because, due to the complexity of the times it is natural that world literature, in itself, reflects more and more a complex world view, psychology, ethical-esthetic characteristics and economic relationships." It is added that "we are not giving enough thought to the methodological content of criticism" which leads to "methodological flaws." With regard to criticism in Azerbaijan "we wish to point out our concrete relationship to mistaken and inadequate aspects we come across in our criticism." Homing in on the aforementioned Huseynov article, it is noted that "studying the experience of the literary process of other peoples in the name of the development of a national literature or, more broadly, a national culture and, theoretically 'intervening' in it, on one hand, enriches the national literary process; on the other hand, it contributes to the spread of a humanistic form of a national spiritual resource. This is a very delicate question because a slight carelessness or inattentiveness leads to a methodological mistake and unscientific comparisons which are turned into literary criteria in the evaluation of a work of art. The symptoms of just such a mistaken methodology which we have perceived in [Huseynov] caused us to write these notes. We say 'symptoms' because the discussion is not about the mistaken methodology which make up these articles [by Huseynov] but about its symptoms; thus, in principle, we are bringing up these symptoms today so that they will not be turned into a leading methodology tomorrow." Huseynov is quoted: "'On the All-Union level, for example, our prose seems quite mediocre when compared to the successes and great influence of Baltic or Georgian prose. This is a very

disquieting situation. But why is it this way? Why is our prose not blessed with prominent colors, refreshing discoveries and quantitative leaps forward? Why is it that at the esteemed literary tribunals the achievements of our literature are not at the forefront?" Elchin's response to this is unequivocal: "Juxtaposing Azerbaijani prose to Baltic and Georgian prose and giving dominance to Baltic and Georgian prose seems to us odd and without basis." It is added that "at a time when the role of mutual literary relations and influence is playing an increasing role, it goes without saying that we have to be acquainted with the experience of the literatures of other republics, and study and teach them in a mutual manner--but this 'study' should not be done at the cost of not perceiving our own or denigrating it." Furthermore, stressing again the question of mutual literary relations and influence, "embracing this question in our literary criticism often presents a one-sided influence since in a number of cases we turn to commentaries on our own literature and disregard the opposite." Finally, asserting that the June 1983 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee used "mutual" in terms of "enrichment," he complains that "the great majority of studies and research done to the present have only discussed influence on Azerbaijani literature; the literary process on the literature of other fraternal peoples has been relatively seldom studied."

International

ETHIOPIAN YOUTH DELEGATION IN BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 24 December 1983 page 4 carries an unsigned 150-word article noting that "a delegation of the Revolutionary Ethiopian Youth Society, visiting the USSR at the invitation of the Komsomol Central Committee and the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations, spent 5 days in Baku. Tefera Alemu Tyyzazu, a member of the Revolutionary Ethiopian Youth Central Committee ispolkom, headed the delegation." Among the institutions they visited was the J. Nakhchivanski Specialized Internat. While in Azerbaijan "they talked with Major General I.S. Akhmadov, chairman of the Central Committee of the AzSSR DOSAAF."

YUGOSLAV 'ENERGOINVEST' DELEGATION IN BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 17 December 1983 page 2 carries a 300-word Azerinform dispatch noting that "a delegation from 'Energoinvest,' which is the largest industrial firm in Yugoslavia, came to Baku and were guests of workers of the main factory of the 'Azerelektromash' Production Organization. Mladin Khrkash, head of commercial operations of 'Rasklopna Oprema,' the basic institution of the firm, led the delegation." It is added that "50 percent of the products of 'Energoinvest'--various kinds of electrical equipment, accumulators, aluminum oxide, armatures and other kinds of equipment--are sent to the USSR and other socialist countries." The delegation was received at the Baku gorkom and talked with A.N. Abbasov, a gorkom secretary.

LAOTIAN FILMMAKERS IN BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 10 December 1983 page 2 carries a 150-word Azerinform dispatch noting that "interest in the achievements of the Azerbaijani film, film production and the organization of the film system has brought a delegation of Laotian filmmakers to our republic. Semsı Dezahamfu, deputy minister of culture of the LPDR, is heading the delegation. The delegation came to the USSR at the invitation of the USSR State Cinematography Committee and remained in Azerbaijan for 2 days." They were received by the AzSSR State Cinematography Committee and talked to A.K. Sharifov, chairman of the committee.

GEORGIAN SSR

Political Affairs

KOMUNISTI RESPONDS TO CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECREE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 3 January 1984 has a 3,100-word frontpage editorial responding to the recent CPSU Central Committee decree on the GCP's economic management efforts. Figures are given showing the Georgian economy's progress in the past dozen years. Other highlights include:

Special attention is being given to Georgia's remote highlands and "nationally differentiated regions." The ASSR's and autonomous oblast are outstripping republic growth rates in many respects, the editorial notes.

With such acclaimed successes as the Abasha experiment, Georgia is now rightly known as an "All-Union economic experimental proving ground." For example, Gosbank is working out new credit procedures with economic outfits in Poti and in Makharaze and Sgaredzho rayons, and in "certain regions" a new form of "program-goal administration" of social-economic processes is underway under the supervision of integrated territorial groups in the GCP Organizational-Party Work Department.

Georgia's improving cadre policy system includes cadre selection and placement on increasingly democratic principles; party certification and recertification of leadership cadres on certain levels; and priority supplying of workers and specialists to rapidly developing sectors.

According to the decree, the GCP Central Committee and GSSR Council of Ministers are directed to see to the enhancement of forms of relations between sectorial and structural administrative organs in the course of economic experimentation in "close collaboration with All-Union ministries and departments."

Among the shortcomings that must be discerned and dealt with, KOMUNISTI notes that all too many "working groups" set up in the various party committees still remain "on paper only." The newspaper, for its part, is reactivating economic rubrics and creating new ones to push the effort.

SIGNAKHI RAYON CONFERENCE EXAMINES ECONOMIC, PARTY FAILURES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 5 January 1984 page 2 carries G. Kharebashvili's 1,500-word account of the Signakhi Rayon party conference, which dealt harshly but objectively with the district's economic failures and the party's role in them. The author notes that the alarming facts might not have been discovered even now if it were not for the Anagi Winery scandal: the party organization was accustomed to holding meetings and putting on a good front to hide the fact that things were going badly. He cites numerous figures on actual versus planned crop production, showing large financial losses, very low pay to workers (both cash and in-kind), and huge bank debts with no real resources to pay them. Vineyards have been sadly neglected and badly tended, disease has gone unchecked, and even in the private sector farmers have chopped down their own vines to grow melons. Livestock has done badly; figures on forced slaughter and very low increase are given. Shortcomings and violations have been rampant in trade, services, and medical care as well. Party units on all levels have performed poorly. Rayon First Secretary N. Buchukuri had to be expelled from the party.

Conference participants agreed that remedies include mass conversion to the unregulated brigade system (some farms have them now) and more forceful dealing with dishonest or incompetent cadres: the practice of "horizontal shifting" of crooked or irresponsible managers must be halted. On the bright side, large livestock complexes are planned or underway to boost the district's economy, including the "gigantic" Tsnori Beef Test Complex which is to be under All-Union jurisdiction.

'BUSINESSMEN,' PRIVATE STOCKMEN FLOURISH IN 'BACKWARD' AKHMETA RAYON

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 12 January 1984 page 2 carries Dzh. Mekhrishvili's 1,600-word article detailing the economic, political, and social woes of Akhmeta Rayon, "one of the most backward in the republic," as discussed at the 35th party conference there. Bland reports and inconsequential party meetings long masked widespread corruption and a catastrophic economy in which virtually no state plans have been fulfilled and farms in the social sector have lost vast amounts of money. Livestock farming is in terrible shape. Milk yields have declined steadily for 7 years. Brucellosis has ravaged herds and flocks. The Zemo Alvani and Kvemo Alvani hog complexes had to be shut down. Sheep herds have declined from 90,000 to 65,000 through disease and forced slaughter. Responsible managers and officials have been fired and some expelled from the party. Through party laxity (and in some cases MVD connivance) vast sums have been embezzled. The education and cultural establishments have suffered from apathy and internal bickering. Corruption has been uncovered in the medical services. Peoples Control laxity and the "unhealthy party climate" have allowed "businessmen" to flourish. One sheep brigade leader at the conference confided angrily that "some people" have exploited the Food Program for their own greedy ends, raising large numbers of private livestock at the expense of their social sector duties and bypassing the co-op system to sell products in the unregulated markets.

TBILISI PARTY CONFERENCE TOPICS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 14 January 1984 devotes all of page 2 to materials on the 39th Tbilisi party conference. They include reports of progress in economic efforts and pledges by labor collectives to respond to the call to boost labor productivity and reduce the prime cost. There is also a 900-word piece by Solomon Demurkhanashvili concerning the city's film industry.

In addition, L. Khubuluri has a 700-word article on current and future development of the new Mukhiani district in northwest Tbilisi between Gldani and the Electric Locomotive Plant (TEVZ) district. Work started in 1981, in accordance with a master plan which calls for five microrayons accommodating 50,000 inhabitants by the end of the 5-year plan. The author describes the general layout of residential and public areas, including size of buildings, accommodation of shops, cultural facilities, schools and child-care facilities, and the like. Some 20,000 people already live there.

A 400-word unattributed feature on the same page asks what has been done with regard to certain burning issues since the last conference. With regard to conservation and efficient use of materials, the answer is pretty good. With regard to municipal services, which were a sore point with citizens back then, the answer is not so good--especially as regards drinking water, which is sporadic and in short supply. Tbilisi's situation is contrasted with Minsk, which has smaller water resources but no problem. The fault lies with industrial enterprises that were supposed to convert to recycled water systems: nine have done so, but it is not enough.

Economics

MANGANESE PROSPECTING IN KVIRILA RIVER BASIN

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 1 January 1984 page 2 carries O. Nikabadze's 700-word profile of Sergi Antidze, a veteran of 40 years of geological prospecting who heads a drilling brigade in the Terzhola Prospecting Party of the Central Geological Prospecting Expedition. The article describes drilling techniques at various depths, depending on the kind of rock encountered, and the necessity of taking core samples. Manganese is struck below 550 to 600 meters. The Terzhola party has been drilling for 20 years in an 85-km² zone of the Kvirila Basin's Chkhari-Adzhameti belt, where high-grade oxide and carbonate manganese has been found in veins 0.5 to 5 meters thick. The ore is being analyzed by the Kharkov Institute.

INSTITUTE TO GRADUATE FIRST 74 AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 1 January 1984 page 2 carries L. Nadareishvili's 900-word article on the Agricultural Institute's new program to train agricultural engineers, which was set up in 1980 and has been given high marks by the USSR Agriculture Ministry. The program was deemed essential in view of the increasing integration of agricultural technology and production. A total of 74 of the new specialists are completing the program this year--a sizeable contingent considering that the republic's

three agricultural schools turn out about 600 specialists of all types. The program takes 2 extra months of training to accommodate engineering drafting, hydroengineering and hydraulics, also additional mathematics and farm mechanization. Four departments are involved: plant science, land cultivation, genetics and selection, and food production and animal husbandry.

'KOMUNISTI WATCHPOST' PROBES USE OF CINDERS IN CEMENT PRODUCTION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 11 January 1984 page 1 carries a 600-word collective report on efforts to make use of Rustavi Metallurgy Plant's cinders to replace costly roasted pyrites in the Rustavi Cement Plant's operations, a subject that was discussed critically by Shevardnadze at the 15th GCP Central Committee Plenum. Until last year, the cement plant was hauling pyrites costing 7.7 rubles a ton from Tambov and Saratov; the metallurgy cinders, which contain almost as much iron oxide as the pyrites and are otherwise useless, are available right in Rustavi. The cement plant halted pyrite importation last year, but a snag developed: Rustavi Metallurgy had a manpower shortage and failed to organize transport of the cinders, and the railroad was no help. On 2 December 1983, the Council of Ministers intervened and an arrangement was made for the metallurgy plant to load the cement plant's trolleys with cinders, the freight to be transported via the Rustavi freight yard so as to obviate the need for extra tracks. In late 1984, operations will be improved further by the construction of a mechanized cinder drying and loading warehouse.

The above item is the first under the new "KOMUNISTI Watchpost" rubric, as explained in a 700-word editorial introduction which promises to "activate" such watchposts in the various large and small outfits specifically criticized by Shevardnadze at the plenum.

SHORTAGE OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 11 January 1984 page 4 carries L. Nadareishvili's 1,100-word article on the All-Union Institute for Scientific-Research and Project-Design of Small Electric Machine Technology. The focus of the piece is on the Institute's emphasis on recruiting and training young specialists, chiefly graduates of Lenin Polytechnic. The institute has an excellent "cadre retention" rate, though it could be higher if better housing were provided.

One passage deals with the shortage of mechanical engineering [mashinostroitel'nyye] specialists. Polytechnic trains some 300 yearly, but inasmuch as the institute is union-subordinated the allocation is centralized. Last year it expected to receive 17 but got only 3.

GREATER LOCAL MANAGEMENT AUTONOMY ON TERRITORIAL PRINCIPLE URGED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 12 January 1984 page 2 carries Professor Dr of History Gr. Zhvania's and Professor Dr of History G. Muchaidze's 1,900-word discourse pegged to the CPSU Central Committee's recent favorable assessment of the GCP's economic efforts over the past dozen

years and stressing its significance for further refinements now planned or underway to improve economic administration and management within the Leninist concept of optimal harmonization of centralism and democratism to provide maximum participation of the working masses in political and economic affairs. In particular, the authors call for greater local management autonomy for the sake of efficiency [operativnost'], reduction of redundant local sectorial administrative organs which owe their allegiance to central ministries and departments, enhanced specialization (hence higher productivity), better territorial coordination, and so on. Endeavors of just this sort have been underway for some time in Georgia, in the Poti experiment and Tbilisi's Zavod Rayon, enlisting in this effort the enhanced authority of local soviet bodies.

The authors assure their readers that the new shift of economic administration from the central units to local management by no means entails any "downgrading" of the role of party units, which are on the contrary "freed" from "petty tutelage" and enabled to concentrate on party-political organization work and cadre selection. However, measures must be taken to guard against the opposite of excessive centralism, namely narrow localism [mestnichestvo]. These measures include placing enterprises on their own financial and cost-accounting basis. Shevardnadze is quoted as urging that the Poti and similar experiments now be extended republic-wide.

The final passages praise the social scientists--in particular those working in party history fields--for their contribution to the ideological backing needed in efforts like this. Nevertheless, social scientists in "a number of sectors" have been lax in the fight against "antisocial phenomena" and are thus "in debt to the party and the working people."

FOCUS ON 'INTENSIVE FACTORS' EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 15 January 1984 page 2 under the recurring logo/rubric "Center for the Study, Shaping and Forecasting of Public Opinion" carries a 1,800-word piece by A. Totadze, a lecturer in the GCP Central Committee's Propaganda and Agitation Department, concerning the "shift to intensive factors" of economic production in the context of the current emphasis on the need to boost labor productivity and reduce the prime cost of production. Current and future plans otherwise would require an additional 17 million workers, which given the demographic situation would be inconceivable. Figures are given on yields to be expected from achieving these goals, the movement for which was initiated in Georgia and elsewhere, and the author stresses that they are vital both in terms of domestic economic well being and for "international considerations." The author focuses on particular "reserves" to be put to use, including adoption of the brigade form, unregulated links, better use of reclaimed lands, perfection and extension of the sectorial-territorial principle, and so on.

CONFERENCE DEALS WITH FINANCE, CREDIT INFLUENCE ON CONSUMER GOODS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 15 January 1984 page 2 carries M. Gvelesiani's 700-word report of a scientific-practical conference on "Strengthening the Influence of the Financial-Credit Mechanism on Increasing

Consumer Goods Production and Improving Assortment and Quality," held jointly by the Finance Ministry's Scientific-Production Training Association and Tbilisi State University's Finance and Credit Department. A number of the most important papers are listed by title and the name of the speaker, though few details are given concerning content. The Poti Gorkom first secretary was among those who participated.

PRODUCE SUPERMARKET OPENS IN TBILISI

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 15 January 1984 page 4 carries a 500-word text-and-photos article on the opening of a self-service fruit and vegetable supermarket on Lenin Street in Tbilisi, in the former premises of a department store. In terms of outfitting and equipment it is "one of the best in the USSR," with foreign-made refrigerators, produce-washing machinery, and a food-packaging shop. Foreign firms also took part in remodeling the place. Another interesting feature is the store's live fish tank. Several governmental and party officials attended the grand opening.

Social and Cultural Affairs

NEW YEAR'S WISH: HAVE MANY CHILDREN!

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 1 January 1984 page 3 carries Lenin prize-winning author Nodar Dumbadze's 600-word New Year's greeting to his countrymen, in which he stresses the need to have more children. He cannot believe that "elsewhere, in places that reproduce faster than us, conditions for newlyweds are really better."

On the same page, Professor and Academy of Sciences Corresponding Member Irakli Pagava also makes having more children the topic of his New Year's greeting, stressing that "science has proved" that having many children helps women retain their womanliness longer (Anatole France is also quoted in that regard), and fathers gain in the same way. He also agrees with those demographers who speculate that the time will come when men who have built up a family will be given preference in job appointments.

ONGOING SCIENCE PROJECTS INCLUDE 'BASE POWER PLANT' SITING

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 1 January 1984 page 3 carries Academy of Sciences Academic Secretary Emil Sekhniashvili's 900-word sketch of the republic science establishment's main endeavors in 1983 and on-going projects, endeavors which have been fruitful thanks to the concern and support of the GCP and Shevardnadze personally, witness the Sixth Plenum's creation of the Science Coordinating Council in 1982, headed by Shevardnadze. Sekhniashvili gives figures on various programs, projects, and themes being dealt with, some of the most important being the Trans-Caucasus Railroad, the siting of the republic base power plant (including seismic mapping), regional development (the Georgia 2,000-Regions project), rational use of the Chiatura manganese deposits, and so on. He also lists a number of monographs

and other works that have been published, including the one-volume Russian-Georgian dictionary, works on geography and seismology, materials on optical data recording, and the like.

'GOOD SOLDIER SCHWEIK' ACTOR 'FIGHTS MILITARISM'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 3 January 1984 page 4 carries a 300-word KOMUNISTI report on the results of the Third Czechoslovak Dramatic Arts Festival recently held in Moscow, in which two Georgian troupes took part. Naturally, Hasek's "Good Soldier Schweik" and variations on it were performed most frequently. Actor P. Nozadze of the Metekhi Young Peoples Theater-Studio was judged "best Schweik." He says: "The clever, shrewd, brave soldier Schweik is the embodiment of the people's wisdom and goodness, using his humor and wit to fight militarism--a vital matter these days. I am happy that my Schweik is an active fighter against the danger of war."

NEW YEAR TREES HAVE 'LOST THEIR RELIGIOUS SIGNIFICANCE'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 3 January 1984 page 4 carries S. Nutsubidze's 700-word piece sketching the history of New Year celebrations in the traditional calendar and the spread of the New Year tree custom, which appeared in Russia in 1818 but in Georgia only at the end of the 19th century, where it was met with some ridicule. They were called Christmas trees at the time, and only rich families put them up; they were supposed to placate spirits and bring good luck.

Early in the Soviet period, there were "some" who crusaded against the New Year trees because they "resembled Christmas trees," but this was lifted in the 1930's, after which Father Snow [Santa Claus] also became popular. All New Year's customs and rituals, of course, derive from the past but have taken on new forms, and most are being forgotten. New Year trees have lost their magic/religious significance.

GEORGIAN PHARMACOLOGY EFFORTS, ADVANCES DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 5 January 1984 page 4 carries Teimuraz Metreveli's 1,600-word profile of Prof Sergo Kobaladze, head of the Medical Academy Pharmacochemical Institute's Clinical and Experimental Pharmacotherapy Department and a department [kafedra] head in the Tbilisi State Medical Institute. Evidence of Georgia's strides in pharmacology is seen in the fact that Tbilisi hosted the Pharmacologists Conference for the third time recently, in which numerous Soviet and foreign guests took part. Professor Kobaladze discusses the development of medicines and drugs from discovery through research and testing to clinical application. The recent health aktiv in Georgia focused inter alia on lines of relevant research, including immunopharmacology, pharmacological genetics, and electrophysiology. A special form of clinical and experimental research has been developed in which data are machine-processable. Kobaladze also sketches recent Georgian findings concerning values and problems in the use of "Cordarone" and the West German drug Trental. Georgian researchers were able to pinpoint their best use in heart and circulatory disorders, thus overturning earlier instructions on their use.

'A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE' STAGED IN GORI

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 8 January 1984 page 4 carries a 100-word KOMUNISTI notice on the G. Eristavi State Theater's last premiere of the 1983 season in Gori, American playwright T. Williams' "A Streetcar Named Desire," translated by G. Dzhabashvili. The main members of the cast are listed but not their roles. The audience greeted the new work "with interest."

GEORGIAN EDUCATION 'PIONEERED' STARTING CHILDREN AT SIX

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 12 January 1984 page 1 carries a 500-word article by I. Dandzhgaladze, head of the Department of Preschool Training and Elementary Education Methods in the Central Teachers Refresher Institute, in response to the All-Union draft project on school reform, with particular focus on the proposal to start children at the age of 6. As it happens, Georgian education has considerable experience in this matter, especially the author's department and the Gogebashvili Pedagogical Institute's Experimental Teaching Laboratory. Special attention must be paid to selecting and training the right kind of dedicated teachers for this new structure, also the administration of "extended-day" programs, which accommodate a higher proportion of 6-year-olds. The author also emphasizes the need to develop vocational guidance and labor training from the elementary grades on.

RADIO SERIES FOCUSES ON GOAL-ORIENTED SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 12 January 1984 page 3 carries a 600-word article by L. Oklei, first deputy science and technology committee chairman Academy of Sciences corresponding-member, about a series of Georgian Radio broadcasts featuring "goal-oriented integrated plans" and "program-goal programs" as a means of harmonizing the social, natural, and technical sciences in the aim of building communism. Some of the broadcasts dealt with "General Aspects," "Health Resorts," "Colchis," "Powder Metallurgy," "Zeolites," "The Georgian Republic Automated Control System," and "Effective Medicines for the People."

PATHOLOGIC ANATOMIST PROFILED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 12 January 1984 page 4 carries K. Virsaladze's and T. Dekanosidze's 900-word profile of Arkadi Dzhorbenadze on his 80th birthday. Dzhorbenadze is a leading researcher, practitioner, and organizer in the field of pathologic anatomy, and has served in many official and voluntary capacities for decades, earning local and international honors in his career. His doctoral dissertation, reflecting years of study and research, dealt with epidemic typhus. He heads the Tbilisi Pathologic Anatomy Center and has organized pathologic anatomy services in the children's hospital and the maternity hospital, among others,

VUZ MATHEMATICIANS CONFERENCE HELD IN TELAVI

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 12 January 1984 page 4 carries T. Ebanoidze's 600-word report on the 10th Scientific Methods Conference for VUZ Mathematicians, held in Telavi's Gogebashvili State Pedagogical Institute and dedicated to the Georgievsk Bicentennial. It was participated in by high-level representatives from the academy's mathematics, computer mathematics, and cybernetics institutes, among others. For the first time there was a mechanics section, with so many entries the section had to be split in two. The author compares the conference favorably to the best international or All-Union gatherings, but faults some of the papers for dullness, especially those dealing with math methodology and history. He also notes that the Telavi Pedinstitute has canceled mathematics specialty enrollment despite the need for math teachers in the vast East Georgia district, and suggests that the institute allow enrollment at least once every 2 years.

SCHOOL CURRICULA OVERLOADED, GEORGIAN HISTORY SKIMPED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 14 January 1984 page 3 carries a 2,300-word article by Grigol Kobakhidze, director of Tbilisi Secondary School No 77, and Prof Shalva Amonashvili, director of the Gogebashvili Pedagogical Sciences Scientific-Research Institute, in response to the widely discussed draft project for school reform. The authors hail the new system but note that it must be planned carefully to avoid disastrous mistakes. Modern universal compulsory education has caused some difficulties, namely that school discipline has declined as pupils know they can't be expelled and old-fashioned respect for autocratic teachers is no more. Once, no one tried to determine why pupils failed--it was "Study and learn or get out!" All that has changed. Imperious methods of teaching, with threats and insults, "from a position of strength," don't work.

It takes a new type of teacher, more ingenious, loving skilled, capable of leading children to trust their own abilities to learn. In short, "it takes a new man to mold the New Man."

The second half of the article deals with the necessity of streamlining and modernizing curricula and textbooks, which are outmoded by 20 or 30 years and overloaded to the point where many pupils just give up and the few dedicated ones become dredges for the sake of good grades. There are too many subjects taught from too early in the grades, so that teachers struggle to keep to schedule and end up skimming the material. This is especially apparent in the social sciences, history, culture and related fields, in particular Georgian history and culture, with too little time given to in-depth study and discussion for better assimilation. In general, textbooks and curricula specific to the "national" (i.e., Georgian) schools--Georgian language and literature, geography, history, and so on--are quite inadequate. As for Russian-language programs in Georgian schools, they too suffer from poor materials. Most secondary school graduates--especially in rural areas where there is little exposure to Russian--have hardly any skill at all in the language.

KOMUNISTI SPOTLIGHTS 'THE FAMILY'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 15 January 1984 devotes a 1,200-word frontpage editorial and most of page 3 to "the family"--its vital importance in society, things that go wrong, and ways to encourage and foster big, harmonious families.

The editorial leads with a quote from Shevardnadze on the need to provide ideological support to the family. Broken homes provide most of the juvenile delinquents and criminals. There are no easy recipes for good homes. However, parents must have the integrity to express the same views at home as they do in public, otherwise children's spirit and morals will suffer, leading to national exclusivity, apolitical attitudes, alcoholism, narcotics, and other familial and social catastrophes. The family's role cannot be foisted off "on society."

On page 3, Medical Dr Mirian Mestiashvili's 900-word article deals with practices that damage children's psychology (he is chief children's psychiatrist for the republic), including overindulgence, underindulgence, psychological abuse, "hasty marriages," and so on.

Tamar Metreveli's 400-word article warns that there is no such thing as "other people's kids"--they are all our responsibility.

Mzia Chichiashvili's 500-word piece describes a child-care facility that was set up in the Pirimze Consumer Services Association after that outfit went on a "flexible schedule" for customer convenience last year. The working mothers no longer have to worry about their young children, for they are close at hand. School supplies and toys are provided, also free meals twice a day, and free camp. Children of different nationalities get along beautifully.

Ruslan Rusia's 500-word article describes measures undertaken in Zugdidi Rayon to reward, encourage, and aid families with many children; the rayon has hundreds of such families and a good many Hero Mothers. The measures include preferential treatment in certain circumstances, including the acquisition of cars, furniture, building materials, and outright monetary aid, extra medical care for mothers and children, and an extensive preschool child-care network. For a couple of especially large families, houses have been built with RAPO or kolkhoz funds.

Vakhtang Dzhavrishvili has contributed several pithy aphorisms addressing such social/family/demographic concerns as: some women's unwillingness to ruin their figure by childbearing; the rise in heart diseases and cancer coupled with the declining birth rate; and the desire for narcotics displacing a desire for progeny.

Finally, regular KOMUNISTI satirist Rezo Dvalishvili paints a pathetic scene on the death of a bachelor who wasted his life in partying and "work on his dissertation" and now leaves no one after him.

International

SCULPTOR HAS WORKS IN U.S., FRANCE, RUSSIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 4 January 1984 page 4 carries V. Mardaleishvili's 1,000-word article extolling sculptor Zurab Tsereteli, whose works are to be found in the United States, Russia, and France among other places. His monument "Peace to the Children of the World" stands in the square of Brockford University in the United States, a gift of the Georgian government. Tsereteli recounts an episode "last year during an anti-Soviet demonstration" in which students and young people formed a protective cordon around the monument to keep the "raging mob" away. University officials suggested including the monument in local tours, which effectively did away with the danger. On his 50th birthday, the sculptor received a letter of thanks from the university, noting that the monument is "precious to all peace-loving Americans who are amicably inclined toward the Soviet Union."

Tsereteli was instrumental in having a Georgian Section set up in a Paris museum specializing in natural wonders and ethnic folkways; exhibits have been provided by the Georgian government. The sculptor is also famous for his grand monument to Georgian-Russian friendship in Moscow's Tishinskaya Square, created in collaboration with the poet Andrey Voznesenskiy.

Economics

CHARACTERISTICS OF TAJIKISTAN FACTORY

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNISTI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki 1983 No 9, September 1983, carries on pages 53-56-a 1,500-word article, "Party Organization and the Esthetics of Production," by Z. Ma'rufova, secretary of the primary party organization at the knitting mill, 16th anniversary of the USSR, in Ura-Tyube city. The article stresses the importance of an attractive work environment, such as they have at this mill, and the resultant high level of production. In the process some of the mill's characteristics are discussed. The knitting mill in Ura-Tyube is one of Tajikistan's largest factories. It was established in 1966. Its initial workforce of 850 has risen by now to 2,700, most of whom are women, about 2,000 of them local, the rest from 20 different nationalities. There are 144 party members among the mill personnel. The services available at the mill include: sports and recreational facilities; a dispensary; carbonated water machines; two libraries (one for literature, the other for technical works); a nursery; a bakery; a tea house and dining facilities; a health station.

PROBLEM OF REGIONAL DIFFERENCES AS IT AFFECTS TAJIKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNISTI TOJIKISTAN in Tajiki 1983 No 9, September 1983, carries on pages 35-41, a 2,900-word article titled "Territorial Social Differences and the Way To Eliminate Them" by V. Vybornova. In analyzing the subject of eliminating territorial social differences one must take into account the considerable differences of various regions in social, economic and cultural development. There are also regional differences caused by climate and nature. These are not social differences but will influence regional division of labor and specialization of production.

Serious differences among the workers of various regions have not been eliminated at present. There is a serious difference in the ratio of industrial workers to agricultural workers in Tajikistan. Here fewer people than ever work in the industrial sector. Clearly, the process of equalizing the level of social development of the various regions of the USSR is complex. Tajikistan, like other regions, has seen the speedy growth of the working class and intelligentsia but it lags behind with regard to industrial workers as a percent of the total number of workers. Tajikistan shows regional characteristics regarding the growth and training of workers. Its working class

has grown as the result of the influx of people from kolkhozes and migration from other regions of the USSR. The republic has a high rate of natural population increase. An extremely high proportion of the population (65 percent) lives in the villages, making an extremely large labor force there engaged in nonpublic sector work. There is very little movement from place to place. The low level of population migration is a characteristic regional difference. In response to this situation there are plans to establish local branches of industrial facilities near where the population lives. Given Tajikistan's rapid economic development shortages of industrial workers occur regularly, especially in construction.

Another regional difference is the number of women in the general labor force. Tajikistan has far fewer women working in public production than do the developed industrial regions of the USSR. In Tajikistan women comprise only 39 percent of the industrial and white collar workers. The highest percentage of women working in industrial factories is in Dushanbe (49 percent) and Gorno-Badakhshan autonomous oblast (47 percent); the lowest is in Kulyab oblast. This shows that an extremely large proportion of Tajikistan's women remain outside the area of public work. Between 1955 and 1970 the proportion of women in industrial and white collar jobs increased only 1 percent even though this was a time of rapid growth of the urban population. Thus industry and construction in the largest cities have an extreme need for workers which is difficult to meet completely by using nonlocal people. Attracting women, especially of the local nationalities, is an important consideration in resolving economic problems. According to a study by the sociology and atheism sector of the department of philosophy of Tajikistan's Academy of Sciences some of the indigenous women are strongly attracted to work in the public sector. However, there are obstacles, including "survivals of religious superstition" and "harmful old customs." Attracting women to public work is one of the most important conditions for meeting a series of social duties: eliminating inequality between men and women in family and daily life; developing women's social involvement; and the communist education of the man of today and tomorrow. In Tajikistan the "woman question" is the secret key to resolving a whole series of economic, social, ideological and educational problems. In the small cities and rayons of the Pamirs production should be located near population settlements. In Dushanbe and Leninabad women should be attracted to part-time work and household production should be developed. Vocational training should be provided in order to encourage migration by the local population and attract women of the local nationalities to production. It is necessary to fight decisively against "harmful traditions and religious superstitions" no matter how difficult this may be.

Cities have grown in the Soviet era, including in Tajikistan, which now has 18 cities and 49 city-like settlements. Yet the level of urbanization in the republic is currently low. Given the predominantly rural population of Tajikistan, eliminating existing differences between city and villages is especially important, especially regarding culture and way of life. The urban-rural social differences divide the population in social, economic and cultural terms and in their way of life. The standard criteria for measuring urban-rural differences are now of limited importance. Those criteria are: form of property ownership; distributional relationships; the level of

mechanization and provision of energy for work; and the education of workers. Tajikistan has many areas of small population far from centers. These have a lower level of culture and way of life. Eliminating the differences in culture and way of life in Tajikistan demands rapid development of the communal and way of life infrastructures. The May 1982 Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU addressed the issue of improving social relations in the village, particularly the rapid growth of services in culture, way of life, health, transportation and preschools. Practical measures are important in eliminating the major regional social differences. However, Tajikistan lags far behind the level of the USSR as a whole in these matters. Meeting the people's needs for services is more difficult in the villages because it requires greater expenditures and time. The party and soviet organizations in Tajikistan do much work in this regard. The plenum noted the importance of improving services for families with young children and many children. The cost exceeds the return for family members engaged in public production. There are various ways to bring costs and returns closer. An increase in social funds is also needed.

PEOPLE REFUSE TO MAKE WAY FOR NEW HYDROELECTRIC STATION

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVIETI in Tajik on 6 October 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by S. Mahmadvkhonov, head of the Pulinsangin soviet and N. Morozova, editor of the newspaper NORAK, titled "A New Life in a New Home."

"The new hydroelectric station at Roghum is under construction and will be the largest in Central Asia. Several villages will have to be submerged. Most people are willing to relocate but there are those who refuse to leave and give up their backward ways." The authors relate a similar incident which occurred at Tutqavul when the same problem arose 20 years ago around the construction of the Nurak station. As an appeal to the people currently refusing to move they describe all the improvements of the conditions of the people of Tutqavul when they accepted the new lifestyle. Some of the improvements mentioned are: TV in every home, nice furniture and many books, many cars and motorcycles; schools; incorporation of various celebrations into the tradition.

Social and Cultural Affairs

PLENUM OF TAJIKISTAN WRITERS' UNION

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe SADOI SHARQ in Tajiki 1983 No 9 carries on page 135 a 150-word unsigned item titled "Plenum of the Leadership of the Tajikistan Writers' Union." This appears as one of four small items under the rubric "SADOI SHARQ Chronicle." The plenum of the leadership of the Tajikistan Writers Union heard several speeches, all of which dealt with the importance of translations (both Russian-Tajiki and Tajiki-Russian) in literature and the sciences.

IMPORTANCE OF TRANSLATIONS FROM RUSSIAN TO TAJIKI

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe SADOI SHARQ in Tajiki No 10 1983 carries on pages 113-121 a 6,700-word article, "Literary Translations in the Contemporary Stage of Tajik Literature," by Muhammadjon Shukurov, a doctor of philology and literature and a corresponding member of the Tajikistan Academy of Sciences. The article appears under the rubric "From the Materials of the Third Plenum of the Writers' Union." The article opens with a general discussion of the importance of literary translations as an important duty to society and promoter of equality, internationalism, and brotherhood among Soviet peoples. The literary works of authors of various Soviet peoples are quickly translated into Russian and thus made available to all Soviet writers. Translations also make world civilization available to the Tajiks.

Of great importance for the development of Soviet Tajik literature were the translations of great Russian writers' works into Tajiki in the 1930's. Since the 1930's a group of able Russian to Tajiki translators has been developing. By the 1950's and especially the 1960's and 1970's some highly skilled literary translators emerged. Some extremely high quality translations were produced in the 1970's. New editions of translated classics need to be brought out every several years, which is not now done. The purpose would be to improve upon the existing translations and to make these classics available to a new generation.

Translation is now run by the Irfon and Maorif publishing houses. They print translations of various peoples literature and arrange for the translations. In the past dozen years, they have published a number of important translations, although their literary quality varies.

Translation has a 1,000-year history in classical Persian-Tajik literature, beginning with Rudaki's "Kalila va Dimna," but nothing comparable to the present day breath and importance.

Despite the substantial accomplishments in the short period since the October Revolution there are shortcomings. The range of translations is uneven in some cases. There are translations of undistinguished works and hasty translations. Some important past and recent works have not been translated. Too little attention is given to the works of other Soviet peoples. This includes the absence of any translations of Lithuanian literature. The translation of poetry particularly lags behind both other Soviet peoples and foreign peoples of the East and West. Many of the world's great poets and great poems are unknown to Tajiks. For example there is no Tajik edition of "The Odyssey," "The Iliad," "The Divine Comedy," or "Faust." Little or nothing of the works of Walt Whitman, Robert Burns, Garcia Lorca, Baudelaire, Antonio Machado, and others have been translated and published.

Each year the number of translations declines. The author illustrates this with a table for which the data were drawn from PECHATI V SSR (1977-1980) and MATBUOTI RSS TOJIKISTON (Stalinabad, 1959).

In the 1930's, when translations into Tajik were beginning and the process involved many difficulties, twice as many translations were produced as now. The author is highly critical of the decrease in translations. The situation was somewhat better in 1982. Irfon published 31 translated works (out of a total of 436 publications). The problem is difficult to solve. The author presents a series of tables comparing translations in Tajikistan with translations published in other republics with comparable means at their disposal, Kirghizia and Moldavia, rather than making a comparison with larger republics, like Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. (Data are unavailable for the publication of translations between 1980 and 1982.)

Comparison of Translations Published in the Tajik, Kirghiz and Moldavian SSR's

	Tajikistan				Kirghizia				Moldavia			
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1976	1977	1978	1979	1976	1977	1978	1979
Russian literature	11	18	16	12	60	55	50	48	93	77	82	71
Literature of Soviet peoples	3	5	10	4	20	16	12	17	16	26	16	18
Foreign literature	5	9	11	6	11	10	17	12	43	46	33	34
Total	19	32	37	22	71	81	79	77	152	149	131	123

The table shows that Tajikistan ranks far behind the other two republics. In 1979 Tajikistan ranked last among the Soviet republics in translation. In 1978, it ranked next to last (Turkmenistan was last). This situation must be corrected as quickly as possible.

The publication of classical Tajik literature also lags behind even the publication of translated literature. It is not a good excuse to contend that the publication of more translations means the publication of fewer classical Tajik works.

Tajikistan lacks the personnel who know the languages of the many peoples of the Soviet Union and the major foreign languages. It is necessary to have literal translations of literary works. Since the 1930's in Tajikistan translations of Soviet and foreign literature has been through Russian, not from the original. There are solutions to this problem. Graduates of the Orientalist faculty of the University of Tajikistan and of faculties of foreign languages in the pedagogical institutes can help with part of the work. In each republic literal translations are prepared for Russian and Tajik translators. In Georgia nearly every national literary work has been put into a literal Russian translation. If literal translations are not prepared in some republics Tajikistan can request that they be prepared specially. Moscow is the translation center of the Soviet Union. That includes having the obligation to provide the republics with high quality literal translations.

TAJIK ETHNOLINGUISTICS

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe SADOI SHARQ in Tajiki No 9 1983 carries on pages 133-134 a 900-word book review, "Language and Society," by Ergash Shoyev. The book under review is M.I. Isoyev's "Problemahoi Sotsiolingvistii Zabonhoi Khalqhoi SSR" ("Sociolinguistic Problems of the Languages of the Peoples of the USSR") published in Moscow in 1982 (no publisher given). The reviewer considers this an important study of sociolinguistic issues which has great scientific and theoretical merit. The book contains five chapters. Chapter 1 discusses the classics of Marxism-Leninism on language and nationality.

Chapter 2 discusses the language families of the Soviet Union's languages. There are 2,898,000 Tajiks, 97.8 percent of whom consider Tajiki their mother tongue.

Chapter 3 deals with the building of languages during a cultural revolution. The Arabic alphabet exacerbates the literary problem. In the second half of the 1920's, at the initiative of the Azerbaijanis, a campaign was begun to replace the Arabic alphabet with the Latin. Other peoples also supported this initiative, including the Tajiks. The Latin alphabet was introduced in Tajikistan in 1930. Apart from some deviations, this work had great historical and political importance. Between 1937 and 1940 a majority of peoples chose the Russian alphabet. The Tajiks adopted the Russian alphabet in 1940. This helped create the conditions for their rapid scientific and cultural development.

Chapter 4 is titled "The Course of the Drawing Together of the Nationalities and the Mutual Influence of Languages." Many words have entered the vocabulary of languages of the Soviet peoples from Russian and from the world's languages through Russian. Many words from the languages of the Soviet peoples have also entered the Russian vocabulary. The reviewer cites 14 Russian words which come from Iranian languages. The book also cites the large number of words from Turkic languages which have entered Russian. The reviewer criticizes the author for including among those Turkic words ones which are in fact Tajiki-Persian or Arabic in origin. The reviewer considers Isoyev correct in stating that the literary vocabulary of the languages of the Soviet peoples was formed in the Soviet era. With the development of society (during the Soviet era) some grammatical rules have also changed.

Chapter 5 studies the role of the Russian language as a means of communication among the Soviet nationalities. Russian has had an enormous influence on other languages. Now in many regions inhabitants study Russian almost on a par with their mother tongue.

COMMUNIST MORALITY NEEDED TO COMBAT BAD PARENTS, HARMFUL CUSTOMS

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNISTI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki No 9, September 1983, carries on pages 42-48 a 2,800-word article titled "The Importance of Moral and Legal Norms in Strengthening the Family," by M. Mahmudov. The theme of the article is the great importance of the Soviet family in completing the development of socialist social relations and transforming them to

communist relations as well as rearing the fully new man. The 11th Five-Year Plan anticipates improving the work of day-care facilities, kindergartens, day schools, Pioneer camps, and other children's organizations. It is important for the family to train children in communist moral principles. Parents have a moral duty to raise their children to be loyal to the Fatherland and active participants in building communist society.

While there are parents who raise their children well, there are some who put their own amusement above their children's future. Such parents' "drunkenness and bad character, parasitism" does great harm in raising children. Propagandizing in society about Soviet laws on the family and marriage is an important part of implementing party policy on ideological and political education. In 1982 there were lectures and discussions on such subjects in state facilities, social organizations, and schools in parts of Tajikistan. However, such propaganda is not sufficient to meet contemporary needs. The rules of socialist life are not being observed. There is apathy towards family duties. Also important in molding family practices is the establishment of new family customs, which should help form the workers' moral outlook, and the elimination of survivals of religious superstition in family life. In Tajikistan there are various observances which are good customs. However, some are not in keeping with contemporary needs. Some of these, like extravagant wedding celebrations and observing religious holidays and customs, are contrary to communist morals. The author recommends the formation of consultation centers on marriage and the family in Tajikistan's major cities.

IMPROPER CONDUCT BY TAJIK STUDENTS CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNISTI TOJIKISTON in Tajiki No 9, September 1983, carries on pages 29-34 the unsigned 2,700-word article titled "The Party's Concern With the Training of the Young." The article appears under the rubric "Lead Article."

The article cites several examples of successful economic activities of the young. However, the vocational training of the young does not always meet contemporary needs. Some city and rayon party organizations are not that demanding when dealing with Komsomol committees, the educational system, and agricultural and industrial places of work regarding the extent of vocational education of the young. While some industrial facilities show a genuine interest in the continuing supervision of technical school students, others do not. For example there are not many young workers who spend a long time in the factories subject to the Ministries of Light Industry, Food, Public Services and Irrigation. This is not accidental. In these factories the normal conditions of life, work, and the completion of education are not brought together for young workers.

Some young people, especially in the cities, balk at doing socially beneficial work and live off their parents. Party and Komsomol organizations should pay attention to this issue and take their educational work to where people live.

Tajikistan has 10 institutions of higher education (8 of which are located in Dushanbe) and 40 technical schools. These institutions have tens of thousands of students. The education given in some of them does not meet contemporary needs. A large number of their students conduct themselves in a manner unbecoming Soviet students. There have been not a small number of incidents of improper conduct by students at higher and specialized middle schools, including hooliganism and drunkenness. Party and Komsomol organizations and the school administrations should oppose this.

Political Affairs

ROLE OF PARTY, SOVIET ORGANS IN LABOR DISCIPLINE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 7 December 1983 page 3 carries a 1,100-word article by Yu. Khayydov, TuSSR minister of justice, stressing the role of party and soviet organs and labor collectives in the enforcement of labor discipline and adherence to collective labor laws according to the new law of 1 August 1983 on these questions. "The law does not work by itself. Party and soviet organs must be the real organizers in implementing the law with regard to labor collectives. They must always keep this question at the center of attention because with the passing of this law the importance of labor collectives has grown significantly." With regard to the labor collective, "the labor collectives has grown significantly." With regard to the labor collective, "the labor collectives have strong powers in the organization of work, the development of productivity and the preservation of socialist property. Comrade courts, peoples brigades and others are in all labor collectives. Thus, the labor collective must use the voluntary militant groups which are created from within itself appropriately. Party and soviet organs must always effectively support labor collectives. As for law enforcement organs, they must direct them closely. Only in this way will the power of the collective be politically important."

IDEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN SARAGT RAYON

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 10 December 1983 page 2 carries a 1,300-word article by Yu. Gulmukhammedov on the 25th Saragt rayon party conference. "At the conference A. Orazov, first secretary of the Komsomol raykom, Kh. Annaberdiev, rayon procurator, and other delegates spoke about the low level of ideological and political education work. It was noted that Komsomol political studies were often of a formal character. The fact that propagandists and lecturers did not take the wishes of the audience into consideration was criticized. They did not study the moral-psychological level of the collective deeply, and decrees passed on political education work were not being implemented. There are basic shortcomings in organizing civilized leisure time activities for the youth. Agitators are rarely seen among the workers. Their discussions are ineffectual. As a result of the unsatisfactory political education work, the number of violations of socialist legality in the rayon has increased." With regard to education, the author adds that "the leadership of Komsomol organizations has become especially weak in imparting atheistic, work and moral education to the youth."

CAMPAIGN AGAINST 'PSEUDO-MULLAHS' WEAK IN MARY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 14 December 1983 page 2 carries a 2,300-word report by G. Bayramov and A. Yusubova on the 16th conference of party organizations in Mary. "Work done in atheistic education has not been minor. Lectureships and peoples universities for scientific atheism have been established, rayon and village meetings are taking place, oral newspapers have been established. However, the work yet to be done in this area is great. In Yoloten, Murgab and Gushgy rayons and Mary city, antireligious instruction has not taken on the quality of a campaign; the struggle against psuedo-mullahs and charlatans is not being conducted well enough; and new, progressive traditions are being propagandized weakly."

ATHEISTIC EDUCATION WEAK IN KRASNOVODSK OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 15 December 1983 page 2 carries a 2,300-word report by O. Godekov and S. Guljanov in which the party influence in economics and society in Krasnovodsk Oblast was discussed. In comments on work done in ideology and mass political work by the "large group of lecturers, reporters, political informers and agitators," the authors note that "it is not that there are not areas where the work has been inadequate. Some factory and enterprise leaders rarely speak to the collectives. As for party organizations, they are satisfied with such situations. Mass agitation work is conducted formally and its influence is hardly felt. Atheistic education is neglected. This applies especially to Gazanjyk and Asenguly rayons, and certain factories and organizations."

TURKMEN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MARKS 25TH ANNIVERSARY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 23 December 1983 page 3 carries a 300-word Turkmeninform report on the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Turkmenistan Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. It is noted that "the Friendship Society maintains relations with 90 countries of the world." It is added that "the section for working with countrymen in foreign countries has broadened and deepened relations with progressive organizations and contacts with Turkmens living in Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq and Syria."

FOCUS ON SCHOOLS OF SCIENTIFIC MARXISM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 11 December 1983 page 3 carries a 1,350-wprd article by R. Seyfullayev, director of the social sciences department of the Republic Institute for Advanced Teachers Training, and V.P. Ragulin, senior teacher at the same department, on the importance of training in scientific communism for teachers. "At present there are 1,349 scientific communism schools in our republic. Roughly 40,000 teachers, educators and workers in peoples education are studying in them." Not all the courses are at the same level. In Mary and Tashauz oblasts "the level of training is not always high enough, sometimes work forms and methods are inappropriate to present demand, and the training is not active enough." The passive nature of seminar students and the lack of relationship of the courses to reality is also stressed.

CHARDZHOU PARTY CONFERENCE EXAMINES IDEOLOGY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 16 December 1983 page 2 carries a 2,500-word report by A. Matieva and I. Rozumbayev on the 17th party conference in Chardzhou obkom at which it was noted that "the conference stressed the existence of shortcomings in the leadership of ideological work. It does not have enough influence in indoctrinating the workers with a feeling of high moral quality and broad responsibility. In some areas the ideological aspect of production is lower than demand. It is not that there are not places where party studies are inadequate and lead to passivity among the students. Under present conditions one must conduct atheistic studies more relevantly and effectively. One must conduct an unrelenting struggle in inserting new customs and traditions into life, and against the harmful remnants of religion."

Economics

INDUSTRIAL WEAKNESSES POINTED OUT

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 23 December 1983 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial noting that "some factories of the chemical and construction materials industry and local industry are unable to meet the planned quota. Lagging factories of these branches alone fell short in production by more than 20 million rubles. There are five such factories in local industry and three in the construction materials industry. One must strengthen the pace of production development in the fish and construction industries and in land and water reclamation enterprises. The work which must be done in these and some other branches is to put an end to lagging behind through the harmonious work of leaders, specialists and workers."

TECHNICAL PROGRESS SLOW IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 27 December 1983 page 3 carries a 1,100-word article by M. Gurdov, director of the Scientific Research Institute for Scientific Technical Information and Technical Economic Research of the TuSSR Gosplan, on implementing measures for technical progress as specified by the November (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. "Certain leaderships of industries and factories have not concentrated on these measures responsibly; they have not studied them and brought them into the factories. As a result, such necessary and important plans for production remain on paper. This situation occurs in TuSSR Ministries of the Food Industry, Construction, Meat and Dairy Industry, Agriculture and Light Industry."

LABOR COLLECTIVES, LABOR DISCIPLINE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 6 December 1983 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial stressing the importance of the labor collective in the enforcement of labor discipline according to the law of 1 August 1983 on labor collectives. Noting that the law has been in effect for some time, the article points out that "some labor collectives are not making enough use of their role in further strengthening socialist discipline."

As noted in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCTU, 'On Strengthening the Work of Further Intensifying Socialist Labor Discipline,' certain laborers, kolkhozniks and white-collar workers are not working at full strength at their work places; do not know the importance of the interests of the collective; open up the way to shirking, tardiness and drunkenness; and, in many cases, shift from one job to another without basis. Even worse, idlers, shirkers and transients do not feel bound to the collective and, worse yet, feel themselves the equal of honest workers with regard to wages and other conditions." The inability to meet quotas at the Ashkhabad Glass Kombinat is a consequence of this and, as a result of the ineffectiveness of the collective at the Mary Locomotive Depot "the way has been open to the theft of state property at the Ashkhabad, Mary, Bayramali and Ovezberdi Kulyev railroad stations.

FOCUS ON ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 3 December 1983 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial focusing on overwintering meat and dairy cattle. "In the remaining period of the 3d year of the 5-year plan, special attention must be given to the keeping and feeding of cattle in dairy farms in order to raise their productivity. This year there is a commitment to meet a quota of 2,290 kilograms of milk from every cow in our republic. According to data taken from certain areas, there are places in which cattle productivity is dropping and where firms have been passive in making preparations for winter. Essentially, transport of hay and feed orders to distant pasture lands--to the areas where cattle will spend the winter--is lagging. One comes across such shortcomings in enterprises in Darganata, Gyzyletrek and Sakarchage rayons. These shortcomings must be quickly corrected."

SALINITY LOWERS OASIS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 10 December 1983 page 2 carries a 700-word article by I. Rogachev on problems confronting scientists at the Khankhovuz oasis and water reservoir along the Garagum Canal in Mary Oblast. "The collector-drainage system, which creates the condition for the effective use of arable land in the oasis, is inadequate. As a result, the level of underground water, rich in mineral salts, remains significantly high; thus the land becomes too saline. Recent research makes it possible to analyze half the waters which are at a depth of 2 meters. These, in their turn, have caused a fall in agricultural productivity, especially in cotton culture." Studies have revealed that a "combined drainage" system is very effective in this situation. The author notes that "putting this system into practice will reduce basic investment used to master virgin soil almost to half the present cost. Thus, 170 rubles per hectare will be saved," and suggests that "its rapid installation will be of great economic utility."

Social and Cultural Affairs

EDUCATING INTERNATIONALISTS STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 14 December 1983 page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial on giving children an internationalist education. "The Communist Party considers giving children an ideational-political, patriotic and internationalist education to be one of the important duties of building communism. For success in this important work the establishment of international friendship clubs in all general education schools is vital. If Russian language and foreign language teachers were to provide leadership in this work, it would be quite relevant." The importance of boarding schools in which lessons are conducted in Russian is also emphasized in this regard.

TURKMEN PIONEER NEWSPAPER TO BE PUBLISHED IN RUSSIAN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 2 December 1983 page 4 carries a 350-word Turkmeniform dispatch noting that "by decree of the Central Committee of the Turkmenistan Communist Party the magazine MYDAM TAYYAR (the organ of the republic Soviet of the Komsomol Central Committee and the V.I. Lenin All-Union Pioneer organization) will also appear in Russian beginning in May 1984." The Russian title will be VSEGDA GOTOV; it will be directed towards "the children of the various nationalities living on our republic's territory." The initial circulation will be 360,000.

SCHOOLS TO INCREASE WOMEN'S ACTIVISM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 25 December 1983 page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial on ways in which schools can increase women's participation in the society as a whole. Numerous schools in which clubs for girls and women have been successfully established are cited. It is noted, however, that "in some schools the establishment of study and education work with women and in which women participate in mass cultural activities is lower than the demand of the day. This was discussed at the 12th plenum of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, at the report-electoral meetings in the primary party organizations, and in rayon, city and oblast party conferences." It was stressed that "setting up ideational-educational work with female students, especially for conducting atheistic education, must be strengthened in Yoloten, Bakherden and Gazanjyk rayons." It is pointed out that, at present, "only 20 percent of students in the professional-technical schools are female."

'ZNANIYE' SOCIETY PLENUM OF ATHEISTIC PROPAGANDA

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 29 December 1983 page 4 carries a 200-word Turkmeninform release on the 28 December plenum of the administration of the TuSSR "Znaniye" Society which "examined questions on the status of atheistic propaganda and its further improvement related to decrees of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 22d Turkmen Communist Party Congress." Noting considerable improvement in "Znaniye" Society activities in

this sector, the article adds that "there are still basic shortcomings and inadequacies in scientific atheistic propaganda" and that a decree was passed in this regard. R. Garayev, director of the propaganda and agitation section of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the plenum.

LITERARY MAGAZINE'S SHORTCOMINGS POINTED OUT

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 9 December 1983 page 4 carries an unsigned 900-word article under the rubric "In the TuSSR Writers Union" in which certain shortcomings in the Turkmen literary magazine SOVET ADEBIYATY are pointed out by its editor, Kh. Melayev. "Serious works on a high ideational-artistic level devoted to modern themes are rare. Essays and publicistics are quite weakly realized. Our writers write few essays or publicistic articles discussing successes in the building of communism by our republic's workers or on urgent problems in the international arena. Literary criticism is not structuring its work in a manner worthy of the demands of the day. The major duties before us demand that the journalists' collective, the editorial staff and all writers of our republic work to exert themselves even more."

Political Affairs

OBLAST, CITY PARTY CONFERENCES STRESS ECONOMIC SHORTCOMINGS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 18 December 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,800-word article by newspaper special correspondents A. Nabikhojyev and H. Abdusamatov titled "Display of Militancy." The article summarizes problems discussed at the Tashkent party report and election meeting. During the 3 years of the report period production volume in the city industry rose 16.6 percent, and yet, due to the poor performance of several rayons there was an annual shortfall in production of 90 million rubles worth of goods. Rayon party committees didn't pay enough attention to disseminating innovations and advanced experience and to introducing scientific and technological advances into production. There was also an overall decline of 10.1 percent in productiveness of assets in city industry. Construction organizations failed to meet the 3-year plan for delivery of fixed assets due to excessive loss of work time, destruction of equipment, use of less productive methods, low mechanization of work processes, and building of worthless products. The city party organization now has a membership of 102,500 communists, organized into 2,164 primary and 2,550 shop party organizations and 3,101 party groups. During the report period 100 new primary and 157 new shop partorgs and 888 party groups were formed, and 11,500 people accepted as candidate party members. Despite this organizational development city and rayon party committees are not paying sufficient attention to increasing the militancy of primary party organizations. I.B. Usmonkhodzhayev, first secretary of the CPUz Central Committee, and other republic officials spoke at the meeting, and U.U. Umarov was elected first secretary of the Tashkent Gorkom again.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 December 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by newspaper special correspondents M. Jalolov and A. Qorjovov titled "In a Demanding and Principled Spirit." The article deals with the issues discussed at the Navoi Oblast party report and election meeting. During the 3-year report period production volume tripled in the oblast, and sale of goods peaked the plan by 43 million rubles. Productivity picked up in transport, communications, and capital construction. Oblast farmers harvested 187,000 tons of cotton in 1983, and met plans for many fruit, vegetable, meat and dairy indices over 3 years. Nonetheless, many problems remain unsolved. The conference repeatedly dealt with the substandard quality of consumer goods. Presently the state Seal of Quality is handed

out to only eight types of goods produced in the oblast, which represents only 2.5 percent of the total production volume. Construction organizations are late in the delivery of fixed assets and have failed to appropriate 31 million rubles in capital sums. Too large a share of construction is being done by Navoi Construction Administration, which is working on 540 of the 1,200 projects under construction. Some primary party organizations were criticized for not properly assessing their shortcomings, permitting irresponsibility and weak demandingness, and insufficient attention to party recruitment and working with cadres. V.K. Mikhaylov, first deputy chairman of the UzSSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the meeting, and CPSU Central Committee executive A.N. Sirotskiy took part. An organizational plenum elected V.P. Yesin first secretary of the Navoi Obkom and I.J. Jabborov second secretary.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 December 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by newspaper special correspondent J. Kholgosimov titled "Reserves Must Be Fully Put To Work." The article summarizes the discussion of problems at the Khorezm Oblast party report and election meeting. Discussions made clear that there are serious shortcomings in oblast industry, capital construction, public transportation, and communications. A number of industrial projects have not been finished on schedule, reconstruction of the housing combine is dragging, and some enterprises are not even trying to increase productivity. While agroindustrial unions are operating satisfactorily steps must be taken to finish construction projects, develop subsidiary farms, and improve the situation with regard to finding people jobs. Consumption of fruit, vegetable, meat and dairy products per head is considerably less than established norm. Although oblast farmers met their harvest goal of 440,000 tons cotton the share harvested by machine fell substantially below the 60 percent average this year. I.G. Anisimkin, secretary of the CPUz Central Committee, and V.I. Smirnov, section chief of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the meeting, and CPSU Central Committee executive N.D. Nedel'kin took part. M. Khudoyberganov was elected Khorezm Obkom first secretary again.

FORMER INTERNAL AFFAIRS CHIEF COMMEMORATED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 24 December 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word political biography by Dr of History I. Alimov titled "Fighter for a New Life." The biography is published on the 85th anniversary of the birth of Matkarim Abdusalomov (1898-1954). In 1919 Abdusalomov had to flee his native Kungrat in the Khiva Khanate to Turkestan, where he volunteered for Red Guard service to fight White Guards and Basmachis. He then fought among those who revolted in the Khiva Khanate. After the revolution was victorious in February 1920 Abdusalomov became a member of the Khorezm Communist Party and then served in the Red Army. He was a delegate to the Fourth Congress of Khorezm People's Republic Soviets in October 1923, where he was elected a member of the Central Executive Committee, and later appointed People's Nazir (Commissar) of Internal Affairs.

UZSSR KOMSOMOL CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 27 Dec 83 p 3

[Information Report on the Seventh Plenum of the Uzbekistan LKSM Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] The Seventh Plenum of the Uzbekistan LKSM Central Committee took place in Tashkent on 26 December 1983.

First secretary of the Uzbekistan LKSM Central Committee, B. A. Allamurodov, gave a report at the plenum "On the work of Komsomol republic organizations in fulfilling the resolutions of the Uzbekistan LKSM Central Committee Fourth Plenum and measures in the areas of strengthening the military-patriotic, physical training of youth and young men and women with Russian language skills."

In connection with his entry into the Tashkent Higher Party School, the plenum relieved Comrade G. Kostyenko of his post as head of the Uzbekistan LKSM Central Committee General Department. Comrade L. Tkachenko was confirmed as head of the Uzbekistan LKSM Central Committee General Department.

Participating in the work of the plenum were the head of the UzSSR Communist Party Central Committee Department of Organizational-Party Affairs V.V. Okunskiy, head of the UzSSR Communist Party Central Committee Department of Scientific and Educational Institutions S.A. Nishonov, heads of sectors of the UzSSR Communist Party Central Committee V.A. Pustovalov and H.R. Hakimov, UzSSR Minister of Education S. Sh. Shermuhamedov, Chairman of the UzSSR State Committee of Vocational-Technical Education P.Q. Qayumov, Chairman of the Committee of Physical Culture and Sport under the UzSSR Council of Ministers M.I. Ibrohimov, head of the Red-Banner Turkestan Military District Political Directorate member of the Military Council Lieutenant-General N.A. Moiseyev, UzSSR DOSAAF Central Committee Lieutenant-General S.S. Okhunjonov, Chairman of the Tashkent Section of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans B.H. Ergashev, and responsible worker of the VLKSM Central Committee Yu. D. Chernyenko.

Economics

WINTER ENERGY CRUNCH FORECAST BECAUSE OF LOW WATER LEVEL IN RIVERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 December 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by M. Pirmuhamedov, director of the "Uzenergonaladka" enterprise, T. Toshpolatov, chief engineer of "Uzgosenergonadzor," and Yu. Shaferov, official at "Uzinformenergo," titled "The Superiority of Cooperation." The authors identify three major problems that have been developing over the years and will make it impossible to fully meet republic energy demands this winter. First, there has been an unparalleled growth in energy use, both by industry and by the population. Industrial production rose 80 percent in the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans and is slated to rise another 28-31 percent in the 11th Five-Year Plan. Agriculture today uses 28 percent of the energy consumed by the republic economy. Each

individual now uses 1.5 times more than in the 1970's. Second, as a result of the sharp decrease of water in the rivers there levels have dropped by 60 percent, which has caused a shortfall of 3 billion kilowatt hours in energy yields at the hydroelectric stations of the Central Asian unified network to which Uzbekistan's energy system belongs. Third, thermal energy resources have not been fully utilized. Moreover, an inspection of 980 republic enterprises by "Uzgosenergonadzor" shows that they are permitting great waste of both electric and thermal energy.

These problems were discussed at a recent zonal council of Uzbek, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Tajik and Turkmen energy workers in Tashkent. It was decided to increase the electricity produced by thermal electric stations to 5.4 billion kilowatt hours in order to solve the energy shortage that is due to the drop in river levels. This represents a 13.5 percent increase over the electric energy produced by such stations in 1982. Nonetheless, the energy situation has never been as serious as it is this winter. Because of this attention has been focused on repairing equipment and power lines and on setting up a special commission under the UzSSR Ministry of Power and Electrification to inspect and supervise repairs. It is necessary to cut energy use during those hours of highest demand, and this can be accomplished if enterprises economize on consumption. During the first 9 months of 1983, industrial enterprises were able to cut their consumption of electric energy by 360 million kilowatt hours and of thermal energy by 300,000 gigacalories. However, some enterprises have still not taken serious measures to economize on energy use. The oblast commissions on economical use of fuel and energy resources that were formed several years ago must renew their efforts to insure that discipline in this area is enforced.

ENERGY WORKERS DAY MARKED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 22 December 1983 carries on page 2 a 400-word item published in conjunction with Energy Workers Day titled "Important Sector." The item states that the party and state's energy program aims at reducing reliance on oil by making greater use of gas, coal and atomic fuel. Several atomic electric energy stations are being built in the European part of the Soviet Union. Thermal electric energy stations will remain the basic sources in the eastern regions of the country. Measures are being taken to increase the production of electric energy in the republic in order to accelerate mechanization and industrialization of agricultural production. The item notes that Navoi energy workers won the 1983 socialist competition, and the collective of the Krasnodar thermal electric energy station particularly excelled by producing 7.5 billion kilowatt hours electric energy since the beginning of 1983, an increase of 650 million over last year.

BETTER PLANNING, STUDY URGED TO IMPROVE WORKING CONDITIONS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 December 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by newspaper special correspondent Nomoz Sa'dullayev titled "Work Yield." Sa'dullayev points out that despite substantial efforts to automate and mechanize production lines a considerable part of the republic labor force is still engaged in manual labor, and working

conditions often remain behind the demands of the age. Opinions have been voiced that it is necessary to consolidate the efforts of the numerous specialists, physiologists, and psychologists who are researching the nature of labor and its effects on workers, especially on production and conveyer lines, as well as factors that satisfy sanitation and hygiene requirements. Much work remains to be done in this area. A single methodological manual is needed for studying the various organic changes that take place during workhours, and a synthesis of research and experience in these areas should be made. Ideally, such problems ought to be studied under approximated laboratory conditions in shops and workplaces. The number of production accidents and incidence of occupational disease continues to rise each year, primarily because economic leaders do not pay enough attention to this problem. An effective approach would be to incorporate means of improving working conditions (such as removal of dust and noxious fumes from working environments) into plans when enterprises are to be built or reconstructed. Specialist literature has clearly demonstrated that improving labor conditions increases productivity, yet little use has been made of research findings. Sa'dullayev urges that provisions be made in the planning stage for improvement of working conditions in enterprises.

CONFERENCE ON QUALITY, VARIETY OF CONSUMER GOODS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 23 December 1983 carries on page 2 a 700-word article by N. Belyi and A. Bahromov titled "Product Quality Is the Basic Criterion." The authors report that on 23-24 December a conference was held by the Tashkent Economics Institute, UzSSR Ministries of Trade, Fruit and Vegetable Industry and Procurement, and the Republic Trade Society, on the theme "Problems of Raising Quality and Expanding Variety of Consumer Goods." Despite the fact that 1,126 industrial enterprises and 1,500 state and collective farms are producing consumer goods, and that there exist sufficient raw materials, conference participants emphasized that the republic population is still not being supplied with quality or sufficient goods. Shortages and defects are especially felt in canning, fishing and clothing industries. Another conference is being planned to discuss the reasons why some enterprises are producing worthless goods.

NEW TAPPING METHODS REVIVE OIL WELLS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 December 1983 carries on page 4 a 100-word item titled "Oil From Old Wells." The report states that engineers have used a new method to pump oil from a well under the "Gazlineftegazdobycha" Union. Now 10-11 tons per day are being extracted from the well which was about to be shut down because it was thought to be dry. Engineers of the union are devoting great attention to restoring and reconstructing old wells with the result that 1,000 tons of oil over the plan have been shipped to the Fergana Oil Refinery.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 24 December 1983 carries on page 2 a 100-word report from UzTAG titled "Gift of the Well." The report states that workers of the Shurtan Gas Well Administration are using advanced methods for extracting oil from the Karaktay wells. Low pressure in these wells, which have been in operation for 18 years, had made extraction very difficult, but now specialists think their future is bright.

WATER BRIEFS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 22 December 1983 carries on page 1 a 100-word report from UzTAG titled "New Pump Station." The report states that construction continues on the large "Amuzang-1" station near the Amudarya River. When finished each of the five units at the pump station will raise 25 cubic meters water per second to supply water for reclaimed lands in the Babatag and Gissar foothills.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 22 December 1983 carries on page 3 a 100-word report from UzTAG titled "Water Distributed Automatically." The report states that construction is completed on a dispatcher station in Markhamat Rayon of Andizhan Oblast. The station's modern automated and telemechanic equipment will make it possible to distribute canal water accurately and without waste to farms in Andizhan and Fergana Oblasts.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 23 December 1983 carries on page 1 a 100-word report from UzTAG titled "Water Has Come to the Summer Pasture." The report states that drain-off water from the Turkestan foothills is now reaching 15,000 hectares of summer pasture on astrakhan raising sovkhos imeni Kirov in Kushrabat Rayon of Samarkand Oblast through a 20-kilometer long pipe. Irrigation workers have also finished the third stage of a pipeline begun from the Baysun foothills to carry water to mountain pastures of farms in Shurchi Rayon.

ACADEMICIAN HAILS SOCIALIST APPROACH TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 23 December 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by Yolqin Toraqulov, academician of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences and Lenin Prize Laureate, titled "Source of Well-being." Toraqulov contrasts the environmental approaches of the capitalist and socialist worlds, and concludes that socialism promotes economizing on natural resources and protecting nature. The Soviet state has implemented a number of measures to protect the environment and economically exploit natural resources. Productive steps have also been taken in Uzbekistan. Irrigation and land amelioration, creation of reservoirs, and planting of forests, have turned steppes into gardens. With the clearing of swamps various disease-carrying microbes and insects have been eradicated. Plans call for the wide-scale introduction of nonpollutant technology in industry, use of new fuels in transportation and of catalytic converters that neutralize automobile exhaust fumes, and greater reliance on biological methods of plant protection. In the last decade the physical stature of republic youth has grown, as it has nationwide. Toraqulov speculates that probable causes for their taller stature are a cleaner atmosphere and a superior social system based on inspiring ideals, and concludes that their growth "adds another feature to the basic beauty of our people."

DEBATE FOCUSES ON USE OF CHEMICALS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 2 December 1983 carries on page 2 two 500-word articles that present opposing views in a debate on the use of chemicals and their effect on nature. In "Chemistry Is Also a Miracle" the chemist Manzura Hamroyeva expresses his chagrin that journalists unfailingly blame chemistry for environmental ills and do not acknowledge the benefits which modern chemistry has brought to man. She says that substances with DDT can kill cotton worm and other harmful insects that may destroy up to 40 percent of a crop without their use. Much-touted biological methods for fighting pests have not been perfected and in any case also contain chemicals. Through the use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides, cotton yield has risen from 10 to over 30 centners per hectare. Telephones, utensils, paper, many articles of clothing and other conveniences are all made of chemicals. This is not to mention the many drugs which prevent and treat diseases. Hamroyeva concludes that nature-lovers should not ignore the many miracles of modern chemistry. In "Nature Is Our Child" the writer Emin Usmonov responds that while chemistry may be a 20th century wonder he can't close his eyes to the many detrimental effects it has on nature. He notes that spraying grapes with gibellerin will indeed increase the yield of vines but at the same time leaves a residue that makes the grapes practically inedible. Of what use are twice as many grapes if the population doesn't want to eat them? Along with many states the Soviet Union has also officially banned the use of preparations with DDT in agriculture, and yet many farmers continue to use them despite their tragic potential. Excessive use of mineral fertilizers not only deplete the soil and contaminate subsoil water but also leave residues that endanger the health of those who eat produce grown with them. He concludes that the UzSSR Ministry of Agriculture and the Central Asian Institute for Protection of Plants are far too indifferent toward the need to develop and introduce biological methods of plant protection and growth.

NEW HERBICIDE SAID TO PROMOTE COTTON GROWTH

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 2 December 1983 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by Dr of Agricultural Sciences O. Jalilov, deputy director for scientific affairs at the Experimental Biology Institute of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, and Candidate of Biology R. Komilova, senior scientific associate, titled "Toluin: New Herbicide." The authors report that toluin, a new herbicide developed at the institute, is to be produced in powder and emulsified concentrate forms by the Navoi Electrochemical Combine. Toluin is not inferior to the widely used herbicide kotozan in its ability to kill cereals and a broad range of weeds, but is superior to kotozan in that it promotes plant growth and can increase cotton and corn yields by 1-3 centners per hectare. Because toluin belongs to a group of chemical preparations that do not release in air it does not harm the atmosphere. They recall that the Seventh Plenum of the CPUz Central Committee stressed the urgency of intensifying production of toluin and called for using it instead of kotozan on 1.8 million hectares.

GAS PIPELINE TO TASHKENT NEARS COMPLETION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 4 December 1983 carries on page 1 a 200-word report from UzTAG correspondent A. Skorobogatov titled "Gas for Republic Industry." The report states that on 2 December the control torch was lit at the gas distribution station of Akhangaron Cement Combine to mark the arrival of gas from the city of Shirin in the Karshi steppe. Workers of the "Sredazneftegazstroy" Trust finished this 126-kilometer long section of the pipeline to Tashkent ahead of schedule. Pipelayers have now begun to test the next section that goes from Akhangaron to Tashkent, and have pledged to finish it by the end of the year.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 25 December 1983 carries on page 1 a 200-word report from an UzTAG correspondent titled "Pipeline Being Built, Pipeline Being Used." The report states that workers of "Sredazneftegazstroy" Trust are testing welded seams of the second section of the 204 kilometer-long pipeline from Akhangaron to Tashkent and intend to finish by New Year's Eve.

Social and Cultural Affairs

WESTERN ANTI-SOVIET RELIGIOUS PROPAGANDA ATTACKED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 9 December 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by Prof Dr of Philosophy I. Jabborov titled "Thought Poison." Jabborov devotes much of this article to a refutation of claims by bourgeois propagandists that religious adherents are persecuted in the Soviet Union. Western mass media and anti-Soviet centers are devoting ever greater attention to religion in the Soviet Union. Western radios like Radio Liberty, Voice of America and the BBC, broadcast programs that embody all sorts of distortions about the situation of religious organizations and adherents in the USSR. Western leaders attempt to portray themselves as friends to Muslim states and sympathetic to Islamic ideals and the Soviet Union as the enemy of Muslims and an anti-Islamic infidel. The basic goal of imperialist propaganda is to destroy relations between the Soviet Union and Muslim countries. American propaganda has tried to curb developing ties between the USSR and Arab countries and to divert the attention of Muslim peoples from their struggle against U.S. imperialism and Israeli aggression. Imperialists fostered the Iran-Iraq war, fanned religious hostility between Turks and Greeks on Cyprus, and heightened the religious conflict between the Arab and Negro populations of Sudan. They have also provoked religious confrontations in Indonesia, Lebanon, Pakistan, Zaire, Congo, Mauritius and Dominica. Presently there are 800 million people in the Islamic world, a powerful force that Washington seeks to use in its own interests and against those of the Soviet Union.

Imperialist propaganda not only spreads fabrications about the persecution of religious adherents and closing of places of worship in the Soviet Union, but it also attempts to prove that a major part of the Soviet population is religious and that a religious revival is taking place. Religious adherence is not easy to define. Moreover, because the propagation and teaching of

religion is prohibited in the Soviet Union, the essence and character of adherence has considerably changed. The majority of those who attend churches and mosques are not worshippers, but attend out of a sense of habit or custom. Research shows that most of the population is absolutely free of religious influence. The minority who remain under the influence of Islam, for example, don't know what Islam consists of or how to read the Koran and other religious books. A few memorize various Surahs but don't understand what they mean. An investigation revealed that 80 percent of Dagestani Muslims admitted they know nothing about the Koran and the other 20 percent have only a superficial knowledge. Although the idea of a god is still quite alive most religious adherents either doubt or reject notions like the afterlife, paradise, hell, or the soul's immortality. This means that in the minds of today's adherents religious thought is without system, incoherent, and superficial. As a consequence religion does not play a large role in the life of adherents.

Bourgeois propaganda claims that scientific atheism is propagated by force in the Soviet Union, but is silent about the fact that freedom of conscience is guaranteed all Soviet citizens in article 52 of the Constitution. Everyone has both the right to believe in religion and to propagate atheism. The Soviet Union has never concealed that its goal is to expose the reactionary essence of religion and completely eradicate it from the minds of people, and to implant the materialistic worldview. Atheistic education is an integral component of communist education. The Communist Party will never renounce materialism and scientific atheism. The atheist position demands a relentless fight against deviations from Marxist thought about the social essence and nature of religion, and against the propagation of superstitions and customs that poison the minds of youth. Jabborov concludes by urging all conscientious members of society to mobilize against harmful vestiges of the past so that those who have strayed from the path of truth and fallen into the net of ignorance can be freed from spiritual slavery.

RELIGIOUS SITES CONVERTED TO COMMUNITY FACILITIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 3 December 1983 carries on page 2 a 200-word item by Kh. Eshboyev of Dzhizak Oblast titled "Through the Heart." The item notes that Dr Khojaahmad Jamoatov, who heads the 24 atheism lecturers in the Bakhmal Rayon organization of the Znaniye Society, has been instrumental in converting a number of sites that have been considered sacred for centuries into public and cultural facilities. One of them is now a library. At Usmat, another site frequented by religious people, a home for the elderly and a public dining facility have been built, and evenings on atheistic themes are regularly held at them.

WIDESPREAD CUSTOM OF BRIDE PRICE SCORED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 16 December 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,800-word article by Murod Avazov titled "Bride Price." Avazov decries the widespread custom of "kalym" or bride price wherein the parents of the groom pay a sum of money to the parents of the bride as a term of their marriage agreement. He relates anecdotes about the financial hardships this custom creates for families which must pay anywhere

from 7,000 to 20,000 rubles, and about the strains it puts on marriages when delayed payments are arranged. Recently a flood of letters has been reaching editorial offices, especially from Khorezm, Bukhara, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, and Dzhizak Oblasts, and Karakalpakistan, complaining about this vestige of the past. These letters make clear that local party and soviet organizations and court, procurator and internal affairs organs are doing little to eliminate the problem which is widespread among all layers of society, including among responsible leaders, school teachers and intellectuals. Moreover, deputies for problems of living standards in rural areas don't seem to understand the nature of their duties since they continue to permit this and other customs, such as lavish weddings, to thrive. Avazov urges local party and soviet organizations to place closer supervision over wedding customs.

VILLAGE RUSSIAN INSTRUCTION NEEDS ADAPTING TO ENVIRONMENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 18 December 1983 carries on page 2 a 750-word article by R. Boqiyev (YOSH LENINCHI correspondent) titled "Problems and Discussions." Besides comments on how to improve Russian language instruction which Boqiyev has solicited from four teachers, the article also carries some reactions by Boqiyev to the suggestions. He notes that the city pupil uses Russian anyway in some degree outside of class, and so his speech improves. "Therefore he does not have such a hard time assimilation the assigned curriculum. But the opportunities for the pupil studying in the village to speak Russian are limited. Therefore the curriculum assigned for the rural pupils must be simplified somewhat."

SUPREME COURT MEMBER CRITICIZES PARENTS, TEACHERS OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 December 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by Q. Soliyev, member of the UzSSR Supreme Court, titled "The Education of Youth Is an Important Problem." Soliyev begins this article with a quotation from Konstantin Chernenko's speech at the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee about the vital importance of correctly educating today's youth, and then reviews articles of the Constitution that cover child labor laws and educational responsibilities. Citing several examples of criminal acts committed by juveniles, Soliyev states that their basic cause is improper education of youth by parents. Children are detrimentally affected by fights, laziness, self-interest, immorality, and alcoholism among their parents. Children will also grow up to be lazy dandies who show no respect to anyone if their parents take no interest in their comings and goings, ethics, studies, or attitudes toward work. Soliyev also criticizes those who are responsible for teaching fundamentals of Soviet law in upper grades of secondary schools. Unfortunately, they are not social scientists but teachers of other subjects who don't have a good understanding of Soviet law. Every school has a deputy director for educational affairs whose duties include maintaining close ties with court, procurator and police organs. Yet, few of these deputies are meeting their responsibilities, with the result that juvenile offenders are not identified and helped. Soliyev urges that in order to reduce juvenile crime parents, school collectives, party and Komsomol organizations, and other officials, must get more involved in their education.

QUALITY OF TELEVISION, RADIO PROGRAMS CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 December 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial titled "An Effective Means of Ideological Work." The editorial states that 3 million television and 3.27 million radio sets operating in republic homes constitute a powerful means of educating masses in a communist spirit, a task that can be accomplished only by eliminating formalism and superficiality in the work of television and radio organizations. Unfortunately, television and radio programs are not profoundly dealing with modern life, or propagandizing all aspects of the superiority of the Soviet regime and way of life. Many programs are impoverished in content, narrow in theme, and repetitive in subject. Insufficient time is devoted to subjects such as socialist competition, labor and war veterans, and labor productivity, and treatments of Marxist-Leninist theory and economics are shallow and unappealing. There is not enough programming that compares the two world systems and exposes the ugly face of the capitalist world. The editorial calls on the UzSSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting to concentrate on problems of educating media journalists in a spirit of deep responsibility toward their work, lofty idealism, spiritual and ethical purity, principled conduct, and resourcefulness toward current problems, and also urges that training of media cadres at Tashkent State University be improved.

SOVET OZBEKISTONI 1984 THEMES, SUBSCRIPTIONS CITED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 31 December 1983 carries on page 4 a 700-word statement by the newspaper editorial office titled "To Our Dear Readers." The statement says that in 1984 the newspaper will give a prominent place to materials about Leninist norms and principles of party life, problems of communist ethics and behavior, the agroindustrial complex, and problems of industry, agriculture, and living standards. The following 1984 subscription figures are given: Fergana Oblast--95,000; Andizhan--90,000; Namangan--77,000; Tashkent--71,000; Samarkand--66,000; Kashkadarya--62,000; Surkhandarya--54,000; Khorezm--49,000; Bukhara--41,000; Karakalpak ASSR--35,000; Dzhizak Oblast--25,000; Syrdarya--25,000; Navoi--20,000; Tashkent City--18,000; subscriptions outside the republic--40,000; subscriptions to retail trade--35,000; total 802,000.

TASHKENT GEOGRAPHICAL ATLAS PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 December 1983 carries on page 4 a 900-word review of TASHKENT GEOGRAFICHESKIY ATLAS ("Tashkent Geographical Atlas") (Moscow, 1983; in Russian) by Candidate of Geography A. Rafiqov titled "Geographical Atlas of Tashkent." This handbook, prepared by associates of the Department of Geography of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, contains maps, schematic plans, graphs, and diagrams of Tashkent's geography, administrative rayons, transportation routes, irrigation and hydrological network, tourist facilities, educational establishments, population distribution, sports and physical culture facilities, consumer and public facilities, and historical development.

HANDBOOK ON UZBEK LANGUAGE HISTORY REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 16 December 1983 carries on page 5 a 500-word review of U. Tursonov and B. Orinboyev's OZBEK ADABIY TILI TARIKHI ("History of the Uzbek Literary Language") (Tashkent: "Oqituvchi" Publishing House, 1983; in Uzbek) by Docents O. Nosirov and J. Lapasov titled "Important Handbook." This handbook covers the tasks and subject of a course on the history of the Uzbek literary language. It deals with the place of the literary language in the history of the people's language, its written and oral forms and stylistic layers, the place of Uzbek in the family of Turkic languages, and the question of the periodization of its development. The authors distinguish three periods in the history of Uzbek: from the 10th to the first half of the 14th century, or its first developmental stage; from the second half of the 14th century to the first half of the 19th century, or the period of perfected development; and from the second half of the 19th century to the present, or the period in which elements of the national language were manifested and developed. Although the reviewers fault the authors for being too general in the section on the Old Turkic language and for omitting the periodization schemes of Soviet Turkologists A. Shcherbak and O. Usmonov, they conclude that the handbook will facilitate the teaching and study of the history of the Uzbek literary language in higher schools.

PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE FINDS TOURIST FACILITIES DEPLORABLE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 25 December 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by T. Khonkhojaye, section chief of the UzSSR People's Control Committee, titled "What Sort of Treatment Is This?" Khonkhojaye points out that the Republic Council for Tourism and Excursions operates 39 travel and excursion bureaus and 19 tourist complexes and hotels, including the recently finished large Moskva and Chimen complexes. Despite expansion of this sector organizations subordinate to the council are not providing satisfactory services to tourists. Numerous complaints are voiced about the deplorable sanitary conditions and rudeness of employees in tourist hotels and restaurants, especially at the Moskva, Sayhat, and Chimen complexes. In addition, at some of the council's enterprises there are cases of theft of furniture, fuel, foodstuffs and other resources. The republic PCC discussed the results of its investigation and demanded from council chiefs E. Aminov, F. Rahimov and L. Yakubovich, that they take steps to improve the quality of tourist services, correctly utilize resources, and eliminate the lack of discipline at subordinate enterprises.

International

LOCAL PLAYS DEVOTED TO AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 2 December 1983 carries on page 4 a 100-word report from UzTAG titled "Devoted to Afghanistan." The report states that a new spectacle devoted to Afghanistan has been created on the basis of the play "Region of Burning Hot Sun" by the (Crimean) Tatar playwright Kashshaf Amirov by the Surkhandarya Musical Drama

Theater. Staged under the name "The Sun Should Shine Its Light on Everyone" the play treats developments in Afghanistan since the April Revolution and the assistance extended to the Afghan people by representatives of the Soviet Union. Next year the theater will add to its repertoire a stage version of the novel "Poplar in the Dry Center of Kabul" by the Soviet writer Aleksandr Prokhanov.

BOOK ON PAKISTAN MUSLIM LEAGUE REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 December 1983 carries on page 3 a 500-word review of Yu. A. Ponomarev's ISTORIYA MUSULMAN-SKOY LIGI PAKISTANI "History of the Muslim League of Pakistan" (Moscow, 1983) by Dr of History I. Nizomiddinov titled "Important Scientific Investigation." This book by a senior scientific associate at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences deals with the history of the Muslim League of Pakistan and its role in the national liberation movement in South Asia. When Pakistan was formed in 1947 and the Muslim League became its governing party it entered its second developmental stage. According to Ponomarev Muslim League leaders were unable to implement measures that answered the people's demands and the national interests of the country. The leadership was basically composed of Muslim bourgeoisie and large landowners who defended the interests of the ruling class and pursued policies contrary to interests of the working masses. Consequently they lost the people's trust and fell from power. The reviewer concludes that the book is "an important scientific source for studying and understanding the class essence of the present military dictatorship in Pakistan and its policies which are opposed to the country's and people's national interests. A student who carefully reads the book will conclude that any governing party or mass political organization or government that doesn't fulfill the deepest desires of the workers will lose their respect."

CRANES SHIPPED TO NICARAGUA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 8 December 1983 carries on page 4 a 100-word report from UzTAG titled "Small But Powerful." The report states that cranes made by the "Remdetal" Plant in Namangan have been shipped to Nicaragua. These cranes, which are small but capable of lifting loads up to 3 tons, are being bought for agricultural tasks by Cuba, Afghanistan, Mongolia, Vietnam and many other countries.

FOREIGN MAIL OF TASHKENT RADIO SURVEYED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 16 December 1983 carries on pages 1 and 2 a 1,500-word article by Helam Khudoyberdiyev, deputy chairman of the UzSSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, titled "The Voice of Tashkent Rings Out." The author states that for the past 36 years Tashkent Radio has been broadcasting to foreign countries. Although the republic lacks an educational establishment that prepares specialists for foreign broadcasting the radio's journalists--including P. Dolgov, R. Zborovskaya, Kh. Yoldoshboyev, A. Yoqubov, F. Mirasov, M. Rikhsiyev, and A. Davronov--have performed admirably. Due to their efforts

the number of foreign listeners to its 10 hours of daily programming in seven foreign languages has been growing every year. Listeners sent out 3,000 letters to the station in the first half of 1983, which might seem to be a small amount but is considerable when one considers that it isn't easy to send letters to the radio from foreign countries. Not only is it costly, but it may be politically difficult. These letters generally are of three types. Most letter writers listen to the radio's broadcasts in their native languages and say they're impressed by the Soviet regime and society. A few write anti-Soviet letters. A third group asks questions or makes various requests. The radio staff tries to respond to those in the third group.

Khudoyberdiyev notes that foreign broadcasts are in Uzbek, Uighur, English, Arabic, Persian, Urdu and Hindi, and briefly discusses the first two. The "Compatriot" radio station prepares broadcasts for Uzbeks living abroad which typically include readings from the works of various past and present Uzbek authors. The Uighur staff prepares 3 hours of daily programming that tells about the life of the Soviet people, covers international developments, and includes performances by Uighur folk instrumental ensembles. Letters to this office frequently ask about the life of Uighurs in Uzbekistan and the friendship of peoples.

Khudoyberdiyev remarks that a major mission of Tashkent Radio is to expose the militaristic policy of imperialism, which is particularly important at a time when American radio stations are stepping up their attack on the socialist system with the goal of destroying the internationalist friendship of Soviet peoples.

ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-AFGHAN TREATY MARKED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 4 December 1983 carries on page 2 a 400-word article by F. Shohismoilov titled "Reason for Trust." The article is published in conjunction with the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Afghan treaty. According to Shohismoilov this treaty made it possible for the Soviet Union to considerably increase its aid to Afghanistan. In the last 5 years, trade between the two countries has rapidly developed and jointly built projects have begun to play a big role in the successful defense of the revolution. Among recent projects are the Puli Khumri Reinforced Concrete Materials Plant, the Jarquduq Gas Well in northern Afghanistan, a series of machine tractor stations in Kabul, Herat, Juzjan, and Balkh, and the bridge across the Amudarya. Uzbekistan's specialists are also making a contribution by helping the Afghan people to restore their national economy, reclaim new lands, explore natural resources, and build schools, hospitals, housing, and roads. Shohismoilov concludes that the treaty is a factor in the preservation of peace in this area and in Asia, and that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan will be defended against the dangerous provocations of imperialism and reactionary forces.

CONVEYER BELTS SHIPPED TO ANGOLA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 December 1983 carries on page 4 a 100-word item titled "Conveyers for Angola." The item states that the "Khlopkomash" Plant in Samarkand has shipped to Angola a month ahead of schedule conveyer belts to be used on production lines for the processing of cotton.

JEW REJECTS ZIONIST DEFENSE OF SOVIET JEWRY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 23 December 1983 carries on page 7 a 900-word article by Yoqub Mordukhayev, a sovkhos employee from Kalinin Rayon of Tashkent Oblast, titled "The Zionist Attacks." Mordukhayev writes that contrary to Zionist fabrications about the situation of Soviet Jews there is no "Jewish problem" in the Soviet Union, where they live in a single family with Russians, Uzbeks, Tatars, Latvians, Kazakhs, and other nationalities. It is true that Jews were persecuted in the past, but those times are long gone. Mordukhayev asserts that he personally knows how Jews lived in the Bukhara Emirate when they were oppressed by the Tsarist government, the Emirate, and the local bourgeoisie. At that time the law placed many restrictions on Jews; for example, they were not permitted to ride horses or in carriages. However, from the first days of the Soviet government in Turkestan Bukharan, Jews actively participated in socialist construction and today work in every field of the national economy, science and culture. Mordukhayev rejects Zionist praises of life in Israel and claims that its population is divided into upper and lower Jews. The upper Jews are those who were born in Israel or came from West Europe and America, while the lower Jews are those who came from Asian or East European countries. He remarks that Jews who have gone from Tashkent to Israel can't find work in their specialties and are obliged to do various dirty jobs. He cites the example of Aron Shimonov and his family who went to Israel, but recently wrote his older brother Yuska, a worker at "Tashkooptorg," that they were living in poverty and despair, and requested Yuska to help them return to the Soviet Union where they had everything they needed. Mordukhayev concludes that Soviet Jews can't imagine life without socialism or the fraternal friendship of peoples, that they have no use for the "Defense of Soviet Jewry" campaign being conducted by Zionists in foreign countries, and they are loyal citizens of the USSR.

MATUSZEWSKI, OTHER 'UZBEK' SCHOLARS ATTACKED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 9 December 1983 carries on page 4 a 2,100-word article by Matyoqub Qoshjonov, corresponding member of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences (and director of the Pushkin Institute of Language and Literature), titled "Pseudoscientific Claims." Qoshjonov begins this article with a brief discussion of some foreign scholars who have made positive attempts to study Uzbek language and literature. These include Prof Mtaru Komatsu of Tokyo University who has published an Uzbek-Japanese dictionary and is now compiling an anthology of Uzbek poetry; Prof Karl Reichl of Bonn University who has published a volume of Uzbek folktales and has written to the Pushkin Institute that he is now

making a German translation of the Ravshan epic; and the Syrian journalist Burhan Bhariy who spent a month at the Pushkin Institute 2 years ago and is now compiling an Arabic-Uzbek dictionary and an Uzbek language textbook. Apart from works such as these there are materials published abroad that display an incomplete knowledge of Uzbek culture, are biased in approach, and reach nonobjective conclusions. Such materials only impede rapprochement and mutual understanding.

A clear example of this sort of work is an article titled "The Past and Soviet Future of the Turkic Peoples" by the American literary scholar Daniel Matuszewski which was published in the July-August 1983 issue of PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM. A major misconception advanced by Matuszewski is that writers were forbidden to depict the past during the first period of Uzbek Soviet literature. Yet, the first Uzbek novels "Days Past" (1922) and "Scorpion From the Altar" (1928) by Abdulla Qodiriy or "Slaves" by Sadreddin Ayni prove that the correct depiction of the past began from the first days of the Soviet government. Matuszewski also claims that Turkic writers have become interested in themes of the past only recently. In fact it is one of the basic tasks of Soviet, including Turkic writers, to explore the lessons of history.

Matuszewski uses two recent Uzbek novels to support his claims about the treatment of historical themes: Asqad Mukhtor's "The Plane Tree" and Mirmushin's "The Architect." Although "The Architect" deals with a historical theme "The Plane Tree" is not a historical but a contemporary novel. Had Matuszewski intended to advance objective opinions about the Uzbek historical novel he would have analyzed works that fully typify this genre, such as those by Qodiriy and Ayni or more recent works by Odil Yoqubov and Pirimqul Qodirov. Instead, he focused on a few facts that are not characteristic of the development of this genre and thereby reached incorrect conclusions. According to him, "The Plane Tree" integrates fables about the past and modern events, when in fact the novel depicts the reality of modern life from beginning to end and only uses fables to illustrate certain points for the reader. Matuszewski says that the character Azimjon represents the ethnic and cultural wealth of the Uzbek people. This is true in a certain sense, but the author's main intention was to depict the qualities of a character like Azimjon who comes from another country and a different educational background.

Matuszewski also adopts a nonobjective approach in his discussion of "The Architect." According to him, the author intended to portray how glorious and culturally elevated the 15th century Timurid period was, whereas anyone familiar with the novel knows that this is not the case. In fact, Mirmushin wished to depict the turmoil and lawlessness of that time and the forces that worked against the creativity of the architect and finally ruined his talent. Matuszewski either cannot or does not want to understand this.

Qoshjonov concludes that some Westerners engaged in the study of Eastern culture create an incorrect impression of its development through their non-objective comments. Such "specialists" pursue antisocialist goals and seek to breach the inviolable friendship and monolithic unity of peoples of the USSR.

WRITERS UNION FORMS COMMISSION TO COUNTER WESTERN PROPAGANDA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek 2 December 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial titled "Political Publicists Is the Demand of the Age." The editorial states that the "gang of billionaires" who hold power in the United States hope to subordinate other states to their policies by spreading the fable of the "Soviet threat." At the same time, these billionaires cite the notion of "vital U.S. interests" to justify their actions in Japan, South Korea, New Zealand, Lebanon, Pakistan, the Red Sea, West Europe, Latin America, the Caribbean, Grenada, Nicaragua and Guatemala, and their 1984 military budget of \$273 billion. Progressive writers and conscientious people cannot stand idly by and allow these billionaires to stifle and destroy freedom and socialism. Exposing the anti-Soviet slander of bourgeois propagandists and depicting the superiorities of the socialist system are among the most urgent and important tasks of Soviet authors. In order to counter this propaganda a commission for foreign political propaganda has been formed under the UzSSR Union of Writers and is charged with the task of increasing the militancy and resourcefulness of Uzbek publicists in this area.

CHINESE IGNORE UIGHUR MAQOM WHILE SOVIET SCHOLARS STUDY THEM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 50, 9 December 1983 carries on page 6 a 700-word article by R. Abdullayev (candidate of art studies) and A. Hoshimov (junior scientific associate, Art Studies Institute imeni Hamza) titled "The Uighur Maqom." The article concerns the Uighur maqom, their study and performance. According to the authors, although "the maqom performance demands high professional skill of the singer and musician" at present "the Twelve Uighur Maqom is very infrequently performed in its homeland of Eastern Turkestan." However, "In the Soviet Union, in particular in the performance of the Uighur folk musicians living in the republics of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, the Twelve Maqom are being eagerly studied and have begun to be written down."

"The Uighur maqom were first written down in the 1950's in Urumqi, and a two-volume musical notation of them was printed in Beijing. Primarily, the 'Qashgar' series of the Twelve Uighur Maqam was included, while the rest remained unwritten. In the last 5 years, these maqom have been written down in musical notation in Uzbekistan." They are to be printed in two volumes by Ghafur Ghulom Publishers; the first is already being prepared for press.

UZBEK FILM WINS AWARD IN SYRIA

Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 51, 16 Dec 83 p 1

[Article by A. Fayzullayeva: "Award to Uzbek Film"]

[Excerpt] Recently, through the efforts of the Syrian State Cinema Organization, the Third International Film Festival took place in Damascus. Cinematographers who had arrived from 22 countries participated in it. Among them were also well-known masters of the cinema from the Soviet Union.

It should be noted with satisfaction that the artistic film shot at "Uzbekfil'm" Studio "The Youth of the Sage" was [judged] worthy of the film festival's special award.

SEMINAR ON INTERNATIONAL UPBRINGING, TIES OF YOUTH

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 13 Dec 83 p 2

[Article: "Our Friendship Is Eternal"]

[Excerpts] A seminar was held with the participation of secretaries of the capital oblast and Tashkent City Komsomol secretaries and ideological workers at the "Kumuskon" Rest House dedicated to popularizing the experience gathered by Komsomol organizations on raising youth in an international spirit and developing and strengthening ties of friendship with progressive youth unions. Representatives of the Afghanistan Democratic Republic and Mongolian People's Republic also participated in it.

Reports were given at the seminar on the experiences of Komsomol organizations in the area of international upbringing and ties with foreign youth by Responsible Secretary of the Uzbekistan Youth Organizations Committee S. Kh. Orazov, Tashkent Oblast Komsomol Committee Secretary H.M. Abduraimov, Tashkent City Komsomol Committee Secretary A.G. Avakov and others.

Chairman of the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of Parkentskiy Rayon Party Committee Comrade M.A. Akromov and chairman of the Executive Committee Comrade A.I. Ikmatov participated in the work of the seminar.

Military

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE SKILLS STRESSED FOR MILITARY OFFICERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 20 December 1983 carries on page 2 a 500-word article titled "Exemplary in Every Task." This article consists of letters from future military officers. One, from Fakhridin Akramov, tells of how, when he took the entrance exams for a military academy, the fact that he had seriously studied Russian helped him a lot. "Of course, it was also helpful that I had assimilated the subjects of mathematics and physics well, too."

KAZAKH SSR

Political Affairs

FAMILY PLAYS VITAL ROLE IN ATHEISM INSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN AYYELDERI in Kazakh No 12, December 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,300-word boldface editorial printed under the rubric "Let Us Carry Out the Resolutions of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum." The editorial condemns the lack of atheism education among many Kazakh families and the prevalence of religious views, attitudes and expressions among them and calls upon the elder generation to take a more serious view of the problem. However, the editorial may be taken to say that much more than the family is involved since one instance is noted where a public school teacher--and teachers are enjoined in the editorial to counteract the often negative influences of family upbringing--participated himself in a religious ceremony. It implies in its criticisms that the schools are too lax in this area and that teachers are possibly reinforcing rather than countering, what is happening in the family.

Economics

FIRST SECTION OF PETROPAVL-KOKSHETAU PIPELINE COMPLETE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 10 December 1983 carries on page 1 a 500-word article by B. Nurpeyisov announcing the completion of the first section of the vital Petropavl-Kokshetau oil pipeline ahead of schedule. The 187 kilometer long segment, along which petroleum products have already begun to move, will play an important role in the development of what has been an outlying Kokshetau region and at the same time free up substantial rail capacity since before the completion of the pipeline oil had to be shipped to the Kokshetau by rail.

FRESH WATER SUPPLIES DECREASE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 13 December 1983 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by F. Shetakov, senior research worker of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Hydro-Geological and Hydro-Physical Institute, and S. Abishev, division chief of the Experimental Methodology Expedition of the "Kazgidprogeologiya" Production Geological Union, on the growing water shortage of the KaSSR and the need to utilize properly and conserve diminishing water resources. The article is published under the regular rubric "Problems, Thoughts, Suggestions."

DIMINISHING OUTPUT OF PRIVATE PLOTS NOTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 14 December 1983 carries on page 1 a 900-word boldface editorial warning on the neglect of private plots in Kazakhstan and their declining output. The editorial notes the great importance of private plots for supplementing the food supplies of individuals and of society and calls upon the party authorities and enterprise managers to do everything possible to reverse the decline that has taken place. Specific complaints include failure to use local resources fully, failure to support private plots with allotments of fodder, etc., and an underdeveloped material and technical base to receive, process and distribute surplus products. The editorial also criticizes city industries etc. for their failure to organize collective plots to allow economic units, as well as individuals, to make their valuable additional contributions to tight food supplies.

COAL INDUSTRY PRODUCTION LAGS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 18 December 1983 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial castigating the Kazakh coal industry for serious shortfalls in coal production, particularly in the "better" varieties of coal including coking coal (production of coking coal was down, the editorial notes, 567,000 tons below plan goals in the first 10 months of 1983). The reasons, it suggests, are labor and industry mismanagement and severe transportation bottlenecks due to a shortage of coal cars, especially at Ekibastuz.

MINISTER EMPHASIZES NUCLEAR ROLE IN ELECTRIC POWER

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 22 December 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,700-word article by Q. Abdullayev, KaSSR first deputy minister of power and electrification, on the republic electrical power outlook. The article is published in note of Soviet Electrical Power Day.

Abdullayev begins by noting the urgent need for rapid electric power development in the Soviet Union and then catalogues the advances being made. He records, for example, the completion of Energy Bloc No 7 of Ekibastuz State Rayon Electrical Station No 1 (Energy Bloc 8 is now being installed) and good progress at the Ertis and Shul'ba stations. He does acknowledge declining coal quality as a problem at Ekibastuz and elsewhere and this may be one reason for Abdullayev's emphasis on atomic power (including a station now being planned for Western Kazakhstan) as the way of the future.

EKIBASTUZ LINE REACHES KOKSHETAU

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 24 December 1983 carries on page 1 a 200-word KazTAG brief reporting on the completion of section 1--reaching to Kokshetau--of the 1,150 kilovolt Ekibastuz-Ural transmission line. The new line, which extends some 600 km and will provide a current of 500 KV to Kokshetau, is being continued at a rapid pace, towards Kustanay. The Kustanay extension will be completed towards the end of the

present 5-year plan. [KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 25 Dec 83 p 1 cites the voltage of the line as 2,150 KV.]

ALTAY TRANSMISSION LINE COMPLETE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 28 December 1983 carries on page 2 a 200-word KazTAG brief announcing completion of the 220 KV Pavlodar-Qulyndy line. The line, which extends 140 km, was completed in record time and will greatly assist Altay development.

GREAT ALMA-ATA CANAL TWO-THIRDS DONE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BIZDING OTAN in Kazakh No 170, December 1983 carries on page 1 a 400-word article by E. Nuruy detailing progress on the Great Alma-Ata Canal which is now two-thirds finished and is due for final completion in 1984. The canal will be 171 km long, 10-25 m wide and 3-5 m deep. Some 100 km will be concrete enclosed and some 60 km on the surface. The canal will run from the 14 square km Barturai Reservoir and will pass some 7 km northwest of Alma-Ata. In addition to its key economic function, the canal will also supply drinking water to the growing population of the capital.

Social and Cultural Affairs

MIDDLE EASTERN MUSIC FOCUS OF SAMARKAND CONFERENCE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 4 December 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by A. Temirbekova, chief of the Kazakh Music and Folklore Department of the Qurmanghazy imeni Alma-Ata State Conservatory, on the recently convened Samarkand Second International Musicological Symposium on the Musical Traditions and Contemporary Musical Cultures of Eastern Peoples. The conference, attended by representatives from India, Afghanistan, Lebanon, Turkey, Yemen, Sudan, France, Canada and the United States, in addition to those from the Soviet Union and nations of the Soviet Bloc, attempted above all to show the common traditions and background of eastern music--musical cultures of the Middle and Near East in particular--and to promote the best methods to study and preserve this rich heritage. From Temirbekova's discussion, it is clear that the Soviet regime made every effort to use the conference to demonstrate Soviet leadership in the study of eastern music and to show contemporary Soviet nationalities' musical art to outsiders. This latter emphasis involved performances of both "traditional" and modern art music of the Soviet republics.

Temirbekova describes the work of her own department as illustrative of the best of what is being done today in the Soviet Union to study and preserve traditional music. She underscores the warm reception and appreciation that the Soviet efforts are receiving.

FACTORIES POLLUTE BALKASH CITY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 6 December 1983 carries on page 4 a 400-word article by T. Tolysbayev, chief of the Alma-Ata Regional Inspectorate for Controlling Dust and Gas Collector Operations, on factory air pollution in Balkash City. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature" under the subrubric "Complaints."

Tolysbayev notes the many efforts that have been made to clean up Balkash City's air and acknowledges the real progress that has been achieved. However, he also castigates many industrial polluters--above all, in mining and metallurgy--that refuse to devote sufficient attention to anti-air pollution measures, as witnessed, for example, by inoperative or inefficient gas and dust collectors. He complains, moreover, of failure to comply with citations of his agency on the part of many factory managements--half of all cases, he notes--and calls upon party and other authorities to take action.

YOUNG PEOPLE FLEE RURAL AREAS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 7 December 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,500-word article by Q. Arshabayev, member of the USSR Journalists Union, discussing some of the reasons why young people fail to remain in the rural areas where they are so vitally needed. The article is published under the regular rubric "On the Theme of Education."

Arshabayev begins with the 1,243 members of the Tulkibaskiy Rayon Middle School's 1982 graduating class and shows how virtually none remains behind in their rural region a year later. He cites a pattern of consistent neglect of the needs of young people by local authorities, of hard, unpleasant and boring working conditions and of an aging, largely female--males, he notes, just are not making their contribution--local population whose ranks are not being replenished as they should by the young. He suggests, however, that in areas where a few young people do remain, they stand largely outside of society, alienated, and fail to participate in it productively.

Arshabayev does give examples of other rayons where work with young people is well organized and where there is consequently no labor shortage. But, he suggests, there are problems there too, in wasteful education practices that produce a low return of qualified cadres.

EMPHASIS ON RURAL DISPENSARY NOTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 17 December 1983 carries on page 1 a 500-word boldface editorial on rural health care. The editorial praises the high quality of Soviet health care, rural health care in particular, and notes recent emphasis on the broad development of dispensaries as a way of centralizing, systematizing and regularizing health care, as well as increasing central control over it to improve medical responsibility. Party units and local soviets are called upon to aid in this development and likewise to assist in the general improvement of conditions in local areas to promote hygienic living conditions. There are, the editorial notes, now

nearly 52,000 doctors and more than 160,000 health care specialists in the KaSSR with a major proportion in rural areas.

KAZAKH LANGUAGE NEGLECTED IN SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 2 December 1983 carries on page 6 a 2,800-word article by Tursyn Sydyqov, senior instructor of the Kazakh Pedagogical Institute, on the problem of inadequate preparation in Kazakh language and literature in KaSSR schools. The article is published under the regular rubric "Problems To Look Into."

Great improvements, an editorial note begins, have been called for in the teaching of Kazakh language and literature in republic schools, and much, it continues, has in fact been achieved, although, it notes, many problems still remain.

Sydyqov looks at these problems in detail, most notably the fact that graduates encountered by him at least are by and large ignorant of Kazakh literature and are poorly prepared for advanced study in this area. However, he complains, many have received high grades in Kazakh language and literature in spite of their deficiencies. He attributes this to the ignorance of teachers themselves and also to pressure by parents and others to pass students.

BOOK SHORTAGE ATTRIBUTED TO POOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 9 December 1983 carries on page 14 a 1,300-word article by Rakhmyzhan Turysbekov on the problem of Kazakh book shortage. The article is published under the now regular rubric "Once Again on the Book Trade."

Documenting the many shortages and mismatches that exist, Turysbekov concludes that the book trade system is at fault due to insensitivity, lax management and incompetence. The problem, he suggests, is that there is simply no connection between booksellers and the people that are their customers nor even a desire on the part of the booksellers to establish one.

IMPORTANT MONUMENTS NEGLECTED BY KAZAKHS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 9 December 1983 carries on page 15 a 900-word article by Yskendir Baytenov on some historical monuments of Central Kazakhstan and the need to protect them before it is too late. The article is published under the rubric "Eye of the Past."

Baytenov's article discusses the Qasym-Ata monument--a three-sided structure of the type known to the Kazakhs as "syrly tam" (painted house)--discovered by a KaSSR Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments Expedition in 1983. He shows how the monument is similar to others dated to the 15th and 13th centuries found in other parts of Kazakhstan and stresses the need to study this one additional link to the rich Kazakh cultural heritage. He notes, however, the ongoing destruction of such monuments by construction organizations and others and calls for quick measures to protect surviving

locations--including Qasym-Ata, which once had a dome, now long since pulled down so that the brick could be reused.

International

KAZAKH FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SAIGON

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 8 December 1983 carries on page 3 a 700-word unattributed KastAG brief reporting on the return of a Kazakh friendship delegation that traveled to Vietnam to help celebrate Soviet friendship days there and open a number of exhibits on the KaSSR shown in Saigon and other Vietnamese cities. The article notes in connection with the delegation Soviet and KaSSR contributions to Vietnam's economic development. The Soviet Union, for example, is helping build the Chian State Rayon Electrical Station which will, when completed, provide one-third of Vietnam's electrical energy. A specifically Kazakh project is the Tkhanglong Bridge. The article also notes the many Kazakh factories supplying the Vietnamese and Vietnamese students and others being trained in the KaSSR.

COMMENTARY ATTACKS RADIO LIBERTY 'TURKESTAN REACTIONARIES'

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 23 December 1983 carries on page 14 a 2,100-word article by Sagymbay Qorybayev, first in a series, attacking Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe and its Turkestanian reactionary" announcers. The article is published under the rubric "The Scope of Deception Is Narrow."

Qozybayev, whose article grew out of a recent visit to East Germany, details the background and present efforts of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, emphasizing their origins in cold war psychology and CIA funding. His most caustic remarks, however, are saved for the Kazakhs and other Turkestanians--continuing a tradition going back to Nazi propaganda efforts--"nationalists, religious propagandists and reactionaries," who broadcast to the Soviet Central Asian nationalities and whose "lies and distortions" are unfortunately popular with many Kazakh young people. He suggests, moreover, that the effort is currently being stepped up rather than diminishing, as part of a plan to undermine the solidarity of the Socialist peoples.

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