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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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16 July 1984

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INTERNATIONAL

USA INSTITUTE SCHOLARS: COSTS OF WEST'S 'APOSTASY' FROM DETENTE

Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 22, 10-17 Jun 84 p 5

[Article by Andrei Kortunov and Nikolai Sokov: "The Cost of Apostasy"]

[Text]

Apostasies differ. If we are to believe history, Galileo Galilei, after recanting his doctrine under threat of torture, immediately exclaimed: "And yet it moves" ("it" being the Earth). American politicians are now recanting the line followed in the 70s regarding the relaxation of international tensions and are trying to prove that the Earth, if it ever moved at all at that time, did so in the opposite direction only.

Historians are still arguing as to how sincere Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford, Henry Kissinger and Jimmy Carter (the latter for the first two-and-a-half years at least) were in helping to improve East-West relations. They themselves are now declaring both in their memoirs and in numerous articles that they "had something else in mind". The fact remains that objectively US foreign policy was moving, with various degrees of consistency, towards achieving an understanding with the USSR on various questions and expanding cooperation in different fields – above all, in their activities for averting war.

The word "detente" has become, through the efforts of many people, literally a swear word in the West. So although historians consider it indecent to ask the question "What would have happened if....?", we will ask and try to answer this question. For instance, "what would have happened if" the trends of the early 70s had continued to develop? We can only grasp the true value of detente if we compare what might have been with what has actually happened. This is the only way we can assess whether the Western leaders were correct in recanting detente.

Andrei Kortunov and Nikolai Sokov are research associates at the Institute of US and Canadian Studies, USSR Academy of Sciences.

HOPEFUL ASSETS

By the mid-70s a whole range of treaties and agreements, both bilateral and multilateral, had been signed between the East and the West. Firstly, there was the 1972 Interim Agreement which substantially arrested the growth of nuclear arsenals, and SALT-2 was initiated. SALT-2, an even more all-embracing document, was the first treaty in history to provide for actual arms reductions. The ABM Treaty, which banned the deployment of a whole class of weapon systems, was signed. Secondly, nuclear weapon tests were substantially limited – they were completely banned in the air, under water and in space and restricted to a 150-kiloton yield in underground blasts. The tripartite talks were in progress on a complete and universal ban of the tests. Thirdly, the first steps were taken for guaranteeing security in Europe. The West Berlin problem was settled, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe were held.

Important precedents were also set in the field of arms limitation and reduction. For example, certain types of weapons (the ABM systems) were banned by mutual consent. There were opportunities for gradually expanding the sphere of the talks by taking new weapon systems into account and by expanding the number of countries taking part in the talks (transfer from bilateral to trilateral talks on banning nuclear weapon tests).

All those involved in strengthening international security, above all the USSR and the USA, then had to face the next tasks – signing the SALT-2 treaty and then proceeding to SALT-3, banning nuclear weapon tests, banning chemical weapons, expanding the system of confidence-building measures and banning the development of new types of mass-annihilation weapons. So the agenda had been formulated and it is not our fault that the change in American administrations and subsequently in

the US stand on SALT, as well as Washington's stubborn determination to deploy the MX, Trident-2 and cruise missiles, led to the SALT-2 talks being dragged out.

In 1982 Ronald Reagan's administration refused to hold talks on the banning of nuclear weapon tests. It declared that there was no end in sight to the talks on banning chemical weapons. And the Western proposals on the expansion of confidence-building measures turned into an attempt to expand measures for its military and economic intelligence.

What then could have been done about limiting arms under conditions whereby detente is being strengthened and preserved? First of all, the people of the world would not today be living under the conditions of a non-ratified SALT-2 treaty and the lack of serious talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms. It is worth remembering that at their summit meeting in Vladivostok in 1974 the leaders of the USSR and the USA agreed to sign the SALT-2 treaty by October 1977 and then proceed on to new, comprehensive talks on major arms cuts. Today we would be living under the conditions of SALT-3 and be witnesses to the elaboration of a new agreement on strategic arms.

The general provisions in SALT-3 can be visualized through the Joint Statement signed in Vienna in 1979 on the principles and main trends of the subsequent talks on the limitation of strategic arms. They were – considerable and substantial reductions of the number of strategic offensive arms, limiting the quality of these weapons, which includes limiting the development of new types and modernizing existing arms; measures on securing stability and averting a nuclear war by limiting the more destabilizing weapon systems, too. It is obvious that if SALT-3 had been ratified, the question of the deployment of, say, new intercontinental MX missiles, or the *Ohio* type of submarine, and similar systems in the USSR would not even have been on the agenda at all.

ON REGIONAL STABILITY

Questions of world and regional stability are closely interconnected. It is obvious, of course, that if the largest countries were to exercise mutual restraint and improve the political climate, then there would be important prerequisites for settling not only global but local problems of security as well.

Let's take Europe, for example. The Protocol of the SALT-2 treaty limited the number of cruise missiles and it was proposed that, at further talks, all medium-range systems would be discussed. It is quite possible that if SALT-2 had been signed, as expected, in 1977 and if the SALT-3 talks had started on time, then there would be no US Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe today and no medium-range and battlefield nuclear weapons at all.

It would have been much easier to solve the problem of setting up non-nuclear zones in Europe as well. Northern Europe, the Balkans and, maybe, Central Europe, too, might have been nuclear-free zones by now. Such a precedent could have promoted the setting up of nuclear-free zones in, let's say, Africa or the Middle East.

Now for the Middle East. The situation there is so complicated that some people think it is not possible to have a settlement there, certainly not in the foreseeable future anyway. Still the possibility of a comprehensive and mutually acceptable settlement does exist. This was proved by the Geneva Conference on the Middle East, which was convened in December 1973. The Joint Soviet-American Statement on the Middle East, signed in the autumn of 1977, outlined practical measures for settling the situation there. But the Carter administration recanted this statement only four days after it had been signed.

If the process that began 11 years ago in Geneva had been developed further, then the tragedy of dismembered Lebanon, and the bloody events in the Sabra and Chatila camps would never have happened. The USA and its allies would not have had

any reason to send their troops to Lebanon and security in the entire region would have been much more reliable.

In the second half of the 70s the USSR and the USA were engaged in talks on limiting the sales and deliveries of conventional arms. If these talks had been successful and if the uninterrupted accumulation of arsenals in the Middle East and other areas had been arrested, the situation in the region would have been different. The signing of the agreement on the limitation of naval activities in the Indian Ocean would have a beneficial effect on the international situation. The USA also torpedoed the talks on both these problems.

MATERIAL LOSS

Emphasizing the significance of the SALT-2 treaty in 1976, Henry Kissinger, the then US Secretary of State, declared that the treaty could save the USA about 20 billion dollars a year on military spending. Three years later, Harold Brown, the US Secretary for Defence, was already talking in terms of 30 billion dollars. Now that the Reagan administration has finally buried SALT-2, the Americans are "paying" nearly 100 billion dollars a year because their government has recanted detente. That is exactly how much the Pentagon's budget has grown compared with the end of the last decade.

But this is only one aspect of the matter. The development of mutually advantageous trade and economic relations is equally important. At the beginning of the 70s the Soviet-US trade enthusiasts anticipated multi-billion trade turnovers and huge profits. Trade grew at an unprecedented rate, with the volume of it more than doubling every year. In 1969-1976 trade increased from 160 million roubles to 2.2 billion, i.e., by nearly 14 times. More than 200 American companies were on the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council by 1977. The trade deals of the early 70s were considered just the first steps, later to be followed by even larger agreements in the form of joint projects, production cooperation, etc.

American businessmen, in particular, were planning to take part in building the second part of KamAZ and were elaborating the Northern Lights project on the development of Siberian oil and gas fields. The plans were to subsequently export oil and gas to the USA. Such programmes could help, for example, to vary the USA's energy sources, reduce unemployment and improve the balance of US foreign trade. But, alas, all these good intentions never materialized. Instead of building bridges the US side started erecting walls by imposing comprehensive "sanctions" which covered several areas of trade at the same time. The US side banned first one then another type of export to the USSR and likewise Soviet purchases in the USA.

Political detente, incidentally, could have helped to settle US economic problems. For example, the settlement of the Middle East crisis in conditions of relaxed international tensions would secure the stability of oil deliveries from the Persian Gulf far more effectively and cheaply than the again fashionable "gunboat diplomacy" (or to be more precise, "aircraft-carrier diplomacy").

Detente also produced major opportunities for scientific and technical progress. The scientific and technical capabilities of the USSR and the USA supplement one another to a large measure. The USSR has been very successful in fundamental research in such important fields as nuclear engineering and new energy sources, physics of solids and physics of high energies, new trends in mathematics, cybernetics and biochemistry. Whereas new technological processes are, as a rule, introduced into production faster in the USA. This predetermines mutual interest in scientific and technical cooperation.

In the early 70s the USSR and the USA signed 11 agreements on scientific and technical cooperation in different fields. The mechanism for the practical fulfilment of the signed agreements was also developed — mixed commissions were set up, as well as 56 working groups, which were responsible for about 300 research programmes. It is quite possible that by now we would have come close to solving the problem of

thermonuclear energy; found effective means of combatting cancer; increased considerably the yields of the most important agricultural crops and put a permanent space station with a joint Soviet-US crew into orbit. But in the late 70s-early 80s the US government, unilaterally, almost liquidated the joint programmes in many key fields (energy, agriculture, research into the world ocean) and drastically reduced American involvement in other spheres.

Nor should we forget the purely human importance of trade and scientific and technical cooperation. It played an important role in strengthening understanding among nations. The East-West contacts ceased to be the monopoly of military men and diplomats, for they were joined by scientists, engineers, businessmen, journalists, people in culture, private concerns and public organizations.

CAN WE GET THE CHANCES BACK!

Let's be honest and say that not all of these contacts can be brought back. A lot has already been lost without hope of recovery. It is no longer possible to fulfil the SALT-2 treaty on time, to avert the deployment, which has already taken place, of new strategic and medium-range weapons, to resurrect the thousands of people who have died in the countless local conflicts or to recover the many billions spent on the arms race.

Still, a great deal could be done. The USSR has a clear-cut programme for this. First of all, the things that should have been done: ratifying the agreements signed in the 70s, completing the elaboration of the agreement on the complete and universal banning of nuclear weapon tests and renouncing the space arms race — the new sphere of the arms race into which the USA is trying to draw the world. The nations and governments of the world are quite capable of successfully completing the talks on banning chemical weapons. Konstantin Chernenko, General Secretary of

the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said: "It is quite possible that reaching agreement on the above-mentioned issues would mark the beginning of a fundamental change in Soviet-US relations, as well as the whole international situation."

The USSR is also offering to elaborate a code of conduct for countries with nuclear weapons. This code would state that the policy of these countries be based on the desire to avert nuclear war, to completely exclude the very possibility of such a war and to liquidate the threat of nuclear weapons.

The road of world politics is forked. One direction leads to a further arms race and universal annihilation, the other - to normalizing international relations, to relaxing international tensions. The further mankind inertly moves along the first road, the more chances of survival it loses. It is not yet too late to recover many of these chances, but we must always remember that we have already lost some of them forever, when the West recanted detente, and that the further we go, the more chances we will lose.

CSO: 1812/239

INTERNATIONAL

IGOR ANDROPOV ADDRESSES STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

LD152201 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 15 Jun 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Excerpts] The member of the Soviet delegation, Ambassador Igor Yuriyevich Andropov, spoke today at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. Explaining the proposals from socialist states to NATO countries on concluding a treaty for the mutual nonuse of military force and for maintaining relations of peace, he drew particular attention to the 4 June speech of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Soviet representative further pointed out that other obligations could also be written into the treaty aimed at creating trust, developing cooperation and lessening military opposition.

CSO: 1807/252

INTERNATIONAL

SOUTH KURILS NATURE PRESERVE, 'EXEMPT FROM ECONOMIC ACTIVITY'

LD222133 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Vladivostok, 22 May, TASS--The southern and neighbouring islands of the Kurils, as well as sea waters washing them are being exempt from plans of economic activity and are provided indefinitely for the state preserve "Kurilskiy." This has been decided by the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation proceeding from the proposal of the public and the scientific centre of the USSR Academy of Sciences in the Soviet Far East. The preserve now includes the islands Kunashiri, a number of islands of the small Kurils, Demin and Oskolki Islands. Their total area is 65,365 hectares.

The preserve area has original vegetation and wild life. This is explained in the fact that they were forming in conditions of isolation on the islands at the construction of different natural complexes: the Sea of Okhotsk, Manchuria, the Sea of Japan and oceanic area, and also under the effect of acting volcanoes. The "Kurilskiy" preserve will serve as a base for vast research in different areas of natural sciences.

CSO: 1812/238

INTERNATIONAL

SOVIETS RECALL EXPERIENCES AS HOSTAGES OF MOZAMBIKAN REBELS

LD152301 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Alma Ata, 15 Jun (TASS)--"The bandits tied us with a rope and were dragging us through the jungle for days without giving us bread and water. Fearing pursuit, they were trying to cover up the traces of the crime staged by 'consultants' from the CIA operating in Mozambique. Those of us who fell with exhaustion were severely beaten," a TASS correspondent was told by Aleksandr Khaustov, a geologist from Kazakhstan. He returned home together with other Soviet specialists--doctors, teachers, geologists who had been kidnapped by a gang of criminals in Mozambique where representatives of the Soviet Union were helping cure people, restore the national economy.

People who were subjected to this treatment have marks on their bodies and bleeding sores, the marks of the rope with which they were tied as slaves. Aleksandr Khaustov, Vladimir Zhurnist, Anatoliy Tupitsyn and other Soviet specialists recall these recent events. "The torture with hunger and thirst, the beatings undermined our physical strength but have not broken our spirit."

"The organisers of this political provocation proved unable to achieve their aim," Khaustov said. "Soviet people are not to be intimidated. We know that specialist goals of the FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front] party and the independent policy of the People's Republic of Mozambique evoked hatred of imperialists. The South African racists with full backing of the USA are waging the undeclared war against the young republic. Gangs of thugs from South Africa stage subversive actions, arsons, raids. In these conditions Soviet people are rendering fraternal assistance to the working people of Mozambique."

Aleksandr Khaustov has in his hands the issue of the newspaper PRAVDA in which Konstantin Chernenko's answers were published.

"Fully sharing the opinion of the Soviet leader who condemns any manifestations of terrorism, I believe that the efforts of the peace forces are not in vain," Khaustov said. "The people of good will see that the USA resorting to terror mercilessly exploits African, Asian and Latin American countries that are weak economically. Ever more people in the world reject the policy of the United States which uses terrorism as a method of treating other states and peoples."

CSO: 1812/240

INTERNATIONAL

FRENCH BOOK ON 'SOVIET EAST' REVIEWED

Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 18, 27 Apr-3 May 84 pp 6-7

[Article by Henri Alleg of book "Etoile rouge et croissant vert" [Red Star and Green Crescent] by Henri Alleg, Paris, 1983, Russian translation being prepared for publication by izdatel'stvo "Raduga," Moscow: "Reflections on the Soviet East"]

[Text] In greeting 1 May, the holiday of workers around the world, with new labor victories, Soviet citizens carry on their banners with a legitimate feeling of pride the words of our party's May-Day slogan: "Long live the indissoluble international unity and fraternal friendship of the Soviet Union's nations, the life-giving source of our society's strength!" A thorough expert on the East, a well-known French journalist and writer who himself took part in the Algerian nation's struggle against colonial dependence, collected vast material about the past and present of the Soviet republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. In the book which he wrote the reader will find numerous proofs that a fundamental reorganization in the areas of economics, education, science, culture, human relationships and customs in these former outskirts of the Russian Empire became possible only thanks to the implementation of Lenin's policy of nationalities and the fraternal assistance of all other nations of the Land of Soviets.

This book has a special political urgency under conditions where many of the countries which were a part of the former colonial empires of the West even today cannot get rid of the terrible heritage of starvation, diseases, illiteracy and racial antagonisms.

Not very long ago the term "colony" and its derivatives "colonizer," "colonialism" and so on did not have that pejorative meaning which they have today almost everywhere. That era is not yet so far away from us when great powers which seized enormous territories in Asia or in Africa could extol the scope

and richness of their conquests without the slightest remorse. In so doing they proclaim the eternal and immutable nature of their power over millions of subjects to whom they allegedly extended their "concern" in order to provide them with "happiness and progress."

At that time it was a rare person who dared assert that nations--all nations--have the right to a free and independent life. There were even fewer who exposed colonialism without fear of persecutions and repressions, calling it an enterprise of "robbery and murders," as Jules (Ged) (a French socialist--Ed.) did at one time.

It took long and hard battles, first in a world shaken by the Great October Socialist Revolution, then on the eve of World War II and after the defeat of fascism, and finally during the slow maturing of public opinion under the influence of the latest national liberation wars, in order for the leading circles of London, Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, Lisbon and Washington to see that the era of their undivided sway over entire continents was coming to an end.

The First Link in the Chain of Oppression was Broken...

But none of this had yet occurred in the early 1920's, and not even a decade later! In 1931 the Paris Colonial Exhibition, totally dedicated to the glorification "of our imperial conquests and achievements," could conduct its triumphal festivals without encountering any objections to this, with a rare exception.

And it was in this world, where the inequality of nations and the subordination of the weakest to the strongest continued to be manifested as law and even as the logic of history, that the Russian Revolution declared its intent to establish total equality among all nations and nationalities which were a part of the former czarist empire. This could not be regarded by the colonizers in any way other than a challenge and a mortal threat to any "civilized society."

In fact what could be more dangerous than the example of enslaved nations suddenly advanced to the rank of equal partners and companions! Moreover, the new Russian leaders headed by Lenin openly declared their conviction that revolution, which will transform the life of nations of the former czarist colonies, also inevitably would evoke radical changes in the empires controlled by the West and populated by hundreds of millions of subjects who were not about to be eternally reconciled with their servile position.

The great powers at that time were as greatly disturbed by the danger that the revolutionary fire would spread to their own colonies as they were little troubled by the future destiny of the Central Asian territories and their inhabitants. By the way, who at that time could seriously believe in the plans of these "Kremlin dreamers" who proclaimed as their task to bring the masses of illiterate Asiatics exhausted by hunger and diseases and whose lives differed in no way from life in the Middle Ages to a modern level of development and to the ability to rule their destiny themselves in the shortest

possible time periods? But the West's governmental circles and company boards believed that this "propaganda" nevertheless was undermining the foundations of the "white man's" "legitimate" dominion.

The interest of "sovietologists" in the West rapidly livened up toward the Soviet East in the 1960's. Take a look at a coincidence in which there is nothing surprising. It was during these years that the majority of countries still under colonial rule achieved independence. In Africa alone 32 new states appeared on former French and British colonial territories in less than 10 years, from 1956 through 1965. Despite the colonizers' last centers of resistance, the entire continent with the exception of South Africa has been drawn very rapidly into this irresistible current. While the majority of the world population still was bound up in colonial chains at the end of World War II, 30 years later the "fragments" of former empires comprise only one percent of the earth's population.

Capitalism and colonialism have the same face for nations over which the West ruled for decades and centuries. Looking from his hut at the pitiful scrap of ground belonging to him, the African peasant compares it with the flourishing neighboring plantations of a transnational company and obviously is hardly ready to admire the wonders of the free enterprise system.

The miners, dockers and jobless, driven into the slums of big cities in which chic quarters sprang up for the privileged layers of the local population, are reconciled no more than the African peasant with the lot prepared for them in their own country, though it be officially independent. They are troubled by one and the same question: Was it really for this that they were freed from yesterday's oppression, to reacquire it or see its rebirth in another form even if the national flag flutters freely over the country today?

The grandiose development of former czarist colonies which became Soviet republics and the example of the victorious offensive against poverty and ignorance which they present obviously have not gone unnoticed despite the policy of hushing it up and spreading misinformation. "It is doubtful," writes British historian G. Barraclough, whom one would never suspect as a revolutionary, "that Asiatic and African leaders did not notice that in 25 years the Russians did enormously more for nations living beyond the Arctic Circle and . . . who still did not have their own written language in 1917 than the British did for India, in which they exercised their sway for almost 200 years."

This remark is true not just with respect to "ex-British" India. It is also applicable with all obviousness to former "French," "Portuguese" or "Belgian" Africa. It is the possibility of such comparisons, which entail conclusions of the corresponding value of the capitalist and socialist systems, that really disturbs many in the West today. "Asiatics, Africans and Latin Americans," notes American author William Mundell, "are more interested in what occurs in the life of the Soviet nations of Central Asia than in other non-Russian parts of the Soviet Union, and this is because Central Asia represented the 'colonial outskirts' of the czarist empire."

"They are seeing that one sees no beggars here anywhere and that everyone has work. . . . They ascertain that there is no one here whom life would force to sleep on the sidewalks, that garbage and sewage are not thrown onto the streets and that there is no one who would be forced to take water for drinking or washing out of the drainage ditches. . . . And in the field of education the Uzbeks have exceeded all the very best that Europe can brag about."

To this could be added that Uzbekistan today has surpassed France, the FRG and Japan in the number of students per 10,000 residents.

The first thing one ascertains today on visiting the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan is that henceforth peace, mutual respect and a spirit of cooperation reign among the nations and nationalities which in the past often were hostile to each other. This is at a moment when national contradictions are being aggravated everywhere on earth and other contradictions are arising. These phenomena can be observed not only in Africa, Asia or America, but also in "good old Europe," where conflicts of that sort seemingly have lost their former explosive force: such "hot spots" exist in Northern Ireland, Belgium, Spain and even in France.

There are not even national or regional conflicts in the Soviet Union of the scope and intensity which they reach in other countries: there is no Ulster, no Puerto Rico, let alone Soweto, Harlem or Alabama, and there are not even such problems as on Corsica or even problems comparable with them.

The fact is there is no other country in the world which brings together within its borders so many different ethnic units. Those who previously belonged to an "oppressive" or "oppressed," "leading" or "backward" nation or nationality enjoy identical rights together and have practically the identical standard of living and equal opportunities for access to culture. There are no objectionable people here who have become such only because they are black, yellow, half-breeds, Indians or Arabs.

Generous Assistance for Overcoming Backwardness

Before the October Revolution the only thing common to all of the nations of the Kazakh steppe and Turkestan as well as the nations of the Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate was religion and Islamic traditions, which by the way were marked by noticeable differences depending on the region. They also had a similar "heritage" left by poverty and oppression and, finally, one and the same desire, albeit often a vague one, for liberation from the dual (foreign and feudal) yoke. On 15 November 1917 the Council of People's Commissars published the Declaration of Rights of the nations of Russia which proclaimed the equality and sovereignty of all nations of the former czarist empire; their right to free self-determination right down to the separation and formation of independent states; the elimination of all privileges and all restrictions of a religious or national character; and recognition of the right to free development for all national minorities and ethnic groups.

On 3 December Lenin, the chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, and Stalin, people's commissar for nationalities, signed the address "To All Working Muslims of Russia and the East." Declaring to these nations that the policy of national, cultural and religious oppression from which they had been suffering had come to an end, the address called upon them everywhere to establish and defend a new revolutionary power: "Arrange your national life freely and without hindrance. You have the right to this. Know that your rights, as well as the rights of all nations of Russia, are safeguarded by the entire might of the revolution and its agencies--the Soviets of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants Deputies. . . . Comrades! Brothers! We are heading firmly and resolutely toward an honest, democratic world. We carry on our banners liberation for the oppressed nations of the world."

Some "specialists" today do not wish to see in this appeal, the fiery incandescence of which reminds us Frenchmen of the speeches and appeals of the Jacobins, nothing more than a "propaganda act" and a "tactical maneuver" of Lenin and the Bolsheviks made to "tie" nations of the East to the revolution. The new power allegedly enticed them with independence while its real intentions were to keep them in corresponding forms of the old dependence. All this is nothing more than primitive "politicization" of the interpretation of very important historical facts, and doesn't hold up for an instant in a comparison with an objective analysis.

In their program (particularly at the 10th party congress in 1921 and at the 12th congress in 1923) the Bolsheviks set the task of putting an end to the economic and cultural heritage of the colonial regime as quickly as possible and elevate the level of development of national republics gradually and proportionally in order to achieve real equality in all areas. This assumes that the most foremost nations of the Union have to make certain sacrifices for the welfare of the least developed. For example, for Russia this means that it will share its resources for years, slowing its own progress and a rise in the standard of living of its own population in so doing in order to give the least developed republics the assistance they need to overcome backwardness. For more than a half-century, despite a devastating war, horrible human losses (more than 20 million dead), and unprecedented destruction (1,710 cities, 70,000 villages, 31,850 industrial enterprises and 40,000 hospitals and other medical facilities), the Soviet Union maintained this course resolutely and steadfastly, which even today, in a completely new situation, is reflected in the last, 11th Five-Year Plan (1981-1985).

An even more unique task than the development of modern industry on a bare spot awaited Soviet authorities in the village. It was a question of convincing millions of peasants, the majority of them illiterate, to take part in a new revolution--a revolution to develop a contemporary agriculture and to make the transition to socialist collectivization. All this had to be undertaken in villages drained of blood and ravaged by decades of exploitation, to which were added the devastating consequences of the Civil War.

Today's kolkhoz members mention the construction of the Great Fergana Canal (completed in 1940 with a length of 345 km) only to illustrate the heroic

history of the past era. The enormous reservoir lakes in the mountains and steppe and the magnificent Canal imeni Lenin, which cut 1,100 km through the Kara Kum, giving life along its entire length to thousands of hectares of new plantations and hundreds of settlements which arose in the sands; and the manmade streams as full as rivers, which line through and fertilize the desert without let-up--all this was done not by the heroic pioneers of past years who worked with pick and shovel, putting out as much as they had, but by gigantic mechanical monsters: bulldozers, excavators and tractors which the children and grandchildren of these pioneers built and ran.

Ulugbek's Descendants Assimilate Knowledge

In 1906 one specialist figured up in the VESTNIK PROSVESHCHENIYA [Education Herald], published in Russia, that it would require 4,600 years to eliminate illiteracy in Central Asia.

An absolutely clear task arose after the victory of the revolution: there could be no genuine economic and social transformation if it were not accompanied by a cultural revolution. The rates of industrialization and collectivization and the need they dictated for an ever larger and larger number of cadres and skilled workers from among the indigenous nationality demanded putting an end to illiteracy above all. This project--to turn illiterate peasant masses into male and female citizens able to read and write and simultaneously open thousands of schools for their children in a matter of a few years--had no precedent in history. This truly unparalleled intent was taken to fruition and experienced as an epopee by millions of men and women who were awakened from their medieval sleep to do battle against their own ignorance. The revolution pledged to return freedom and human dignity to the oppressed nations and to revive their language and their culture.

Millions of men and women henceforth will come to know their history, their poets and their culture. Impressive progress had been achieved by late 1939: three-fourths of the population had learned to read and write.

A universal system of education in which primary emphasis was placed on preparing teachers from among representatives of all nationalities of Central Asia was set up in parallel with the general offensive against illiteracy.

The Uzbeks love to recall that at a time when 98 percent of the population was illiterate and the Civil War still was going on, a medical train removed from the front departed from the Bryansk Railroad Station in Moscow on the night of 18/19 February 1920. It was taking 85 instructors, scientific workers, researchers and specialists of various disciplines to Tashkent to form the nucleus of the first people's university in Central Asia. Along with their families, they spent 52 days getting to the capital of Turkestan. In so doing they themselves kept the fire going in the locomotive firebox and when necessary they would clear the tracks of snow with shovels. This "assault force" arrived not to occupy "reserved posts," but simply to create conditions so that new faculties could be headed up in a very short time by cadres of Uzbeks, Tajiki, Kazakhs, Turkmens, Kirghiz and specialists of other nationalities.

The slogan of the day was to rush along without stops, make up for lost time, and attain success as quickly as possible in what concerned the number of national cadres and their skills, and real equality with the most developed republics of the USSR.

Comparisons Suggest Themselves...

If we turn to Algeria's example, 90 percent of the population remained illiterate after 124 years of "French presence" on the eve of the national uprising of 2 November 1954. It is also worthwhile remembering that inequality in daily life--in working for hire, in wages and in the area of civil rights--was the rule. It was the very same in "British" India and in the "Belgian" Congo. In czarist times Central Asia presented the very same picture and it is not clear why things could have changed "naturally" had it remained under colonial or neocolonial dominion.

On meeting a French journalist in 1980 a student from Mali attending a Soviet university on a grant noted, for example, that "in 15 years the USSR prepared enormously more cadres for its country in its universities than did France during all decades of the colonial period."

In a recently published book British sociologist A. Smith notes that "inter-ethnic conflicts have become more rigid in the 20th century than in any other period of history." He is not the only one to pay tribute to this obviousness, but reflections on the "explosion of nationalism" rarely go farther than a simple statement of this fact or conversations about the "irrational trends," which in our time, however, as never before in the past, trouble nations and especially the national minorities which are a part of them. Thus the political and economic roots of conflicts and their direct link with antagonisms which set different social classes against each other and which comprise the foundation of capitalist society are completely camouflaged or deeply hidden.

It is hardly the "natural hatred" of black for white that is the basis of the regularly recurring outbursts of violence in the black ghettos of the United States, but the oppressed position, discrimination and inequality in which colored Americans are kept. "More than 30 percent of Americans live below the official poverty level," writes the American weekly NEWSWEEK, "but while the number of officially poor among the whites is 11 percent, it reaches 26.5 percent among Americans of Spanish origin and up to 34.2 percent among blacks." The average black American family income is only 59 percent of that of the white family (54 percent according to other estimates).

The situation of the Indians, those who survived despite the genocide of previous centuries, is even worse. Driven into reservations (which accounts for half of the Indian tribes), they have five or even seven times less income than the average resident of the country. Seventy percent of them do not have enough to eat. The level of unemployment among them is ten times higher than the average national figure and they can hope for 47 years in the sense of longevity, while longevity averages 71 years for the United States. Even these

few figures are sufficient to explain how poorly the nonwhite Americans live and why they are revolting.

The conflict which is tearing Northern Ireland apart also has its social reasons. The poverty of the Catholic minority, doomed for a long while primarily to farming and then supplying the British proprietors with low-paid and unskilled workers, has become even more dramatic in recent years. The number of unemployed in some Catholic zones (West Belfast, Newry, Derry) reaches 50 percent. As with other British prime ministers before her, Margaret Thatcher tries to depict the national and social protest of Irish Catholics as outbursts of religious fanaticism against the Protestants. These are old tactics serving to refuse to hear the cruel truth and to rally adherents of established order and preservation of the status quo around her. But it is obvious that the sources of the conflict are quite different: "Neither of the two opposing sides," writes Liam DePaor, a professor of Dublin University, "in reality experiences a need to convert the other to its faith. Not one of the performers in the conflict figures on releasing the other from his theological mistakes or making him a more acceptable candidate for heaven by a club-blow on the head. . . . The problem of Northern Ireland is a colonial problem where the differences between colonizers and the local populace are merely garbed in religious vestments."

The "British Association for Studies of the Soviet Union and Countries of Eastern Europe" was formed in London in 1967. Some of its members specialize in Central Asian matters. One of them, former colonel of the Indian Colonial Army (and of Her Majesty's Secret Service) Geoffrey Wheeler, is the author of several books on this subject. An ardent adherent of the right of nations to self-determination (from the moment the British Empire came to an end), he discovered the "oppression of Central Asian nations by the Russians."

The "Voice of America" also weaves its patterns steadily in broadcasts in the Uzbek language, in which the United States is depicted as a protector of "Muslim rights." One can mention in passing here that Washington, to the contrary, is absolutely uninterested in the situation of three or four million Muslims living in the United States itself--people from the Middle East, India and Pakistan. The victims of all kinds of discrimination, they have difficulty finding a job or housing (if of course they are not oil billionaires) and in addition become the object of criminal attempts by some extremist groups at moments of serious political crises. For example, a small mosque in New York's South Bronx was blown up four times by plastic bombs in 1980. Our mass media in France do not write or speak about this.

The Breaking of Old Partitions

The formation of union republics and creation therein of independent agencies of state management, the progress of national languages, the universal spread of education, and development of socialist industry and agriculture along with all the changes which they brought to social structures contributed to the breaking of old partitions and to a profound transformation of thinking. A national awareness is appearing for the first time where it had not existed

and is rising above the former tribalistic clan or religious differences. In a text going back to the times when "sovietologists" tried to consider "detente" and were shading their words, Alexandre Bennigsen together with Chantal Quelquejay wrote the following lines, which sharply differed in tone from those which can be found in FIGARO today with the same signature and on the very same subject: "The Soviet regime put an end to the previously so tenacious national enmity and antagonism. The fight against certain traditions and customs viewed as reactionary such as the taboo on polygamy permitted establishing contacts among nations previously alien to each other. Finally, the development of a unified system of education eliminated clan and tribal features once and for all and gave rise, together with the appearance of a significant layer of intelligentsia of local origin, to the birth of national self-awareness previously in an embryonic state."

Consequently, forced to admit that the USSR achieved an objective advanced by Lenin, i.e., to form modern nations from the scattered ethnic groups and tribes overwhelmed by decades of feudal and colonial oppression, our "specialists" assume that now, when these same nations have become "mature and aware," they can strive only to cover the last stage: to break those ties which connect them to the Soviet Union.

And this again signifies that nothing is understood in the nature of relationships which have been established from the times of the revolution among the nations of union republics. It is no longer a question of relationships between the "home country" and "colonies" where these latter are forced to subordinate themselves to any power of the imperial state whether it be political, military or economic, but of an association favorable to each one individually and to all together. It concerns an ensemble which is not a conglomerate of various countries developing in parallel, but a complex of nations and ethnic groups which support each other.

Cooperation in work at plants, in universities and at construction sites, the ordeals suffered jointly at battlefields of the last war and common hopes for building a future demolished many barriers which could be supported by differences in ethnic origin, language, religion and traditions. In parallel with these, the equalization of standards of living, development of culture and of progress in science and technology, and the shaping of a common Soviet social awareness have been and remain powerful factors of rapprochement. Thus new ties formed among people from end to end of the Soviet Union and in its every republic.

The Supreme Significance and Current Nature of the Soviet Experience

In a book devoted to North-South relations, two economists write: "Never in the existence of what we call the world has the number of illiterate men and women been as great as today. Never has hunger killed so many people. Never has inequality in living conditions been so crying and never have so many mothers and children been without any medical care."

One international conference after another familiarizes the world with figures confirming this judgement, figures so nightmarish that they seem improbable. For example, according to data cited at the October 1979 Ottawa Conference, in the following year 50 million persons were to die from hunger in the world (137,000 persons a day!). Ignorance is the neighbor of hunger. According to UNESCO data, in 1980 the world had two billion illiterates as opposed to 1.5 billion in 1970. To this should be added the horrible fate of "Third World" children: UNICEF (the UN Children's Fund) said that 400 million was the number of those placed in a category called "poverty orphans," i.e., children whom parents have abandoned because of fathers' unemployment and the impossibility of providing for their subsistence under those conditions in which these families find themselves.

These are the images of the real world which must be kept in mind in order to assess on its merits the supreme significance and current nature of the Soviet experience, and also to understand what a source of inspiration it never ceases to be for all those whom the "free world" apparently has condemned eternally to life in the slums, to vagrancy and to humiliation.

Soviet leaders and citizens of all ranks do not forget that the future involves maintaining and strengthening peace. A faster realization of all great hopes--a broader, freer, fuller life; bolder plans; even greater and more numerous construction sites; even larger universities; the spanning of even mightier rivers; an even mightier offensive against the deserts; the launching of new spacecraft into outer space; and a more trustworthy and productive cooperation with all nations--depends on coexistence and on disarmament, which could free inestimable energy and accumulate enormous riches. Each person also realizes this acutely.

The conviction of this is so strong, so intensive that it seems that it permeates the air everywhere I visited from Ashkhabad to Samarkand.

Possibly that is why the traditional greeting of the East "Assalam aleykum!" ("Peace to you!") heard on such ancient and such young roads of Central Asia, this ancient and still living greeting, acquires an especially deep meaning for a person who comes to these parts from another country like a fervent appeal for peace, like a hand extended to all people of good will to keep everything planned for accomplishment from being threatened.

6904

CSO: 1830/476

INTERNATIONAL

MORMON MISSIONARIES SAID TO COLLECT INFORMATION FOR CIA USE

PM141453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[Own Correspondent M. Kostikov dispatch: "Preacher Spies"]

[Text] Helsinki, 11 Jun--As the Capital's Helsingin Sanomat newspaper reports, Mormons--members of the "Latter Day Saints" religious sect--regularly engage in political espionage under the guise of missionary activity, gathering detailed information on Finns' political views and sentiments, with specific indications of names, biographical details and home addresses. This information is then passed on to a secret information center in the U.S. State of Utah. The materials of the center, whose card indexes house information on approximately 1 billion citizens from 20 different countries, are used by the CIA for its squalid ends.

The paper notes that at the present time the Mormon sect has a total of 120 branches in the countries of North Europe, alone.

CSO: 1807/252

INTERNATIONAL

EIGHTH AFRO-ASIAN, LATIN AMERICAN FILM FESTIVAL IN TASHKENT

Tashkent Festival's Prestige

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 May 84 carries on page 1 a 1,200-word article titled "Great Goals, Noble Traditions" by A. Abdullayev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR's State Cinema and General Director of the 8th Tashkent Film Festival. He notes that the Eighth International Film Festival in Tashkent of Asian, African and Latin American countries will be going on during the period from 23 May till 2 June. "Sixteen years ago the flag of the first festival was raised in Tashkent. At that time representatives from 49 Asian, African, as well as many guests from the countries of Europe and America took part in it. According to Abdullayev, the relatively young Tashkent Film Festival quickly won recognition and popularity in the world. Since 1976 it has become a festival for three continents: Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Abdullayev says that the organization and the organization and the atmosphere make it possible for spectators to experience the art of countries which do not always have the chance to send their films to other international exhibitions. "Our guests are well-known directors, actors and other masters of the cinema world. From India we are expecting the arrival at the forum of the directors Mrinal Sen and Balachander, the actors Shashi Kapur, Dev Anand, Radzhesh Khan and the actress Smita Patil'. In the Japanese delegation will be the famous actress Komaki Kurikihara, the directors Kaneto Sindo and Sotas Nokazimo. Other participants will be the Brazilian director Nelson Pereyra Dos Santos, the Moroccan director Sukheyl' Ben Barka, the Mexican directors Serkhio Ol'khovich, Gonsalo Martinez and the actresses Sir'viya Manrikes and Susana Dosamantes, the Peruvian director Armando Robles Godoy, the actress Farida Babita from Bangladesh, the actress Shabnam from Pakistan, the director Mario Sabato from Argentina, the Egyptian actress Faten Farid, and leading cinematographers from other countries."

"As a rule, the discussion here will not confine itself to professional problems. The participants of the meetings will engage in deep and sincere discussions of socio-political problems and factors that influence the development of contemporary cinema in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America."

Festival's Main Themes

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 May 84 carries on page 3 a 300-word article by UzTAG correspondents L. Bernaskoni and O. Osipov titled "Lofty Mission" commenting on the participation in the festival of well-known American director and documentalist Joanne Harvey whose film "America from Hitler to the MX Rockets" expressed its creator's relationship as well as the relationship of millions to the aggressive course of the USA that threatens life on earth with destruction. She is quoted as saying "The chance to think and spread information about the fate of the planet which the present policy of the Reagan administration is pushing toward nuclear catastrophe imparts to the Tashkent festival a particular significance."

Creation of Films for Children

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Jun 84 carries on page 3 a 700-word article by Yu. Cherepanov titled "Looking into the Future" in which are published excerpts from some of the discussions that took place at the festival. "The Mexican delegation of cinematographers suggested the creation of a Soviet-Mexican film for children or youths which would be both entertaining and captivating and which, with its humanistic content, could contrast with the American commercial films that distort children's taste and their understanding of the world."

The Indian cinematic journalist and chief editor of the journal FIL'M MIRROR [Film Mirror] Kharbayan Singkh expressed the thought of the necessity today for a political film raising the problem of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

"The USSR People's Artist Shukhrat Abbasov is nurturing a plan to create, in cooperation with his Vietnamese and Campuchean friends, a political film on how the CIA's plan to accuse the USSR of making and using chemical weapons was frustrated."

African Cinema

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 May 84 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by A. Lipkov titled "Voice of Africa." Lipkov interviews Mauritanian director Med Khondo about his film "Vest Indiya" [Vest Indiya] [West Indies] which was shown at the 1980 festival. The film "tells of the 300-year colonization by the French of the Caribbean Islands, "and shows how colonialism today has taken new forms but has kept the same goals."

Khondo sees a similar situation in the African film industry today. He says that though only 3-5 films are made in a year in Africa, these are receiving more and more support among spectators. "We have created a committee of African cinematographers whose goal is to counter the obstacles to the development of national cinema. This development is being hindered not only by the European and American cinema corporations. Unfortunately there are enemies of African cinema in African countries themselves--among bureaucrats who fear that the spread of cinema will bring with it progressive ideas."

Festival Coincides with Holiday

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 May 84 carries on page 3 a 200-word article by UzTAG correspondents L. Bernaskoni and O. Osipov titled "An Effective Weapon" in which it is noted that the Tashkent Film Festival's activities on 25 May coincided with the holiday of African Liberation Day. Ethiopian film critic Bekele Ashagre is quoted as saying, "Cinema has become probably the most effective weapon on our continent for the revolutionary training of the masses. If you consider that more than 80 percent of Africa's population is illiterate, you realize that the spoken word and visual image is the main source of information."

Opinions of Festival's Participants

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 May 84 carries on page 3 a 2,500-word article under the general heading "Handshake of the Continents" in which the opinions of some of the festival's participants are published. Dzhoys Ari, minister of information from Ghana speaks on the prestige of the Tashkent festival. "I think the Tashkent festival occupies a very important place among the international film festivals being conducted in the world." Ektor Romires, scenarist from Cuba, speaks on the economic achievement of Uzbekistan in an article with the subheading "We have Glimpsed Tomorrow." "The visit we made to the Uzbek Academy of Sciences made a genuinely enormous impression on me. About 70 years ago this was a backward region, and now important scientists here, along with mathematicians, physicists, chemists and geneticists have achieved the true pinnacles of science. The visit to the Uzbek Academy of Sciences was for us an excursion into the country of tomorrow."

Traditional Cinematography Reunion

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 May 84 carries on page 3 a 300-word article by UzTAG correspondents L. Bernaskoni and S. Frolova titled "Comrades in Battle" describing the traditional reunion of 29 May of the graduates of the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography [VGIK] in Moscow. The authors note that nearly a thousand directors, operator, scientists and actors from more than 50 countries received their education at the Moscow VGIK.

American Director's Evenhandedness Reported

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 2 June 84 carries on page 3 a 500-word article by T. Kulebas titled "For the Sake of the Future, for the Sake of Children." The article records some of the remarks of American director Joanne Harvey on her work, her family life, and the situation in her country. She is quoted as saying that no one in her country makes films on the topic of preserving peace in the world and that there is a need to combat Americans' ignorance of their own country's history as well as that of other countries.

On Soviet-American relations she is quoted as saying "The policy of our country with respect to states with different social orders began to form right after

the October Revolution. This is very important to understand or else we cannot understand much of what is happening in today's world. For this reason I have tried in my film to take the parallel development of both our country and yours. The wrong approach to the principles of peaceful coexistence can lead to tragedy. Fascism was such a tragedy. But everything is interconnected in history. The same forces that helped Hitler arm himself are today growing rich on the criminal business of missiles. Peace must be upheld simultaneously--both in Europe and in America. Both of our governments are in equal measure responsible for the future of the planet."

Festival's Concluding Session

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 June 84 carries on page 1 a 900-word UzTAG report on the ceremonial concluding session of the film festival. The title of the article is "Cinematographers in the Battle for Peace and Progress." The authors note that this year the festival had more than 540 participants and guests from 92 countries and national and international organizations. They state further that its program included 240 official and informational films of artistic and documentary nature create a broad panorama of life, they reflect the concerns, thoughts, hopes and worries of peoples."

Festival Participants

[Editorial Note] [The Tashkent International Film Festival received extensive coverage in PRAVDA VOSTOKA, which published 65 articles covering the event. The articles appeared on 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31 and 1, 2, 3 June. In addition to the actors, directors, producers and other cinema professionals, participants in the festival included such Soviet officials as I. B. Usmankhodzhayev, Uzbek CP First Secretary; F. T. Yermash, chairman of the USSR State Cinema [Goskino]; L. A. Kulidzhanov, first secretary of the administration of the USSR Cinematographers' Union, Lenin Prize Laureate; Vitaliy Zhdan, professor, rector of the All-Union State Institute of Cinema in Moscow; V. K. Khabibullayev, vice-president of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences; A. Abdullayev, general director of the festival, chairman of Uzbek State Cinema; S. A. Gerasimov, USSR People's Artist, Lenin Prize Laureate, director; Ali Khamrayev, secretary of the administration of the Uzbek Cinematographers' Union; S. U. Sultanova, chairman of the festival's organizing committee and deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers.]

CSO: 1830/523

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

SWISS DELEGATION IN UZBEKISTAN--On 11 June, a meeting was held in the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries with a delegation by Paule Sansangermeyer, who is also the chairman of the Switzerland-Soviet Union Society. Ikbalkan Tokhtakhodzhayeva, chairman of the Presidium of the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, briefed the guests on the activity of the Uzbek society. They discussed possibilities for developing relations between societies. It will be useful to recall that the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries has relations with more than 100 countries in the world. [Text] [GF121422 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 11 Jun 84]

CSO: 1836/46

REGIONAL

GAPUROV SPEAKS AT TURKMEN CP CC PLENUM

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 8 May 84 pp 1-2

[TurkmenINFORM report: "Crucial Tasks, High Frontiers. From the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee 16th Plenum"]

[Text] The 16th Plenum of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee took place on 7 May this year in Ashkhabad. The results of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the tasks of the republic party organization stemming from the plenum decisions and the speech delivered at the plenum by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade K.U. Chernenko were discussed. The report was presented by Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary M.G. Gapurov.

April of this year was marked by major political events in our country's life, M.G. Gapurov said. A CPSU Central Committee plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet 11th Convocation took place. The decisions of the April Plenum and the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the speeches made by comrade K.U. Chernenko at them are of great political significance. They are providing new impetus to the nationwide creative work whose main directions were determined by the 26th CPSU Congress and have been developed and concretized by subsequent Central Committee plenums.

The election of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade K.U. Chernenko as Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium is new confirmation of the high authority of Lenin's party and recognition of comrade K.U. Chernenko's outstanding services to the party and people and his enormous personal contribution to the cause of the building of communism and the struggle for peace and social progress.

The CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, comrade Gapurov went on to say, has set major and crucial tasks. And we are obliged to do everything to insure that every communist and every worker is imbued with a recognition of his involvement in and personal responsibility for their fulfillment, and that he participate actively in this work. This work cannot be done without the broad development of the initiative and creativity of the masses, without their most active recruitment in resolving the key problems of public life.

In this connection, paramount importance attaches to further improvement in the activity of the soviets, which form the political basis of the USSR.

In recent years, particularly since the adoption of the new USSR Constitution, a series of major measures have been implemented, aimed at extending the powers of the soviets and at consistently implementing in their activity the Leninist principle of unity of legislation, management and control.

About 24,000 deputies--the best representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia--are now participating directly in managing the affairs of state in the republic's 407 soviets.

The activity of deputies has been galvanized directly in their own electoral okrugs and at the enterprises and establishments--their places of work. Some 1,170 territorial and production deputies' groups are operating within the republic. Much work to prepare for sessions and monitor fulfillment of soviet decisions is being done in the 3,108 permanent commissions of the soviets, which include about 80 percent of all deputies and more than 11,000 activists. The soviets unite the broad scope of the aktiv, and this enables them to use their influence in all spheres of the people's life.

Positive experience in resolving national economic and sociocultural tasks has been gained by the ispolkoms of the Nebit-Dag and Chardzhou and the Iolotanskiy and Oktyabrskiy rayon and other soviets of working people's deputies.

The enormous potential of the soviets, however, is still being inadequately realized. The CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improving the Work of the Soviets of Working People's Deputies" is aimed at substantially enhancing their role in the implementing party socioeconomic policy and perfecting national statehood and socialist democracy.

The organizational role of the soviets should be displayed more fully, primarily in economic building and the realization of state plans. This is especially important now, when the five-year plan accounts are being drawn up by the month and when maximum organization and a businesslike approach are essential on all sectors.

Characterizing the course of fulfillment of the state plan for the economic and social development of the republic during the first quarter of this year, comrade Gapurov noted that the volumes of fixed capital commissioned and of capital investments assimilated have increased against the corresponding figures for last year, and that the quarterly plan for the commissioning of housing has been fulfilled.

Meat and milk procurement topped last year's rates and the quarterly plan for egg procurement was fulfilled. The overwintering of livestock and the lambing campaign have been successfully completed. The sowing of cotton and corn is being completed and mass cultivation of the crops has started. Plans for freight movements have been completed by most of the transportation enterprises.

At the same time, the speaker noted, on some sectors of the national economy work has been done without the necessary sense of urgency.

The Turkmengazprom All-Union Production Association (comrade V.A. Talday) has failed to cope with the quarterly plan for sales and volumes of output, and the Ministry of Local Industry (comrade O.M. Kafurov) has failed to cope for sales of output.

The central committee departments and the republic council of ministers must raise exactingness with respect to ministry and administration managers for plan fulfillment and improvements in all technical-economic indicators.

At the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum comrade K.U. Chernenko said that "this year, for any kind of interruption and for any kind of faulty work permitted, the reckoning should be stricter than at any time. Our party can assume no other position."

In agriculture, comrade Gapurov continued, field work has fallen behind the optimal times because of the weather conditions. This forces us to seek out extra reserves to accelerate this work, and to reexamine the agricultural practices being employed in accordance with the conditions prevailing in each rayon and on each farm. Party obkoms and raykoms and the ministries and administrations of the agro-industrial complex must now analyze the course of fulfillment of the Food Program and draw up specific measures to increase the intensity of agricultural production, improve economic work, and enhance management in all sectors of the agro-industrial complex.

Taking into account the state of affairs in the national economic sectors of the republic, including transportation and personal services, it is important that in all ministries and administrations, party committees, ispolkoms and labor collectives a deep analysis be made of the results of the first quarter, and that tasks be precisely determined for the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for this year.

The soviets of working people's deputies must show their full worth in this great work. They are obliged to insure the smooth operation of all enterprises and organizations, both those directly subordinate to them and those located on the territory of any given soviet.

Further increasing the production of consumer goods is a crucial sector of work for the soviets.

It is difficult to overestimate the role of the soviets in the matter of reinforcing the struggle against theft of socialist property and other negative phenomena. The soviets have at their disposal the people's volunteer militia and the comrades' courts, along with crime prevention councils, public points for the maintenance of public order and other public formations of the workers.

The permanent commissions of the soviets and the commissions of the ispolkoms should be used to the maximum effect; the activity of some of them requires further improvement. Their efforts are sometimes focused on merely stating the shortcomings, with no deep analysis of the state of affairs or the preparation of well-thought-out proposals on urgent matters or constant effective monitoring of the implementation of the decisions that are adopted.

Comrade Gapurov went on to deal with the tasks facing the party, soviet and economic organs in improving the system of national economic management. The council of ministers, the ministers and the heads of departments must firmly and consistently strive to achieve an optimal relationship between the numbers of workers engaged in production and in management, and improve the quality and efficiency of managerial labor, flexibility in the work of the state apparatus, and responsibility on the part of managers at all levels in resolving national economic and social tasks.

It is important that the soviets carry out their control function more actively and display greater exactingness toward accountable organs and officials.

In exercising this control greater use should be made of that effective form, the deputy's request for information. In order to make this work go smoothly the local soviets should be guided by the absolute rule that if an instruction is adopted for execution it should be included in the plan and underpinned with the appropriate material-technical resources.

In the matter of strengthening the control function it is necessary to strive for unity between state control and public, people's control. Local soviets can do much to enhance the effectiveness of their control activities. This includes accountability reports at sessions and coordinated work by the permanent commissions and the organs of people's control, and the mutual exchange of information.

The republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers must henceforth improve the practice of studying and discussing at their meetings the various aspects of the activities of the local soviets at all levels, and of their ispolkoms, and should strive persistently to enhance their role and responsibility in resolving the very important questions of socioeconomic development.

Comrade Gapurov went on to deal with the tasks facing the party committees in improving the activity of the local soviets and extending their rights and deepening the democratic foundations of their work.

The party committees must also improve their work with the cadres of the soviets, and they should enhance the role and responsibility of the ispolkoms themselves in the selection, placement and education of ispolkom cadres in subordinate soviets.

Comrade Gapurov went on to deal with the tasks facing communists and all workers in the republic in accomplishing the reform of general and vocational education. The workers of Soviet Turkmenistan, he said, discussed the CPSU Central Committee draft with a feeling of great satisfaction, with personal interest and in detail. More than 600,000 people participated in the discussion, introducing almost 1,400 proposals, comments, additions, and clarifications. The national discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft has confirmed yet again the essence and true democratic nature of the Soviet state and the party's real concern for the spiritual development of the people.

Definite work has been done in the republic to create the material-technical base for educational establishments and train skilled teaching staffs, and each year new schools, vocational and technical schools and children's preschool establishments are commissioned and conditions created for the organization of labor training for schoolchildren.

At the same time, in order to really effect a reform in education, quite serious and well-considered work must be done by all party committees, soviet organs, ministries and administrations.

Thus, for example, the switch to teaching children from the age of 6 and reducing the sizes of classes requires a sharp increase in the volumes and rates of construction for new schools and preschool children's establishments.

During discussion of the draft for the reform most parents expressed themselves in favor of organizing teaching for 6-year-old children on the base of the kindergartens. If these wishes are to be respected, already today it is necessary to determine which kindergartens should be involved and to select the teachers who will be teaching the children.

The more closely we link education and production the sounder the reform will be. In this connection there must be serious improvement in the organization of production work for schoolchildren. At present little is being done here.

The reform envisages legislation providing that each school and vocational and technical school should have base enterprises that, exercising the rights of their own structural subdivisions, would create school and interschool workshops and training shops and sections, student production brigades, and labor and rest camps, assign equipment, machines and technology and materials, and pay wages to schoolchildren.

The main thing now is to get our economic personnel to take a good look at education. Now, together with the schools, the enterprises should be active and responsible organizers of work concerned with the labor and vocational shaping of young people. Party and trade union organizations and economic leaders should have a deep understanding of cooperation between the school and production and should strengthen it in every possible way.

The task is being set of making all young people, including the graduates of secondary general education schools, acquire a profession before they start their labor activity. This will be a major social achievement for our socialist society and it will make it possible to improve not only the business of training personnel for the national economy but also promote the development of a conscious need to work in young people and will help them to choose their long-term goals in life more correctly.

Problems of vocational and technical training are organically linked with school problems.

In recent years definite work has been done in the republic to further improve vocational and technical training and strengthen its material base.

When dealing with shortcomings in the matter of training skilled workers, comrade Gapurov noted in particular that correct planning for personnel training by profession remains an acute question. This plan is now formulated in accordance with enterprise requests, but these requests are not always sound and do not take into account the prospects for production development. Last year alone plans for admission to vocational-technical schools in a number of professions for the most important sectors of the national economy, the petroleum, light and construction industries, and a number of others, were not fulfilled.

The Gosplan, the ispolkoms of the oblast and the Ashkhabad city soviets of working people's deputies, and the State Committee for Labor must, jointly with the base enterprises and the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, bring order in these matters.

The most serious and earnest attention must be given to strengthening the training-and-material base of existing vocational and technical schools.

The training and educational process makes up the very heart of the work of the school and the vocational and technical school. The main labor for children and teenagers is study and a sound mastery of the basics of science. Hence the need to improve the teaching of the general educational disciplines.

On the whole, while positively assessing the role of education in the republic in training and indoctrinating children, it must also be seen that there are many shortcomings in the work of the general education schools. The shortcomings in vocational training for students at vocational and technical schools are being eradicated only slowly.

There must also be further improvements in ideological-political indoctrination and military-patriotic work among young people. The basis of this should be the forming of a high sense of pride in belonging to the socialist motherland and a constant readiness to defend it. This work should be strengthened now, when preparations are underway for the 60th anniversary of the Turkmen SSR and the Turkmen Communist Party and the centennial of Turkmenistan's becoming part of Russia, and also the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

Comrade Gapurov dwelled on questions of improving moral indoctrination, strengthening the link between the family and the school, and further improving work at places of residence.

The speaker stressed that the training and education of teaching personnel should be a subject of paramount concern for party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and the organs of education and vocational and technical education.

The vice-chancellors' offices, boards of directors, and party and Komsomol organizations in the educational establishments who train staffs for the schools and vocational and technical schools must decisively improve teacher training, arm students with the most up-to-date knowledge, prepare them better for practical work under the new conditions, and link training more closely with the practical work of the schools and vocational and technical schools.

The party has provided us with a convincing lesson in Leninist concern for the teacher. The basic directions of the reform require that his social prestige be enhanced in every possible way and his theoretical and practical training improved.

One important question is that of improving work, everyday and leisure conditions for teachers. The party obkoms and raykoms, the oblast, rayon and city ispolkoms, the Turkmen Trade Unions Council, and the organs of public and vocational and technical education are called upon to show more concern in this matter.

Finding solutions to the major and important tasks facing general and vocational and technical education requires a strengthening of leadership on the part of the appropriate ministries and their local organs. Special demands are being made of the Turkmen Ministry of Education and the Turkmen State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and their subdivisions.

It is essential to raise the level of party leadership in public and vocational and technical education, insure that the educational reform takes place in the conditions prevailing in the republic, see in good time the problems that arise and help in resolving them, and regularly consider these matters in the plenums and buros of the party committees.

Having noted that the educational reform, which affects key questions in the education and indoctrination of the rising generation, has naturally become a very important matter for the Komsomol in the republic, the speaker emphasized the need for improvements in the forms and methods of Komsomol work in the school and the vocational and technical school.

The cultural establishments and creative unions are called upon to make a significant contribution to the transformation of public education.

The CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, M. G. Gapurov said in conclusion, has armed the party and all the Soviet people with clear-cut guidelines for the future and defined the important directions in work to perfect developed socialism.

As we organize all our work it is essential to take into account that the party is entering into a period of direct preparations for its own 27th congress. It is now extremely important that on each sector a careful analysis is made of how the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the five-year plan targets are being fulfilled and how the Food Program, the Energy Program and other major socioeconomic programs outlined by the party are being implemented.

Comrade Gapurov expressed the conviction that the republic party organization will do everything required of it for the practical implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum.

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A discussion took place on the report.

First secretary of the Mary CPSU Obkom A. Akgayev said that in fulfilling party and government decrees on the reform of general and vocational and technical education, the party gorkoms and raykoms and the city and rayon ispolkoms are carrying out definite work in the ideological-political indoctrination of the rising generation and its vocational guidance and preparing it for labor. However, the oblast is experiencing an acute need for skilled personnel for production training, and for teachers.

The Turkmen SSR minister of education M. Aliyev was given the floor. Teachers and all workers in education, he said, have welcomed with great enthusiasm the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum. The Basic Directions for the Reform of General and Vocational and Technical Education define a long-term, scientifically substantiated program for improving public education in the country at the stage of a developed socialist society.

Work will be strengthened in the republic's schools in ideological-political indoctrination for students and in developing in them the ability to make a more exact class analysis of the phenomena and events that they study.

The school can decisively improve labor training and indoctrination merely by relying on the production collectives. And here the schools should be helped by the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, the industrial enterprises and other organizations.

One basic element of the reform is the transition to training for children in school from the age of 6 years. This measure will be implemented gradually. The first classes for 6-year-olds will be taught not only in the schools but also the kindergartens.

Chairman of the Tashauz Oblispolkom K. Mollayev said that the workers of Tashauz Oblast have greeted with warm approval the decisions of the April plenum.

Implementation of the school reform will make it possible to radically improve labor indoctrination and vocational counseling for schoolchildren on the basis of combining their studies with production labor. Together with the organs of education and vocational and technical training the local soviets are outlining measures for the practical implementation of the school reform. Before the reform is over it is intended to have in all populated points, rayon centers and cities, preschool establishments sufficient in number to cope with all children of preschool age. Special attention will be paid to deepening studies of the Russian language, labor indoctrination, physical culture and sport.

Workers in our rayon, chairman of the Kommunizm kolkhoz in Turkmen-Kalinskiy rayon, G. Annamukhamedova said, have adopted the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum as a combat program. The school reform is already underway today in the rayon. Today there are 25 schools in our rayon in which more than 11,400 students are being taught. At our kolkhoz a rural vocational and technical school has been set up in which more than 300 students are studying.

At the same time, in the rayon center and at some populated points a need to expand the school premises available is being felt. We have the means to solve this problem, but these are not important projects for construction; there are few construction organizations. There are still not enough Russian-language teachers in the rayon's schools.

Chairman of the Turkmen SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, N. Bayramsakhatov, said that workers in the system of vocational and technical education in the republic warmly approve and support the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and have set to with great enthusiasm to implement them. Already in 1984 all the vocational and technical schools in the republic will be reorganized in accordance with the basic directions of the reform into a single type, namely the secondary vocational and technical school.

The reform requires radical improvement in the training of skilled workers and an upgrading of the training-and-educational process. Definite work is being done during this five-year plan in this direction by the organs of vocational and technical education. Since the start of the five-year plan the network of vocational and technical schools has grown 35 percent, and the student contingent almost 40 percent. Certain successes have been achieved in improving the forms and methods of teaching and the communist indoctrination of students.

However, the speaker noted, the reform obliges us to raise the work of the vocational school to a qualitatively new level. This is presenting new and more complex tasks for those working in vocational and technical education. One very important problem for us is improving the material-technical training base for the schools. In order to meet the targets in the 12th Five-Year Plan it will be necessary to construct an additional 25 schools each with space for 630 students.

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REGIONAL

CHINGIZ AYTMATOV MEETS WITH ELECTORATE

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 28 Feb 84 p 3

[Article: "Forming the Man of the Future"]

[Text] The meeting of the voters of the Ionin-Dzhol Election District No 336 on elections to the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet with candidate Chingiz Torekulovich Aytmatov, chairman of the board of the Kirghiz SSR Cinematographers' Union, native writer of Kirghiz and Hero of Socialist Labor, took place in Kochkor-Ata in an atmosphere of elevation, amidst high political and worker activity.

The meeting, which was held at the Palace of Culture of the oil industry workers, was opened by First Secretary of the Lenin Party Raykom B. Torogel'diyev.

The participants in the meeting enthusiastically elected an honorary Presidium consisting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee headed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

The candidate's agent, N. T. Tonkikh, acquainted the assembled with Ch. T. Aytmatov's biography and talked about his creative and social activity. She called upon the voters to cast their votes on 4 March for the candidate of the unbreakable communist and non-party bloc.

Following that, Ya. Maksutov, secretary of the party committee of the Kirgizneft' production association; R. Asranova, brigade leader of the Komsomol youth cotton-growing brigade of the kolkhoz "Moskva"; K. Orumbaeva, director of the rayon Pioneers' House and others spoke of how the laborers of Leninskiy Rayon, like all Soviet people, unanimously support and heartily approve the Leninist domestic and foreign policy of their native Communist Party, the decisions of the December (1983) and extraordinary February Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the election of Comrade K.U. Chernenko as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Striving to make their contribution to fulfillment of the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the toilers of the rayon agricultural-industrial complex overfulfilled the tasks in the sale to the state of meat, milk, wool, grain, vegetables and melons. Having taken on new, increased obligations for the current year, the farmers and livestock producers are doing everything to successfully fulfill them. The workers of the kolkhozes

"Moskva," "Comintern," and imeni Karl Marx are setting the tone in the competition. The oil workers have begun 1984 with shock work. Having dealt successfully with the January plan, they are going ahead of schedule in February. The speakers also noted that there are still quite a few deficiencies in the work of the enterprises and farms, that not all resources have been put to use, and talked about the necessity to strengthen planning executive, production, and labor discipline.

Warmly received by the assembled, Ch. T. Aytamtov spoke. He heartily thanked the enterprise, farm and organization collectives that had shown high confidence in him by nominating him as a candidate to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

"In these days," said Comrade Aytamtov, "when here, in the south of the republic, the snowy elements put people to a hard test, you demonstrated the best qualities of the Soviet character--courage, collectivism, organization and discipline and did not allow the intense work rhythm to be interrupted. That evokes a legitimate feeling of pride and respect.

It is nice to see how, thanks to your selfless, creative labor, the earth is being transformed; how with every year the workers' lives are becoming better and fuller; and not only is their material well-being growing, but also political and civil consciousness, and organization and discipline are being strengthened.

The Lenin-Dzhol Election District is a very interesting area, one of the richest corners of Kirghiz. It is an area of unique, relic nutbearing forests. It is the only region in the republic where oil is extracted. Here the movement of the girls' Komsomol-youth cotton-growing brigades was born. It is an area of remarkable veterans, such as, for example, Hero of Socialist Labor O. Atabekov and many, many others; it is an area of fine, work-loving people. Many glorious labor victories are owing to the farmers and livestock-producers of Leninskiy and Bazar-Kurganskiy rayons, the oil producers of Kochkor-Ata and all the toilers of the election district. And I do not doubt that the glorious traditions of shock work will be continued with honor, that the toilers of the Lenin-Dzhol Election District will fulfill with honor the tasks of the current year and of the entire five-year plan and will make a worthy contribution to strengthening the economic and defense might of our beloved Motherland.

Important and real tasks for perfecting developed socialism were presented in the materials of the December (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and in the speech of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade K.U. Chernenko at the February (1984) Plenum of the Party Central Committee. The problem of preserving the environment and the rational use of natural resources faces us more sharply than ever. Great thought about the earth and nature is in sum thought about man. We must resolve our affairs on earth in a comprehensive, national manner. How shall we leave it for our children, our grandchildren? Will it be abundant, flowering, fruit-bearing? Will the giving hand of nature not become exhausted? Socialist society is the society of real humanism, in which everything is aimed at the good and

happiness of man. It gives us enormous advantages and great possibilities and permits us to concentrate our efforts and means on the strategic directions of the economy. But socialism does not tolerate approximation or irresponsible action; it requires us to be zealous and far-sighted masters. The interrelations of man and nature always excite the artist. In the movie studio "Kirgiz Film" they are now shooting a two-part picture on the themes of the little Kirgiz epic "Kodzhozhash"--"The Descendant of the Snow Leopard." The point of the ancient parable, which has provided the basis for a great film that is especially contemporary in the problems it treats, is that in pursuit of the illusory prosperity of today, man can, through his own thoughtless action, do irreparable damage to nature and even destroy life itself. With this work our cinematographers want to make their contribution to the great and universal matter of preserving the environment.

"To build a new world--that means to look tirelessly after the formation of the man of the new world, his ideological and moral growth," Comrade K. U. Chernenko said in a speech at the extraordinary Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The role of literature and art in the resolution of this large and important task is great. The responsible obligation of the artist is to create works capable of improving the spiritual world of man; of actively influencing the political, ideological and moral cast of man; works that would call forth active, creative work and help him find his place in the ranks of fighters for a new life, for peace on earth. The recent plenum of the republic Cinematographers' Union looked at the creative work of our screen masters and defined the strategy of artistic search for the coming years precisely from that point of view.

The candidate said further that people are searching with ever-increasing vigor for a path that will take mankind into the future. More and more frequently they think about the possible consequences of a confrontation forced by the American administration. Everyone understands that if we do not find a means of preserving a balance in the established correlation of military forces this could lead to uncontrolled and uncontrollable consequences. In his speech at the February CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Comrade K. U. Chernenko said: "We are open to peaceful, mutually beneficial cooperation with states of all continents. We are for peaceful resolution of all international disputes through serious, just and constructive negotiations. The USSR will cooperate fully with all states that are ready through practical deeds to help reduce international tension and create an atmosphere of trust in the world." Yes, that is the only acceptable and intelligent path to the prevention of war, to peace.

There is no doubt that the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet will demonstrate the monolithic unity of the Soviet people around the CPSU and their unwavering resolve to follow along the path of communist creation, the path of peace."

Meetings of Ch. T. Aytmatov with the voters also took place at the sovkhos imeni 50 Years of the Leninist USSR and the kolkhoz imeni Engels in Bazar-Kurganskiy Rayon, in the village of Bazar-Kurgan.

The participants in the meetings gave the candidate their mandates and assured him that on election day everyone, as one, would cast their votes for the candidates of the unbreakable communist and non-party bloc.

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REGIONAL

NABIYEV ADDRESSES AKTIV ON AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEXES

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 8 May 84 pp 1, 2

[Speech by R. N. Nabiyev*: "The Potential of the Agro-Industrial Complex: Report by Comrade R. N. Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajik CP Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] Comrades!

At today's meeting of the republic's party-economic aktiv we are to discuss the tasks of the republic's party, Soviet and economic bodies ensuing from the results of the All-Union Economic Conference on the Problems of the Agro-Industrial Complex as well as from the speech delivered there by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Opening that conference, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko noted that it was convened upon the decision of the CPSU Central Committee with the object of discussing the initial results of the work to fulfill the decisions of the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum as well as the USSR Food Program. He defined concisely the principal tasks facing the party organizations and all workers of the nation's agro-industrial complex and provided explicit directives regarding the principal ways of improving the performance of that complex.

At that conference Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, presented a report, in which he provided a broad and penetrating analysis of the situation in the nation's agro-industrial complex and outlined specific ways of further expanding the resources of agricultural production and improving its quality by expediting the intensification of production, decisively improving the performance of agro-industrial associations and elevating the level of economic work in the countryside.

The economy always was and remains central to the activities of our party. In recent years the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government adopted a

*Highlights of the stenographic record of R. N. Nabiyev's speech

number of important decisions intended to streamline the performance of the national economy, expedite scientific-technical progress and refine the economic mechanism. Of major importance are the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, approved by the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, concerning the basic directions of development of the agro-industrial complex, the complementation of farm personnel and the accelerated solution of social problems of the countryside.

As was pointed out at the All-Union Economic Conference, the main direction in which the Food Program is to be implemented is expediting the transition of agriculture to the intensive path of development and exploiting to a much greater extent the resources created in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Our republic also has succeeded in somewhat augmenting its output of the principal types of agricultural products. In the last 3 years mean annual grain output increased by 13 percent compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan. The output of potatoes increased by 20 percent; vegetables, by 21 percent; grapes, by 23 percent; meat, by 10 percent; milk, by 14 percent; and eggs, by 28 percent--chiefly owing to the public sector of agriculture.

Our achievements in agriculture are inseparably connected to strengthening the material-technical base, improving engineering and technical services to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and upgrading the quality of the machinery and tractor pool.

The overall volume of capital investments by the state and the kolkhozes has exceeded 1 billion rubles.

Some improvement in the economic indicators of performance of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes has also been assured.

The social and living conditions of agricultural toilers have improved, as has their material welfare. Suffice it to mention that in the first 3 years of this 5-year plan period 186 million rubles in capital investments has been allocated for developing the social infrastructure of the countryside [in Tajikistan]. A total of 502,000 square meters of housing, a large number of hospitals, schools, stores, consumer service facilities, communal facilities, and cultural and educational establishments have been erected.

Major advances have been made in staffing agriculture with experts and skilled workers. Each year 13,000 to 14,000 mechanizers are being trained for the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

In this republic there are quite a few well-managed kolkhozes and sovkhozes that operate in a cost-conscious manner. They include the kolkhozes: imeni Lenin, Proletarskiy Rayon; imeni Lenin, Voseyskiy Rayon; imeni Lenin, Kumsangirskiy Rayon; Moskva, Kanibadamskiy Rayon; and Rossiya, Leninskiy Rayon, as well as the Sovkhoz imeni Turdyev, Moskovskiy Rayon, and the Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum imeni Kuybyshev, Kommunisticheskii Rayon.

When assessing the results so far, attention should be focused on shortcomings and omissions in work so as to accomplish more successfully the tasks posed by the party. Thus, on the whole for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan, the republic's farms have underfulfilled output plans for a number of principal types of agricultural production.

During the first quarter of this year, as compared with a like period last year, procurements of livestock and poultry have decreased for the farms of the Khovalingskiy, Moskovskiy, Parkharskiy, Kommunisticheskiy, Ura-Tyubinskiy and Ayninskiy rayons, as have procurements of milk for the farms of the Kabodiyenskiy, Isfarinskiy, Zafarobodskiy, Komsomolabadskiy and Garmskiy rayons.

In this field [increasing the capital/output ratio in agriculture] we face quite a few unsolved problems. In 3 years (1980-1982) the value of agricultural fixed capital in this republic increased by more than 421 million rubles. This is tantamount to an increase of 14 percent per 100 hectares of cropland or 11 percent in terms of power generating capacity. At the same time, though, gross output per 1,000 rubles of production outlays declined by 15 percent. This was due in a number of cases to the decrease in crop yields and livestock productivity. During the first 3 years of the present 5-year plan, compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan, mean annual yields of cotton have declined. The yields of grain, potatoes, vegetables, melon crops, grapes and fruits are not rising. Some decrease in the delivery weight of large horned cattle at sovkhoses has been tolerated, and there has been no increase in the delivery weight of sheep and the mean weight of sheared wool [per sheep]. Cotton yields continue to vary broadly.

Agricultural agencies and the councils of rayon and oblast agro-industrial associations should take practical steps to assure the maximum utilization of every hectare of land.

The output of grain corn is rising slowly. On this matter a special decree of the Tajik CP Central Committee and the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers has been adopted, envisaging the enlargement of the area under grain corn by 4,000 hectares so that it would altogether reach 22,000 hectares. The task posed is to harvest at least 80 quintals of the grain per hectare.

Realistic possibilities for an intensive utilization of land are harbored in the universal introduction of scientifically substantiated zonal systems of farming and crop rotation, industrialized technologies, improved seed growing, and the development of new high-yielding crop varieties. However, these problems are being resolved extremely slowly.

Crop rotation is being introduced sluggishly on the republic's farms--so far, it exists only on about one-half of their areas. The impression arises that party, Soviet and agricultural bodies are tolerating this situation.

The number of brigades and links working under the collective contract system last year accounted for only 17 percent of the total number of those engaging in crop growing and 9 percent of the total in animal husbandry. Yet, this

important matter is not always approached as responsibly as it should. For example, while on the farms of Kulyab Oblast every third crop-growing brigade has converted to the collective contract system, on the farms of the Leninabad and Kurgan-Tyube oblasts only every sixth brigade has done so. A similar picture prevails in animal husbandry. For example, in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast not even one livestock farm operates under the collective contract system.

The importance and prospects of the brigade collective contract system are well-known. The tasks of applying it were especially re-examined in March 1983 at the All-Union Conference in Belgorod.

The effectiveness of the transition to this system is eloquently demonstrated by the operating experience of the cotton-growing brigade of Idi Karimov at the Kolkhoz imeni Karl Marx, Parkharskiy Rayon, where the mean cotton yield during the first 3 years of this 5-year plan period was nearly 37 quintals [per hectare]. The production cost per quintal of cotton harvested was only about one-fifth as high as the kolkhoz-wide average, and the output per brigade member rose to 113 quintals, which is more than double the kolkhoz-wide average.

However, despite all the advantages of the collective contract system, many party committees and agricultural agencies display unjustified slowness in applying it.

Major shortcomings also exist as regards applying cost accounting. Intra-farm cost accounting at all production subdivisions has been introduced at only 119 kolkhozes and 24 sovkhoses in the republic. It is no accident that on this account our republic was seriously criticized at the All-Union Economic Conference. This is chiefly the fault of the republic's ministries of agriculture and fruit and vegetable processing industry as well as of their local agencies.

The kolkhozes and sovkhoses conduct virtually no thorough economic analysis of the performance of the brigades and fail to uncover the potential for rational utilization of material and financial resources, reducing repetitious soil cultivation and conserving seed material, mineral fertilizers and agricultural chemicals. In other words, little use is made of cost accounting as an instrument for assuring efficient operation, although this is one of the most important principles of economical management.

Of course, eliminating the deficit operation of kolkhozes and sovkhoses cannot be based on relying on the state's aid alone. It can be chiefly accomplished through an improved utilization of internal potential and possibilities and, above all, by increasing crop yields and livestock productivity and accelerating the pace of agricultural production and procurements.

At the All-Union Conference considerable attention was devoted to improving the production and economic relations among the branches of the agro-industrial complex, especially among the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and their partners.

In this domain many unresolved problems still exist. It happens not infrequently that differences of opinion and disputes arise when determining the quality and grade of production and appraising the volume and value of the operations and services performed for agricultural enterprises. There are frequent instances of unpunctual deliveries of raw materials to processing enterprises, which disrupt the smoothness of their operations.

Special attention is deserved by problems of the balanced development of branches of the agro-industrial complex. The share of fixed capital in agriculture had risen to 40 from 32 percent during the 10th 5-Year Plan, while the share of fixed capital in the food branches of the processing industry dropped to 27 from 31 percent and in infrastructure, to 64 from 74 percent. This trend indicates that the agro-industrial complex still has not become the subject of comprehensive planning--without which the existing disproportions in the development of its branches would grow still further. The republic's Gosplan should, jointly with the ministries and departments, re-examine the structure of capital investments in the agro-industrial complex and adjust it properly.

Let me dwell briefly on current tasks. As you are aware, owing to the weather conditions, the field work this spring has been carried out somewhat late. According to the weather service, the weather in May also is expected to be unfavorable.

To assure the planned gross harvest, there is a need to mobilize all technical and manpower resources for planting operations, exert efforts, apply knowledge and skill, and display flexibility in solving day-to-day problems.

1386

CSO: 1830/445

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN CP CC BURO DISCUSSES LOCAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] At its regular meeting, the Georgian CP Central Committee Buro reviewed the question of the style of work of the ispolkom of the Goriyskiy Rayon Council of People's Deputies under the conditions of the new system of administering the agroindustrial complex in light of the decisions of the May 1982 and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. Attention was drawn to the importance of further improving the style of party leadership and the work of soviet organs under the operational conditions of the agroindustrial complex in consideration of the demands of the February (1984) CPSU Central Committee plenum as well as the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the Work of the Georgian CP Central Committee to Improve the Administrative System, Raise the Level of Economic Work and Provide for the Rational Use of Resources."

The Georgian CP Central Committee heard a report by Comrade G. S. Bakuradzye, chairman of the ispolkom of the Oktyabr'skiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies, on the fact of bribery uncovered in this rayon.

The Georgian CP Central Committee Buro noted the active work of the Oktyabr'skiy Party Raykom of the city of Tbilisi, the Oktyabr'skiy Rayispolkom and the administrative organs of the rayon in exposing a group of criminals involved in inciting to pay bribes allegedly for the purpose of passing them on to ispolkom employees for the issuance of letters guaranteeing the provision of apartments. By preparing falsified documents, the criminal group cheated the citizens out of about R80,000. Administrative organs have been tasked with providing for a thorough and complete investigation of the criminal case presented in the matter at hand. Material on this matter will be brought to light by the republic's mass information media.

The Georgian CP Central Committee Secretariat heard a report by Comrade V. I. Kobakhidzye, GSSR communications minister, on the course of implementing the decree of the Georgian CP Central Committee "On Measures to Improve the Work of the Republic's Communications Media and the Prospects of Their Further Development in the 11th Five-Year Plan and for the Period Through 1990." In this regard, the work of the Ministry of Communications is found to be insufficient. Concrete measures were specified directly toward ensuring the unconditional implementation of the mentioned resolution of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

Reviewed was the question of raising the responsibility of the primary party organization of the Tbilisi macaroni factory for the state of affairs in the enterprise economic operations. Finding the work of the primary party organization in the organizational and political securing of the factory's economic operations to be inadequate, the Georgian CP Central Committee Secretariat required the party buro and enterprise administration to take all necessary measures to strengthen labor and production discipline, to speed technical progress and the development of the creative initiative of workers, to improve the organization of labor and to raise the quality of production. The party raykom imeni 26 commissioners of the city of Tbilisi was tasked with providing thorough assistance to the party organization in this matter.

Also reviewed at the meetings of the Georgian CP Central Committee Buro and Secretariat were other questions in the economic, social and cultural life of the republic.

9746

CSO: 1830/390

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN CP CC BURO DISCUSSES FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MINISTRY

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] At its regular meeting, the Georgian CP Central Committee Buro adopted a decree on the 114th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin, which foresees the implementation of a series of mass political measures dedicated to the life and activities of V. I. Lenin, and on propagandizing the ideological and theoretical legacy of the leader, the universal historic significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the formation of a society of advanced socialism in our country and the achievements of the Leninist national policies of the CPSU and socialist democracy.

Also adopted was a resolution of the Georgian CP Central Committee on carrying out a communist voluntary working Saturday dedicated to the 114th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin. The text of this resolution will be published in the press.

The Georgian CP Central Committee Buro discussed the question of the work of the GSSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry in carrying out the decisions of the party and the government to improve the organization of the production, procurement, processing, storage and sale of agricultural products. The management of the ministry was tasked with reorganizing its operations in accordance with the high demands facing the branch as a whole and with implementing effective measures to strengthen state and party discipline, to develop further the material and technical base and to improve the structure of the ministry's system.

After hearing the report of Comrade G. I. Ekhvay, member of the GSSR Supreme Court, on the work to raise the level of the administration of justice in light of the demands of the decree of the Georgian CP Central Committee "On Measures for Further Increasing the Educational Effect of Judicial Procedures in the Republic," the Central Committee Buro noted its positive action in this direction. An account of the resolution adopted on this question will be published in the press.

Adopted was a joint resolution of the Georgian CP Central Committee and the GSSR Council of Ministers on urgent measures to overcome as quickly as possible the backwardness in the republic's wine growing and wine making and to advance these branches further.

After discussing the matter of cases of gross violations of the rules of trading in the central department store of the Lagodekhskiy Rayon Consumers' Union, the Georgian CP Central Committee Buro severely reprimanded Comrade A. G. Kapanadze, chairman of the Lagodekhskiy Rayispolkom, warning that sterner measures will be applied to him if the proper order is not established in trade services to the population. A stern reprimand was given to Comrade T. M. Maysuradze, secretary of the Lagodekhskiy Party Raykom. Finding the irresponsible approach to implementing the obligations placed on Comrade B. V. Sesitashvili, administrative chairman of the Lagodekhskiy Rayon Consumers' Union, to be incompatible with remaining in the ranks of the CPSU, the Georgian CP Central Committee Buro tasked the Lagodekhskiy Party Raykom with reviewing the question of his party responsibility. The party raykom buro will also review the question of the party responsibility of Comrade B. A. Mamamtavrishvili, deputy chairman of the Lagodekhskiy Rayispolkom. An account of the resolution of the Georgian CP Central Committee Buro adopted in this matter will be published in the press.

The Georgian CP Central Committee Secretariat heard the report of the party committee of the production association "Chiaturmarganets" on the organizational and political work involved in implementing the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

Noting the positive changes in the activity of the association, the Georgian CP Central Committee Secretariat obligated the party committee and the primary party organizations to delve deeper into prospective questions that can help in problem solving and to persevere in improving the forms, style and methods of organizational and political work, acting in accordance with the positions and conclusions included in the addresses of Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Also heard at the session of the secretariat were reports by Comrade V. V. Gurgenishvili, deputy chairman of the GSSR State Committee for Agricultural Production, and Comrade S. N. Skhvitaridze, deputy minister of construction for the republic, on the implementation of the decisions of the republic meeting of the party economic aktiv in regard to the prospects of developing Georgia's system of vocational and technical education. It was noted that the State Committee for Agricultural Production and the GSSR Ministry of Construction, together with the organs of the system of vocational and technical education, performed considerable work in the preparation and utilization of qualified labor cadres. These, however, are only the first steps. The State Committee for Agricultural Production, the Ministry of Construction and the GSSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education were tasked with ensuring further improvement in the preparation of qualified cadres for construction and agriculture and an increase in the efficiency of the work of the system of vocational and technical education.

Also reviewed at the meetings of the Georgian CP Central Committee Buro and Secretariat were various other questions in the economic and sociopolitical life of the republic.

REGIONAL

UZBEK CP CC BURO ON FIRST QUARTER 1984 ECONOMIC RESULTS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 Apr 84 p 1

[Unsigned report: "In the Buro of the Uzbek CP Central Committee"]

[Text] At its regular meeting, the buro of the Uzbek CP Central Committee examined the results of fulfillment of the plan of economic and social development of the Uzbek SSR in the first quarter of 1984 and the tasks of party, soviet, and economic organs with respect to fulfilling the plan of the first half year and strengthening the organizational work to implement adopted obligations with regard to boosting labor productivity above the plan and additionally reducing the prime cost of production. In the first quarter, it was noted, plans were fulfilled for most indicators, average daily production of industrial goods increased by 3 million rubles, and goods sold totaled almost 100 million rubles over the quarterly plan. The plan of purchases of meat and eggs was overfulfilled.

Nevertheless, some leaders failed to restructure their efforts in light of the requirements of the December 1983 and February and April 1984 CPSU Central Committee plenums. The industry of Navoi Oblast and of the State Committee for the Fish Industry and enterprises engaged in producing mineral fertilizers failed to fulfill the quarterly plan. There are many lagging plants and factories in sectors of the light, food, meat and dairy, and furniture industries as well as the construction materials industry. The production capacity of the textile combines and their branches is being underutilized. As a result, the growth rate of industrial production declined from 6 percent in January to 4.2 percent for the quarter, versus a yearly plan of 5.4 percent and republic socialist obligations of 6 percent. Most ministries and departments are still not meeting contractual delivery obligations. The construction workers failed to fulfill the fixed capital completion plan. Repairs and restoration work is lagging in rayons suffering from the earthquake. There is a noticeable lag in the conducting of spring field work and the procurement of livestock and poultry, milk and eggs.

The buro of the Uzbek CP Central Committee has directed the party obkoms, ministries, departments, and oblispolkoms to eliminate existing shortcomings in the work of sectors of the national economy, to make up the lag in the second quarter, ensure steady and rhythmic work of all associations, enterprises, construction projects, and organizations, and achieve an increase in the growth rate of industrial production which will permit the republic to honorably fulfill the socialist obligations adopted in observance of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Uzbek SSR and the Uzbek Communist Party.

The buro examined and approved measures drawn up by the Uzbek Council of Ministers to further strengthen the protection of socialist property in the republic's agroindustrial complex. The appropriate instructions were given to party committees, ispolkoms of Soviets of People's Deputies, and trade union and Komsomol organs. Implementing the adopted measures, it was emphasized, will require the vigorous participation of primary party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, labor collectives, people's control committees, law enforcement organs, and the mass media.

There was discussion of cases of unjustified demolition of usable housing during building and rebuilding of the central districts of the republic's cities. There were such cases in Margilan, Urgench, Sovetabad, the rayon center of Kalininskiy Rayon, and other cities. Uzbek SSR Gosstroy and the republic's Stroybank office were advised of the necessity of strict compliance with established procedures for the demolition of housing and stronger controls over the project-planning and development of population centers.

The buro also examined a number of other matters of party and economic construction and took the appropriate decisions.

6854

CSO: 1830/452

REGIONAL

ARMENIAN CONFERENCE DISCUSSES LAW ENFORCEMENT

GF191350 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 6 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] A scientific conference dedicated to the theoretical and practical aspects of law enforcement problems, social protection against infringements of the law, the further development of legal concepts and juridical practice and the improvement of legislation has been held. It was organized by the philosophy and law institute of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences, the law faculty of the Yerevan State University, the republic's procurator, the Justice Ministry and the Internal Affairs Ministry and Armenian SSR Supreme Court.

The conference noted that in recent years in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, fundamental legal acts have been carried out and adopted in the country to regulate the questions of control over the national economy, labor, education, culture, environment protection, health, the rational use of natural resources and others which further consolidated the legal foundations of the state and social life and our republic.

The participants in the meeting devoted considerable attention to the questions of social protection against law infringement, which is the major direction in the struggle against law infringement. It was noted that in the conditions of progressive socialism the role of educational factors, including legal education, grows immeasurably. The most important thing in this regard is to create socialist legal consciousness, to augment the social protection activity of the citizens in the system of Soviet democracy and to consolidate law and order.

Participating in the work of the scientific conference were responsible workers of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and leaders of the republic's law enforcement organs.

CSO: 1830/524

REGIONAL

TAJIK JOURNALIST ATTACKS FORMER COLLEAGUE TURNED 'SLANDERER'

Former Colleague Attacked

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 26 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by Ya. Gorelik, member of the USSR Union of Journalists, consultant to the Tajik Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries: "He Has Learned How To Slander"]

[Text] During a recent trip abroad I visited a library known for its large collection. Its periodical department had packets of newspapers published in the Russian language.

The woman sitting next to me at the table had open a newspaper whose second column began with an article entitled, "New Wine in Old Skins." Above the title in large print was the author's name -- Iosif Kosinskiy. I wondered: could that be the Kosinskiy I knew from Dushanbe?

Noticing my interest, the woman politely offered to let me look at the packet of papers. It was NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO, which is published in New York.

It turned out that I. Kosinskiy published his compositions, or rather his fabrications, there fairly often. You cannot call them anything but fabrications. A quick skimming of his articles was enough to convince me of their unambiguous orientation. They simply seethed with hatred of our country and the Soviet people. The author -- and there was no doubt of this -- had set as his special goal defaming everything to do with our reality.

I found an article which spoke of Tajikistan. This made me certain that it was the same Iosif Kosinskiy who once worked at the Dushanbe branch of the All-Union Center for Patent Services. I was responsible for publication of the bulletin TADZHIKISTAN, which comes out in five languages, and Kosinskiy was the control editor for the translated German edition of this bulletin. But it was hard to believe that that Iosif Kosinskiy and the author of the slanderous articles were the same person. How far he had sunk; how low he had fallen! A complete metamorphosis.

Circumstances first brought us together in January 1973. We worked in the same building then, although for different organizations. Our offices were next door to one another, so we met constantly. Kosinskiy made a good impression on me. He knew and loved Russian classical and Soviet literature. I remember how he tried to acquire and read every work that received a literary prize in our country, and spoke warmly of the prize winning authors. It was enjoyable to talk about new movies, music, and theatrical presentations with him.

He also told about himself and his relatives, including a captain 1st rank in the tsarist navy who joined the Soviet side after the revolution. He often recalled the blockade of Leningrad, which he lived through as a schoolboy. He moved to Dushanbe, he said, for a change of climate because he suffered from asthma.

I mention all this in detail in order to show how far the author of the slanderous articles in the foreign paper is from the Iosif Kosinskiy that I knew.

Then one time I learned that he was hurriedly selling off his entire library. That surprised me. Not long before, during our "book boom," he took great pains to get every new piece of literature -- how about that!

I was even more suprised when I learned that he was preparing to emigrate to Israel. He himself had assured us that he was the descendant of Russian aristocrats and practically advertised his family's service to Soviet power. Or was all that made up, lies? And what was this about Israel? Could it be that he had concealed his nationality out of some kind of practical considerations?

To be honest, I did not believe the rumor; I thought it was a malicious joke. But when I met him Kosinskiy confirmed that he was getting ready to leave and showed me his new passport, which read "Nationality -- Jew." He evaded any explanation.

It is true that he wavered once. He even wondered if he should declare that he had refused his exit visa. But then he changed abruptly. Everyone who came to him with good advice was met with biting sarcasm.

Before his departure he offered to correspond with many people. He asked me to write too. Naturally, I refused. What kind of correspondence could there be with a person who had turned his back on his Homeland, which gave him everything, and who had never been sincere, even with friends and acquaintances?

No, it was not to an aunt in Israel that Iosif Kosinskiy set off in late 1981. The Zionist nets drew him to New York, to those who are waging the most naked propaganda war against the Soviet Union, to fanatical advocates of the ideas of racism, hatred of humanity, and aggression. And there, it appears, he found a home.

I do not know whether the former patent specialist began writing in the paper immediately or after appropriate processing. Possibly his motives were purely mercenary. After all, favors must be paid for: you pay me in dollars and I pay with my conscience. However that may have been, the articles over the signature of Iosif Kosinskiy show an author who is not bothered by pangs of conscience. And he obviously writes from prepared texts.

After reading a few of his compositions I was convinced that he does not have even a hint of his own ideas. He only repeats and colors up the basics of anti-Soviet propaganda. He has a whole assortment of wornout fabrications related both to our economic development and to public life in our country.

For example, from time to time a hue and cry goes up abroad about supposed Soviet persecution of Jews. Kosinskiy sings the same tune, not even bothering to look for phoney arguments. And what is surprising is that right now the newspapers of America are writing about an unprecedented wave of anti-Semitism in the United States, blaming Reagan and those around him for this. Why does Kosinskiy, if he is so interested in the Jewish problem, not write about this? Oh no, he needs to pick on someone else. There is no doubt that he was carrying out the wishes of those who would like to raise a hullabaloo about Soviet Jews in order to cover up the scandal in their own backyard.

It appears that, as a former inhabitant of our republic, he considers himself particularly a "specialist" on Tajikistan. He deftly discusses the economy of the republic, its culture, where things are being built and how, what the stores do and do not have, how people here dress, and what songs they sing. And everything he talks about is the same: bad, bad, bad...

Thousands of foreign tourists visit Tajikistan each year. Comment books are full of delighted comments about the progress our republic has made in the years of Soviet power. The scope of construction, development of science and culture, and friendship of people of different nationalities who work side by side at the same enterprise or farm surprise our guests.

The very thing which is the pride of the republic, which we treasure most, is what irritates Kosinskiy the most. He does not like the Nurekskaya Hydroelectric Power Plant, is displeased that we are building giant factories, and grumbles about the fact that new roads are being laid in the mountains. You see, the "dumptruck roaring along these roads" offends his eye and his ear.

The point is not, however, construction sites and dumptrucks. The author is disturbed, and he does not conceal this, by more significant things. He does not like it that the Tajikistan economy is part of the country's unified national economic complex, that new, modern industrial sectors are being built here, and that cotton is raised in the republic. How familiar all this is from the statements of hard core "specialists" who have written mountains of so-called scientific works about Soviet Central Asia! There are some people who very much want our forward movement, growth, and development to stop.

He also repeats old lines in another area when he tries in passing to deny the historically established and practically proven role of the Russian language as the language of communication among nationalities in our country. He does not like it that the Russian language is heard in our fraternal republics, that people of various nationalities have chosen the language of Lenin as their second native language. But usually the anti-Soviets write about this in their own English or some other foreign language; Kosinskiy attacks the Russian language in Russian. It would be funny if it were not sacrilegious.

When a person sells himself he does it completely, wholly, and not by parts. Iosif Kosinskiy, like a card player who has lost everything, is feverishly hunting for something else to play with. He brings facts from his own biography into action, even memories of his long-ago childhood. It is not important what you write and how you write, he seems to think; it is important what you get from it.

I have already mentioned how when he was in Dushanbe he sometimes told me about his experiences in blockaded Leningrad and the courage and steadfastness of its inhabitants and defenders. He himself, it is true, was in somewhat different circumstances; his mother managed a bread store and this, according to his own words, enabled the Kosinskiy children to avoid the torment of hunger. Nonetheless, he considered himself to have participated in the heroic feat of Leningrad and boasted that he was planning to write a novella entitled "Blockade Childhood."

He did not write the novella. But I did read his essays "The Blockade" in NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO. One simply could not imagine a greater mockery of the defenders of Leningrad. While drawing pictures of the suffering and disasters that befell Leningraders, he suddenly expresses his regret that no disturbances, no hunger rebellions, broke out in the city. And this was, he says, because the population was so severely exhausted and disorganized. But the main thing is that he does not blame all the troubles on the fascist hordes who tried to starve the city or on Hitler, who was determined to wipe the cradle of the revolution from the face of the earth; he blames the defenders of the city themselves! His logic is that the city should have been surrendered, we should have withdrawn from it, and then, needless to say, there would have been no blockade.

If you follow this logic, then we should not have resisted fascism at all or defended the country against enslavement. And there it is -- the essence of the traitor in all its exposed nakedness! And he was not even ashamed; he exposed himself to the core, let it "all hang out."

Iosif Kosinskiy writes much more too, giving vent to his hostility and slandering our country. When he cannot find his own words, he borrows them from other outcasts. He has a special passion for Solzhenitsyn. After the latest quote from the malicious anti-Soviet he hastens to testify: "I subscribe without reservation to these words of Solzhenitsyn's hero." There was no need for the proclamation; it was already apparent that they are birds of a feather.

Let me go back to the first article I encountered, "New Wine in Old Skins." It would have been more correct to call it "The Old Lie in Another New Guise." In it he discusses Russian poetry. As we now know the author's way of thinking, we can predict beforehand what his literary sympathies and dislikes will be. Everything written by anti-Soviets who have moved to the West is good, and all the other poets are bad. In Kosinskiy's opinion Mayakovsky is uninteresting and ran poetry into a dead end, while the hack work of the outcast graphomaniacs is passed off as almost the latest thing. And he absolutely cannot tolerate civic poetry in any of its forms.

It appears that this is the lot of all those who go into the service of the ideological enemy. They completely lose their individuality and everything goes onto the propaganda conveyor, the same conveyor which journalist V. Neyman accurately described as follows: "Garbage, garbage, garbage -- the American propaganda machine rolls on, printing in two colors: rosy for the West and black for the Soviet Union."

I do not want anyone to think that Kosinskiy was a victim of circumstances, that he had no other way out -- when you live with the wolves, you howl like a wolf. I now have grounds to state that he found his true self precisely in the wolfpack, which was ready and willing to take him into its propaganda lair. They particularly welcome traitors to our Homeland and simple criminals.

And sure enough, Iosif Kosinskiy also had a criminal record. In Dushanbe he carefully concealed from everyone that fact that he had once been found guilty of a serious crime in Leningrad. None of his acquaintances knew this, even though he was not known for being quiet. But now, having joined a battalion of the anti-Soviet propaganda army, he proudly boasts about his criminal past. Have no doubt, he seems to say, I am one of you, a member of your wolfpack.

Editorial Note about the Author

Ya. S. Gorelik is a member of the USSR Union of Journalists, a veteran of the Great Patriotic War, and has worked as a correspondent for the Red Army newspapers ZNAMYA SOVETOV and ZNAMYA POGRANICHNIKA. At the present time he is a consultant to the Tajik Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Readers Agree

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 23 May 84 p 2

[Letters from readers: "Truth Against Lies -- Readers Comment on the Article 'He Has Learned How To Slander'"]

[Text] On 26 April our newspaper published an article entitled "He Has Learned How To Slander" by Ya. Gorelik, member of the USSR Union of Journalists and veteran of the Great Patriotic War. It told about Iosif Kosinskiy, a former inhabitant of Dushanbe who now works in the editorial offices of the newspaper NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO in New York.

The article drew many comments from readers. That is natural. There are eternal concepts that are sacred to each of us from birth. These are the mother who gave you life and the Homeland that nurtured you and gave you wings. And it is not accidental that we put these words together: Homeland and mother. Finally, there is a sense of duty to the people among whom you grew up. Kosinskiy has betrayed everything, trampling on the most sacred ideas.

Reason and conscience cannot remain silent when a foul slanderer raises his voice; our readers are writing to the editor.

Today we are publishing several letters received by the editor.

Letter from A. Solomonov, CPSU member since 1940, docent at Tajik State University imeni V. I. Lenin

The article "He Has Learned How To Slander" aroused rage and indignation in every honest reader. In the article the author writes with hatred and contempt about one of the slanderers, the outcast I. Kosinskiy, who now works at the newspaper NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO, published in New York on CIA money.

A few years ago he lived and worked in our city, and during the war he was in blockaded Leningrad. And now he slanders the legendary city and its defenders and our Soviet way of life in the pages of this dirty little newsheet.

I lived and went to school in Leningrad. Many of my friends and relatives died there during the war. And how painful it is to hear an outcast mock the memory of those who perished.

Who is he, this I. Kosinskiy? A morally unclean man, convicted of a serious crime against the Soviet people. Evidently things are going badly for the anti-Soviets if they resort to the services of ones like Kosinskiy. He will stoop to anything to carry out the wishes of his transoceanic masters. Passing himself off as a "specialist" on Tajikistan, he deliberately distorts the facts. But you see, he does not like the economic development of Tajikistan, which is part of the unified national economic complex of the country, he is disgusted by the Russian language, and so on.

To suit his masters he slanders the most sacred thing of all, the friendship of Soviet peoples, our unity, which has stood the test of time. At the same time he prefers to ignore the raging racism and anti-Semitism in the United States where he now lives, how hatred of other peoples is instigated and the dignity and honor not just of individuals but even of whole peoples are trampled. The imperialists are the ones who occupied Grenada, mine the Nicaraguan ports, and wage an undeclared war against Afghanistan and El Salvador.

But no matter how many lies about the Soviet way of life our enemies tell, they will not be able to conceal the majesty of our victories and accomplishments. The Soviet people under the party's leadership are confidently building their own future.

Letter from Ol'ga Prudnikova, Telephone Operator in Ordzhonikidzeabad

Dear Editors!

I am writing to you after returning home from a Mayday celebration. The joy and pride that my friends and I felt while marching in the parade columns was still with me. And suddenly my eyes fell again on the newspaper containing the article "He Has Learned How To Slander." I read it over again. And I thought

to myself -- what do people like you know, Kosinskiy? How do you look at our life? What can you do to us, to my people and my country, with your barking from outside? Even if you go hoarse and choke on your vicious barking, you will not be able to interfere with us!

It is simply surprising: what kind of decay allowed this mold to develop and flourish? But did this man become this way suddenly? Perhaps it had already happened during the blockade of Leningrad when his mother, manager of a bread store, insured a full diet for her own children? And how many other children did she deprive of the possibility of living to the Day of Victory by stealing grams of blockade bread from them?

And how could he live among us, saying one thing but thinking and doing another? He was educated with public funds, and now he hisses at our people from over there, from the outside. This is the people who gave him everything that a person, a normal person, needs, but not enough for a turncoat, a nerd who sells himself for 30 pieces of silver!

But did he think about what lies before him? Everything that he knew about our life and distorted will be cast out and this empty, drained, unneeded man will find himself in the back alleys of the "free world," actually on the dump heap. And good riddance!

I am sure that every honest person thinks the same.

Letter M. Saibnazarov, veteran of labor and senior consultant to the Tajik Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries

I have decided to express a few ideas in connection with the article "He Has Learned How To Slander," which was published in KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA.

Yes, this story forces us to conclude that we must be vigilant (not, of course, suspicious) of ~~ones~~ who unexpectedly do things that are inexplicable at first glance, as happened with Kosinskiy. Those around him should have looked into why he suddenly changed his nationality, and what motives forced him to decide to leave our country. This would have clarified a great deal.

Like the author of the article, I had occasion to work in the same building with Kosinskiy, although we were in different organizations. He was able to conceal his feelings skillfully, when he was given incentives several times and entrusted with important assignments. The collective celebrated his 50th birthday. Many good things were done for the man in the mask, believing it was his true face. Several times he was saved from death (he suffers from asthma) at the best clinic in the capital of the republic. Medical personnel also gave his wife invaluable medical assistance.

His answer to this concern was black ingratitude, betrayal of the Homeland, and vile slander against our society. Now the motives for his disgusting actions are becoming clear. He decided not only to feed himself with the pay for his lies and slander, but also to "get revenge" for the time he deservedly had to serve for his criminal activity.

In my job I often have to accompany foreign guests in our republic. When they become familiar with our capital, with the construction projects and kolkhozes, and the creative labor of the workers, kolkhoz members, and intelligentsia, they see first hand the advantages of the Soviet way of life. And along with their rapturous comments about the republic they often express great anger at the prolific bourgeois hacks who present our reality in distorted form.

Not having thought up anything new, Kosinskiy, like the other hirelings of imperialist propaganda, is essentially repeating the fascist fabrications of Goebbels, which have been adopted by American propaganda. They do not differ in any way from those who marched against the Soviet people with weapons in hand during the Great Patriotic War. The only thing is that the weapon of the Kosinskiy's, which was put in their hands by their imperialist masters, is the poison pen. They carry out the orders of those who pay them dollars; they deliver vile lies about our country and untalented "essays" permeated with naked anti-Sovietism. By participating in the psychological war against the socialist community Kosinskiy and other outcasts have covered themselves with eternal shame, for there is no crime on earth more foul than treason against the Homeland.

Letter from Yakov Baram, scales worker at the Raznobytprokat Association in Dushanbe

I share fully the anger and indignation of the author of the article "He Has Learned How To Slander." One more scoundrel, Kosinskiy, ready to sell himself entirely for dollars, has appeared in the Reagan gang of anti-Soviet trash.

It is hard to believe that not long ago this man walked the streets of our city, breathed the same air as us, and that he lived in blockaded Leningrad during the Great Patriotic War and saw the hunger-weakened, exhausted people. It would be interesting to know how he, who was not hungry, felt then. Various ideas come to mind. Probably his decline had already started then, leading to his crime and now to his renunciation of the Homeland.

Today he serves the interests of large capitalists. It apparently does not bother him at all that the White House led by Reagan is waging undeclared wars against Lebanon, Afghanistan, and Nicaragua and against the peoples of Chile and El Salvador and that the Yankees occupied independent Grenada. Nor is he disturbed by the Pershing and cruise missiles aimed at the USSR and the other socialist countries.

But we do not want war. The Soviet people brought 20 million human lives to the altar of Victory in saving the world from the Nazi plague. Hitler also destroyed millions of Jews. During the war my brother disappeared and many of my relatives perished in Zhitomir before they could be evacuated. So don't you think we know the danger of Reagan's policies?

I am profoundly indignant and offended that the outcast Kosinskiy assumes the right to defend us, Soviet Jews. From whom, may I ask? Only against slanderers like him.

I work on the scales at the Raznobytprokat Inter-rayon Production Association. We have people of different nationalities working in our collective, and all are respected. My portrait hangs on the Board of Honor for veterans of labor. I have been given incentive for overfulfillment of the plan numerous times. I am not restricted in any way. I am a regular subscriber to the newspaper BIROBIDZHANER SHTERN (Star of Birobidzhan) and the Moscow journal SOVETISH GEYMLAND (Soviet Homeland).

We live as one family and do not need the concern of outcasts like Kosinskiy and other imperialist lackeys.

Letter from B. Gerasimov, Veteran of Labor, Dushanbe

In the East they say: the dog barks, but the caravan moves on. No matter how much malice Kosinskiy and others like him may vent across the ocean, they cannot hinder our swift progress, nor can they hinder our firm friendship among different peoples, which has been the foundation of all our achievements in the economy, science, and culture.

11,176

CSO: 1830/490

REGIONAL

LOW DEMAND FOR UKRAINIAN CURRENT AFFAIRS WRITING LAMENTED

Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 25 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by Professor Volodymyr Zdoroveha: "Public Affairs Commentator Talent: Reflection by a Scholar"]

[Excerpts] We have written and spoken a great deal and through the course of many decades about public affairs commentary. We proceed from the well-known Leninist principle that the public affairs commentator should write the history of the present era and write it in such a manner "as to promote and foster broadening of the movement and conscious selection of means, modes and methods of struggle which are capable of producing the greatest and most powerful results with the least expenditure of resources."

Current affairs writing analyzes and interprets from a party position important phenomena of societal affairs. Its function is to intervene directly in life, to influence the public's thinking, people's consciousness and social practices, to change or consolidate not only people's views but, through them, reality as well. And there is also another unquestioned truth: current affairs commentary is a domain of literary activity in which the interests of writers and journalists organically coalesce.

We are speaking not simply about occasional statements in the press. This is available to virtually every literate individual. We are speaking about the specific talent of a current affairs or public affairs writer. Wherein does it lie? First and foremost in compassion for society (the very word "publitsistika" [public affairs/current affairs writing, sociopolitical commentary] comes from the Latin word meaning public), in a particular social keenness of sense, knowledge and intuition, which enable one to see more deeply than others, to foresee and predict events. It is the ability to think in a party-mindedly honest manner, boldly, with interest, with acuteness, and with a sense of civic responsibility. Without this a current affairs commentator can become an idle twaddler and schemer.

Nevertheless the state of contemporary Ukrainian public affairs writing is evoking many complaints both on the part of readers and writers as well. Of course the point is not quantity (although there are domains of human affairs about which little is said by current affairs analysts) but primarily quality. Many documentary volumes, especially group-authorship studies, are not in demand

with readers and merely gather dust on the shelves of bookstores and newsstands. We must speak about this in an honest and straightforward manner. The reason is that these books fail to capture the reader and leave him indifferent. Current affairs writing is continuing to be slow about overcoming the deficiencies which were discussed at the 5th Congress of the UkSSR Union of Journalists by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo: "Unfortunately many members of the press are simply unable to avoid stating copybook truths as well as outright oversimplification. Equally harmful are grandiloquence, elaborate mode of expression, and pseudopathos. We must act resolutely to put an end to instances of a thoughtless stream of words leading to devaluation of the most lofty concepts."

Frequently in the pursuit of wrongly interpreted artistic polish in public affairs writing, one loses that which is of determining importance in such writing -- depth and acuteness of analysis, penetration to the essence of social processes, and giving of the writer's best assistance to the direct participants in building communism.

When you read through a great number of sketches and essays, you frequently become convinced that in the majority of these pieces production, the cause at hand, and social problems are merely a mechanism for literary presentation of certain details from the biographies of the characters, returning them to barefooted childhood and to the flame-scorched roads of war. Sometimes you catch yourself asking the question: what will happen when there are no longer any heroes with a barefooted childhood in their past?

Current affairs writing should be populated by intelligent, active, thinking heroes. This is how they appear in the best sketches of the above-named and certain other authors. Their anguish, concerns, and joys, under the pen of a skilled writer, become the reader's anguish and concerns. The sociopolitical commentator reflects side by side with his heroes, seeking an answer to questions which concern society. People's deeds and actions, decisions and reflections in conflict situations -- it is primarily this which attracts the reader. The task which the author sets for himself is of decisive significance: Is it simply to re-create, to glorify, "attractively" to describe a hero, or to ponder alongside his hero, to analyze, to become enriched with experience, and to make the reader wiser and more active.

It is very important to scrutinize from this standpoint the new generation of sociopolitical commentary writers. Education of the rising generation in this domain of literary activity is a subject of unusual relevance. The talent of sociopolitical commentary rarely blossoms at a young age. A young poet, a young mathematician, a young theorist in the field of physics or chemistry is accepted by us as a normal occurrence. Sociopolitical commentary, however, just as prose writing in general, requires knowledge and practical experience, which are acquired with years. But this does not mean that relatively young persons cannot become involved in this process of profound study of life and the complex problems of our country's economic and social development. The authoritative party critique of university schools of journalism which sounded from the speaker's stand at the June (1983) Plenum of the Central Committee of

the Ukrainian Communist Party applied namely to poor knowledge of life, economics, and social processes on the part of graduates of higher educational institutions, that is, that which is reflected in sociopolitical writing. A lack of competence is one of the greatest shortcomings of today's public affairs writing.

Therefore efforts to educate and indoctrinate the rising generation of sociopolitical writers should not boil down merely to mastery of literary skills. It is essential first and foremost to involve more extensively in sociopolitical writing persons who have literary talent, who know life well, who have practical work experience and appropriate specialized but not literary training. It is high time to establish a special department at one of the journalism faculties which could provide correspondence study for those specialists in the economy and culture who already have a specialized higher education and experience in practical literary work.

Our times urgently demand a truthful and incisive, wise and talented, flexible and vivid dialogue with the reader. The party expects of sociopolitical commentary writing "more profound and more interesting materials on the affairs of this country and the entire world, and more boldness in the handling of pressing problems."

3024

CSO: 1811/62

REGIONAL

YOUTHS' APING WESTERN CULTURE SLAMMED

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by S. Tatybayev and A. Kasymov: "Youth in the Field of Vision. On the Course of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Soviet young people are totally dedicated to the cause of Lenin and the ideals of communism, taking active part in the magnificent accomplishments of our country and multiplying the glorious traditions of the Soviet people.

The CPSU and the Soviet government attach enormous importance to the communist indoctrination of young people, developing their sense of patriotism and internationalism, pride in their country, and teaching them to be always ready to defend the Motherland. "People, especially young people," Comrade K. U. Chernenko emphasized at the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, "need ideals embodying the nobility of life goals, ideological conviction, love of labor, and valor."

Much is being done to indoctrinate the rising generation by the Komsomol, whose ranks bring forth true heroes, people with an active life stance and of high morals and culture. We could cite many examples of this, but right now we should like to speak about something else. Unfortunately, we sometimes encounter cases in which young men and women manifest political naivete, the elementary inability to find their way even in simple life situations, and we sometimes observe a gap between knowledge and its real application.

There are even negative phenomena among young people. Against the overall background, one's eyes are seared by sights of retarded civic development and social commitment, manifestations of consumerism and dependency of some young people, unwillingness to work where society needs it, and a striving to distinguish themselves not through labor and knowledge but through things purchased with their parents' money. This dangerous fungus of philistinism cannot but alarm us. We often encounter cases in which moral ideals are replaced by false idols.

The June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum focused on taking greater care in the selection of the foreign intellectual products that we acquire via cultural exchange. It is well-known, after all, that along with meaningful works we also get films, plays, publications, and music characterized by lack of principles and ideals, vulgarity and artistic bankruptcy. We must always keep in mind

that for us, it is the political rather than the commercial approach that must be paramount.

Soviet young people, like the young people of the other socialist countries, are the target of ideological subversion by bourgeois propaganda. Of 12 permanent rubrics of Voice of America broadcasts to the USSR, seven are targeted to young people. Their aim is to inculcate in young people's consciousness an admiration for the Western way of life. Every device is used to extol success at any price, a spirit of "anything goes." Idols of stage and screen serve as the embodiment of personal "success."

It often happens, unfortunately, that some young people, having got an earful of Western radio broadcasts concerning "the sweet life," begin to imitate Western models blindly. Having seen Western films, they strive to "adopt" the interior decor they have seen in their own apartments. Still others brazenly speculate on this unhealthy interest in things Western, getting rich thereby and demoralizing people's consciousness.

Characteristic in this regard is the decline of the Zaynutdinov brothers, Khusan and Ziyevitdin. Both of them have a higher education: Khusan graduated from the polytechnic institute, while Ziyevitdin graduated from the conservatory. But they did not intend to work honestly and conscientiously in their specialties. Having got an earful of the foreign "voices," they began to seek the easy life--they speculated in videocassettes of Western films of low manners. They turned their apartment into a kind of rental outlet for these degraded films. The finale to these criminal acts was the logical one, for no one is permitted to break the law.

Advertising the Western way of life, trumpeting the famed "free" society, is one of the basic techniques of bourgeois propaganda. The bourgeois ideologue T. Soverensen [transliterated] openly acknowledges that "there is no firm boundary between political and entertainment programs." One such propagandist proclaims: "We are now strong in terms of providing consumer goods and services. And until you [meaning the socialist countries] resolve this problem we will fill the vacuum of your consumer's dissatisfaction not with the goods themselves but with advertising for them. And he will say, 'Look what kind of jeans they make in the West!' And this will be a point in the West's favor.... Everything starts with trifles, such as jeans, and we will stuff this vacuum and convince those who are dissatisfied of the advantages of our social system."

Our ideological adversaries are gratified when some of our boys and girls, worshipping these "designer" rags, advertise on their own clothing the crests, flags, and emblems of countries which are conducting anti-Soviet policies today. It must be kept in mind that there is but a short distance between political naivete and cosmopolitanism. One American publishing house published a book, "What is Communism?", intended as a text for schoolchildren and students. The book went so far as to say--no more and no less--that the jeans fad in the USSR constituted...proof of "a voluntary departure from Marxism in Russia." How's that for a real case of a one-track mind? Meanwhile, Western propaganda is deliberately silent about young people's real situation in the capitalist "paradise."

To the question, "What would you do for young people if you were elected president of the country," young people in many Western countries answered: "First of all, I would immediately give everyone a job." Our young people find it difficult even to imagine what it's like to go years without a job, what it's like not to experience the joy of labor. Western psychiatrists have reported an increasing number of cases of the "unemployment syndrome" as the cause of suicide among young people.

The overwhelming majority of Soviet boys and girls have not been subjected to the influence of bourgeois ideology. They scornfully condemn the idolators of the West.

Highly conscious, politically aware young people constitute the strength and hope of our society. The June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum assigned to party, Komsomol, and other social organizations major, essential tasks in the indoctrination of young people. Efforts to shape the political culture of young people are of special importance. It is essential to constantly inculcate in them qualities such as good breeding and culture, responsibility and civic-mindedness, ideological conviction and high morals, and the ability to analyze phenomena and processes of social development from class positions. The struggle to indoctrinate young people in the spirit of communist ideals, love of labor, moral purity, and high ethics must be a vigorous one, for this is a matter of prime importance.

6854

CSO: 1830/452

REGIONAL

LETTER CAMPAIGN VILIFIES MUSTAFA DZHEMILEV AS MERCENARY

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Apr 84 p 4

[Unsigned article: "Rebuff to a Renegade. A Survey of Letters to the Editor"]

[Text] Love for the motherland and dedication to the ideals of Great October constitute the sacred feeling that makes all Soviet people kin. The people's wrath and scorn will be visited upon any who besmirch that feeling and betray the interests of the motherland. Clear confirmation of that is the broad public resonance evoked by the article "Renegade, or, Whom the Slanderer Served," published in PRAVDA VOSTOKA on 17 February 1984. The fact that reactions to the article, published more than 2 months ago, are still coming in, says a great deal. It attests above all to the complete unanimity of the Soviet people in assessing any phenomenon that is alien to us.

"I was not witness to the horrors of war nor the difficulties of the postwar years," writes Medine Ablayeva, senior scientific associate in Samarkand State University's Atomic and Molecular Theory Laboratory. "But I declare with full consciousness that there is nothing more precious than peace. In the age of nuclear weapons and superaccurate missiles, concern for the fate of the world has increased to the maximum. Especially revolting, therefore, are the actions of M. Dzhemilev, who has become the handmaiden of the war-mongers. In our country we honor conscientious and honest labor for the good of society. Dzhemilev does not want to work himself, and he interferes with others. Such a man evokes scorn."

Memet Aliyev has this to say in his letter: "That night the whole family discussed the article. Our thanks to PRAVDA VOSTOKA for publishing it, our thanks to all the comrades who helped to unmask and punish this scum. My father asked me, 'What do you think, my son, did Mustafa Dzhemilev do right?' Then, without waiting for my answer, he said: 'Probably he was trying to become a "national leader." But he is our enemy, a mercenary who has defamed all of us. Our whole family believes that such "leaders," excuse the expression, should be severely punished.'" The signature follows: Memet Aliyev, a student in Vocational-Technical School No 131; Ali Mambetov, his father, a pensioner; seven family members in all.

"I was shocked by M. Dzhemilev's actions. They can only promote the interests of the enemies of our motherland who would very much like to see traitors and renegades among us," declares Abduraman Arifov. "I live and work in Uzbekistan and have not experienced the slightest encroachment on my civil rights. I got married here, raised my children, work at my chosen trade, and enjoy the respect I have earned in an internationalist collective. My children graduated from VUZes and are also working at what they want to do. Dzhemilev could have been like me and my children, but he turned away from us, spat in the well, and joined the traitors' camp. As a citizen of the Soviet Union I hate any traitors of my native land and condemn all actions of that sort."

His letter is echoed by another one sent from the town of Zarbdar in Dzhizak Oblast by F. Emirdzhiyeva: "Dzhemilev had the opportunity to live and work like all the other Soviet people. But he set out upon the unstable path of the slanderer. Just think of how he has shamed his daughter, who had become a Pioneer! He called the Pioneer necktie a piece of red matter. But the red color of the Pioneer necktie symbolizes the Red Banner, the blood shed in battles for the happiness of future generations. We must be especially alert to guard our children against renegades like Dzhemilev. After all, he was attempting to introduce mainly young people to his collection of recordings of foreign 'radio voices.' People of the older generation saw through him a long time ago."

Fazyl Muzikerovich Gafarov, a fitter and assembler at the Samarkand Elevator Building Plant, writes the following analysis of Dzhemilev's actions: "The article agitated me a great deal and offended me deeply. Scum like Dzhemilev make use of the old song-and-dance about the Soviet Union's alleged threat to the West. There is indeed a threat--one directed only against those who would unleash a new war. The threat consists of the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union, our country's proposals to reduce and later on to destroy all nuclear, chemical, and bacteriological weapons, proposals which have gained the support of the whole world community. The Western special services, above all the American CIA, are counting on types like Dzhemilev. As a rule, these are criminals, parasites who would sell themselves to anyone for a few pennies."

T. Asanov of Yangiyul, Aliye Chesnokova of Akhangaran, Kh. Dzhezaletdinova of Chirchik, E. Kazas, R. Khasanova, I. Chikunova, and N. Nikiforova from Fergana and Yu. Takhtarov of Soldatskiy all express their anger over the actions of the renegade in their own words, but all say the same thing: Who gave the right to this mercenary to style himself a representative of the people?

Truth cannot be concealed. Sooner or later it becomes available to the public at large. And now even those who, through political nearsightedness, at one time pitied and supported Dzhemilev no longer want anything to do with him and have held him up to shame. Consider this letter from Osman Ametov of Kibray: "I made a special trip to attend the trial. We had heard about Mustafa Dzhemilev, but we did not know him by sight. I will say frankly that before the trial I thought one thing; after listening to Dzhemilev insult our

people I changed my mind quickly. The trial demonstrated his true face--that of a turncoat who sought protectors among our enemies, the enemies of the Soviet people. How bitterly wrong we were to collect money to help this scoundrel and deceiver. This opinion of mine is fully shared by my mother and our relatives in Yangibazar, whom I visited recently. The newspaper did the right thing to show the true face of this 'fellow countryman', rather, this 'degenerate.'"

In the flood of responses, a large number are collective letters. Here are some lines from a letter written by workers of the Samarkand Oblast Puppet Theater: "M. Dzhemilev's actions can be likened to the action of someone who spits in his mother's face.... The theater's collective decided to respond to the article 'The Renegade' by enhancing the ideological-artistical level of our shows and stepping up efforts in the communist indoctrination of schoolchildren. The proposal was made to examine the possibility of including in the plan of new productions a show which reflects the issues raised in the article."

Collective letters condemning the slanderer and his protectors were sent in by students and teachers of Samarkand State University, by students of the republic Medical School imeni Akhun Babayev, workers of the Fergana Textile Combine, the Yangiyul Biochemistry Plant and Oil and Fat Combine, the Tashkent Tractor Plant imeni 50-letiya SSR Association, veterans' councils in Bekabad and Margilan, the Dzhambay Construction Materials Combine, and Narpay Sovkhoz in Navoiyskiy Rayon and Udarnik Sovkhoz in Zarbdarskiy Rayon. These represent signatures of hundreds of people wishing to express their opinion in the pages of PRAVDA VOSTOKA.

It is unanimous.

6854

CSO: 1830/452

REGIONAL

USUBALIYEV SPEAKS AT OPENING OF KIRGHIZ STATE LIBRARY

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 15 Jun 84 carries a 1700-word article on page 3 announcing the opening of the Kirghiz State Library in Frunze. First Secretary of the Kirghiz CP, T. U. Usubaliyev spoke at the meeting dedicated to the opening of the new facility (imeni Lenin). Usubaliyev noted that the construction of the new building was part of the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Kirghiz SSR's formation and the creation of its Communist Party. The construction of the library, as Usubaliyev remarked, is a clear new example of the continuous concerns of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for the enrichment of the workers' spiritual lives. The library has a capacity for 3 million volumes, and provides six reading rooms that enable as many as 1,000 people to use the resources at one time.

KAZAKH RAYKOM FIRST SECRETARIES MEET, TALK WITH KUNAYEV

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 84 carries a 350-word article on page 1 outlining a training session in the Kazakh CP CC of the newly elected raykom first secretaries. The officials were informed of the current tasks and concerns of the Kazakh government and party. A broad range of topics was covered including the tasks of the party organizations in the more rational use of labor and material resources and questions of the further education of cadres and the strengthening of labor discipline. First Secretary of the Kazakh CP, D. A. Kunayev discussed with them the tasks of the party committees in political and organizational work strengthening the economy and development of culture and improvement of the communist education of labor. Kunayev emphasized the role of the raykom in the fulfillment of plans and all socialist obligations undertaken by the republic.

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REGIONAL

PRAVDA TELLS ASHKHABAD 'SOLVE PROBLEMS LOCALLY'

[Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 84 carries on page 3 a 1200-word article by special correspondents A. Grachev and L. Kurin titled "Spiritual Needs" and subtitled "Ashkhabad: Commentary on Letters to PRAVDA" in which the authors review the contents of three letters to the editor that came from Ashkhabad. All voice complaints about problems having to do with administrative indifference toward difficulties with living space, favoritism, influence-peddling, unfare distribution of bonuses for labor performance, etc. One of the three letters is used as an example of how such problems should be solved--at the local level. That problem, one involving violation of the Turkmen Housing Code in which the order of waiting lists for apartments was not properly observed, was solved at a party meeting of the Turkmenmebel' factory. The factory director and another employee were fired, and the secretary of the party organization was reprimanded. The other two letters, however, represent cases in which no such satisfactory solution to bureaucratic indifference was found. "The topic of controlling the results of resolutions deserves special comment. It is most alarming, of course, when it is lacking. This leads to empty promises, repeated letters, endless complaints.... And to long trips to Moscow. This year as well as last year inhabitants of Ashkhabad came to PRAVDA's reception room with complaints which could have been resolved locally."

KAZAKH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OPENS 'HOUSE,' KUNAYEV VISITS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 84 carries a 100-word article on page 1 noting the opening of the newest part of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences--the "House of Scientists." The building is to serve as a locus for broadened contact between scientists of all fields, and systematic ideological-political work.

D. A. Kunayev, First Secretary of the Kazakh CP surveyed the new facilities on 11 June.

CSO: 1830/520

END