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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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13 March 1984

USSR REPORT

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INTERNATIONAL

INSTITUTE OFFICIAL BLAMES U.S. FOR WARS, COUP ATTEMPTS IN AFRICA

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by B. Asoyan, deputy director, the USSR Academy of Sciences African Institute: "An Alliance with Racism: the United States in Africa"]

[Text] Wars are rarely declared in Africa. Small and practically defenseless countries find out that they have been invaded only when enemy planes fly away from the bombing, and some of their territories are suddenly occupied by invaders.

Hundreds of Africans are killed today by bullets and projectiles of South African racists. Tank caterpillars stamp out peasant huts in South Angola, mercenaries kill women and children in Mozambique and Lesotho, and saboteurs blow up bridges and factories in Zimbabwe and Zambia. Nobody declared war with those countries, but every year fighting spreads more and more over the Southern African region. The racist Pretoria regime is the main culprit in the conflict that keeps flaring up. This regime is conducting a counterattack against independent African states in order to force them to stop supporting the just struggle of patriots of Namibia and the Republic of South Africa. The government of Prime Minister P. Botha announced the policy of open interference in internal affairs of neighboring African states, and it does not hide its objectives, which include forming an "instability belt" along its northern border in order to establish puppet regimes obedient to Pretoria's will in countries of that region.

It is obvious that the impudence of racists who defy all standards of the international law can be explained by the support they receive from imperialistic world powers and especially from the U.S. administration. The United States share with the Republic of South Africa the blame for the fact that the Southern African region has become a dangerous hotbed of international tension. The United States do not only encourage Pretoria's policy of aggression, but also block attempts of the international community to restrain the aggressor. Furthermore, South Africa's racism goes hand in hand with the US imperialism when it comes to practically all provocations against independent African states. To have a clear understanding of Washington's goals in Africa, it is enough to choose a few notorious examples out the long list of provocations perpetrated by the Reagan administration. It should be mentioned that the greatest number of those provocations were conducted together with the South Africa's racist regime.

In 1981 Mozambique's security service exposed the CIA spy network, which prepared, together with the Republic of South Africa's National Intelligence Service [NIS], the overturn of Mozambique's government and assassination of President Samora Machel, CIA agents provided South Africa with information concerning the location of South African refugee camps in Mozambique. There is much evidence that the counterrevolutionary underground founded by South Africa's racists in Mozambique acted also on orders from Washington. The same year a plot of the CIA and NIS to overturn the government of Zambia and kill P. Beranger, general secretary of the Mauritian Militant Movement Party, was exposed as well. Lastly, in November 1981 South Africa's intelligence services and the United States organized an invasion of mercenary forces against the Republic of Seychelles, which, as it is commonly known, ended in a shameful failure.

In 1982 several western newspapers stated that the CIA and South Africa have been financing and equipping bands of mercenaries in order to overturn the government of Jerry Rawlings in Ghana. In Seychelles an antigovernment conspiracy was again uncovered. There was evidence that it was connected to both Washington and Pretoria. US and South Africa's intelligence services tried hard to break the 19th Organization of African Unity assembly that was supposed to take place in Libya's capital of Tripoli.

In 1983 the United States and France became openly involved in an internal conflict in Chad. Mercenaries appeared again in that country. Strange as it may seem, among them were participants in the 1981 invasion of Seychelles islands.

Finally, during those years the United States and South Africa greatly increased subversive activities against Angola. While Pretoria has used crude force invaded Angola's territory, destroyed its infrastructure, and killed peaceful people under the pretext of "fighting terrorism," the United States chose the tactics of political and economic blackmail in its attempt to force Angola's leadership into giving up its fundamental rights concerning the Namibian problem. The White House again used the method of provocation by linking its solution to the issue of Cuban forces' activities in Angola. In addition, the United States continue together with South Africa, to extend much help to the counterrevolutionary Savimbi and his party UNITA.

Events of recent months, and especially renewed war provocations on the part of South Angolan racists, clearly show that the stake in UNITA's bandits is increasing.

In July 1983 Savimbi lied shamelessly during an interview with a South African newspaper the STAR. He said: "The people of Angola want us to be in power." He added that "it is doubtful that it will be possible to stop fire any time soon in Namibia and Angola."

Almost the same words were said by Namibia's "General Administrator" Willie van Niekirk. Finally the SOLDIER OF FORTUNE, a journal for mercenaries financed by the CIA predicted in August 1983 that Savimbi, supported by South Africa "will manage to form his own state" between Namibia and Angola.

If we add to this calls of South African extremists to "end with the SWAPO once and for all," there will be no doubt that Pretoria has no intention of carrying out the UN resolution and leaving Namibia. Moreover, it seems that racists are getting ready to increase their support of the UNITA in order to carry out Savimbi's insane ideas concerning his own "republic" and create a "buffer" between Namibia and Angola that would interfere with activities of SWAPO patriots. In this respect the South African leadership also counts on the US support of its "constructive participation" in Angola's partition.

It is not accidental that during his interview with an American journal NEWSWEEK (30 October 1983) Shehu Shagari, president of Nigeria commented about the US policy in Africa: "At this time there is no sign of progress concerning the achievement of the goal that is so important to us all--decolonizing Africa. We are very concerned with obstacles for which the US government is responsible. We assume that all excuses presented by the Reagan administration concerning the presence of Cuban troops in Angola are pretexts used to stave off giving independence to Namibian people["].

Why are the United States supporting this apartheid regime to such a degree? The main reason for this lays in South Africa's huge strategic raw material resources. If their import stopped, or was just interrupted, the US economy (and that of other western countries) would immediately experience serious difficulties. Furthermore, US capital investments in South Africa reached an incredibly high sum of almost 15 billion dollars. The big business does not want any changes in relations with South Africa and is not interested in the elimination of the apartheid regime which guarantees it huge profits. Over 400 American companies, including 60 companies that are on the list of the largest companies in the United States, exploit Africans living in South Africa. In addition, about 6,000 small American firms conduct business with racists, according to Western press. During recent years the South African lobby in the United States grew literally to gigantic proportions. Actually, lobbying is not necessary since official Washington looks favorably upon P. Botha's government of its own accord and supports continued cooperation with the criminal regime.

What does R. Reagan mean by speaking about the "respect for sovereignty," "devotion to the cause of peace," etc, since Washington violated sovereign rights of nations many times and trampled on rights of African nations by strengthening its alliance with criminal forces of racism?

As was said in the statement by Y.V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the present US policy is "a militaristic trend that poses a serious threat to peace. It is based on making efforts to secure for the United States of America the dominating world position without any regard for interests of other states and nations."

The White House stated that at present it does not plan to change its attitude to Africa. "We will continue the policy of 'constructive participation' in South Africa's affairs," stated administration's representatives. The United States believe that events taking place in this region are positive.

But the closer it gets to the end of this administration's term in office the more difficult it may become for President Reagan to justify his adventuresome policy to American voters. The Reagan policy is increasingly criticized by many black voters in America. Of course, Reagan did not enjoy much popularity with black voters in 1980 either. At that time only 9 percent of blacks supported his candidacy. American blacks are now listening to promises made by Democratic party presidential aspirants. Senator Ernst Hollings promised to introduce economic sanctions against South Africa, if elected to the White House, and Senator Allan Cranston proposed an embargo on air transportation between the United States and South Africa on the transfer of nuclear technology to South Africa.

President Reagan has much to think about. But it would be naive to expect that the US administration will give up its subversive activities against independent African states since they are the basis of its imperialist policy.

9959
CSO: 1807/110

INTERNATIONAL

DEPUTY REPRESENTATIVE TO UN ASSESSES 1983 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 11 Jan 84 pp 1-3

[Interview with V. V. Shustov, USSR deputy permanent representative to the UN, by KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA correspondent V. Pakhomov: "To Defend Life on Earth!"]

[Text] Question: How do you assess the results of the latest session of the UN General Assembly and what were its specific features?

Answer: The Assembly session has reflected the complexity of the present-day international problems. It took place in the conditions when the United States and its closest allies in NATO had sharply stepped up the pursuance of their aggressive foreign-policy line and were whipping up anti-Soviet propaganda to an unprecedented scale. All this could not but influence the course of the session's work. On the other hand, the voice of the peace-loving states, first of all the USSR, the fraternal socialist and many non-aligned countries, resounded powerfully in the hall of the General Assembly and at the sittings of its main Committees.

A majority of the speakers declared themselves to be against the aggressive policy of the imperialist states. Suffice it to say that the American invasion of Grenada was condemned at the Security Council and then at the General Assembly as an act which conflicts with the UN Charter and is a gross interference in the home affairs of the sovereign state. If one compares the debate on the capture of Grenada by American troops with the discussion of the analogous US action against the Dominican Republic in 1965, he can see dramatic changes. In 1965 it didn't take the United States great efforts to knock together an obedient majority at the Security Council and to block with the use of it the adoption of a resolution condemning the aggression against the Dominican Republic. This time it failed to collect such a majority. As a result, the USA had to resort to the right to veto at the Security Council. But the question was discussed at a sitting of the General Assembly which adopted a resolution on condemning Washington's intervention in Grenada.

But it is a fair guess that the main result of the latest session was the adoption of important resolutions expressing the striving of the peoples of our planet to prevent nuclear war. The problem of nuclear arms in Europe

was a central one. Many delegations voiced alarm in connection with the deployment of new nuclear missiles there. Many participants in the session are well aware of the danger of Washington's policy which has resulted in the torpedoing of the Geneva talks.

Question: What concrete resolutions did the session adopt in the sphere of disarmament?

Answer: We can note with great satisfaction and pride that the General Assembly approved three major initiatives of the USSR. First of all it is our proposal to adopt a Declaration on Condemnation of Nuclear War. The General Assembly emphatically and unconditionally condemns nuclear war as the most monstrous crime against the peoples and as a violation of man's primary first and foremost right, the right to life.

The proposal to freeze nuclear weapons quantitatively and qualitatively was our second initiative approved at the UN General Assembly by a sweeping majority of delegates. Just as in the first case, only the United States and some of its closest confederates voted against it.

At the latest session the USSR submitted a proposal to adopt a Treaty Prohibiting the Use of Force in Outer Space and from Outer Space with Regard to Earth, which acquires particular importance in connection with the attempts of the Reagan Administration to extend the arms race to space. The participants in the forum voted for a resolution suggesting that the Disarmament Committee should hold talks on preventing an arms race in outer space and consider the Soviet draft Treaty on this question. As many as 147 delegations were in favour of this resolution, and only one country--the United States--voted against it. Even the USA's closest allies in NATO did not support it--Great Britain abstained during the voting.

(KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, January 10. In full.)

CSO: 1812/120

INTERNATIONAL

IMPORTANCE OF RELIGION IN WESTERN ANTICOMMUNIST PROPAGANDA STRESSED

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORRUSSIYA in Russian 22 Nov 83 p 3

[Article by I. Prudnik, doctor of philosophy: "In the Power of Mythical Chimeras"; under the rubric: "The Propagandist's Tribune"]

[Text] The more obvious it becomes that capitalism is doomed and has no future, and the more convincing and impressive is the march of true socialism, the more intense becomes the heat of ideological struggle between the two diametrically opposite sociopolitical systems. The strategic direction of activities inspired by the bourgeois ideology consists in anticommunism and antisovietism, and their main objective lays in defending capitalistic foundations and refuting the theory and practice of communist development. As stated at the 25th CPSU congress, "The main goal of imperialists and their accomplices is to turn people away from socialism."

Attempts of bourgeois ideological strategists to raise the effectiveness of their unbridled anticommunist propaganda include, in addition to broadening its scope, introducing new forms of propaganda and adjusting them to the changing world situation. In addition to the primitive "cave" anticommunism, bourgeois ideologists make use of more refined, pseudoscientific methods. However, the logic of the inevitable historical process nullified pseudorational, speculative structures of bourgeois theoreticians, such as ideas concerning "technotronic" and "postindustrial" societies. This is why it is not in the least accidental that currently Western ideologists are again intensifying and spreading all kinds of irrational, mystical, and religious ideas. Using the words of V. I. Lenin, "a hisotircal moment has come when the ruling bourgeoisie, fearful of the proletariat, whose numbers keep growing and strengthening, keeps supporting all that is behind the times, dying off, or belongs to the Middle Ages. The dying bourgeoisie will unite with all dead and dying forces in order to preserve the tottering, for-hire slavedom."

Thus, a call for help coming from reactionary forces in the direction of obscurantism, charlatanism, mysticism, and sinister chimeras of the past is not a new phenomenon. History shows that whenever the mechanism of the degenerating social system showed signs of falling apart and urgently needed either "major repairs" or full replacement, dissemination of the asphyxiating mystical narcotic would be initiated among the population, orchestrated by the experienced hidden hand of ruling classes. "Priests" of traditional and

"faddish" new religions, as well as mystical sects and cults, "prophets" and fortune tellers, etc.--this the multifarious fraternity prophesied that terrible disasters and "divine punishment" will befall materialists and revolutionists and pronounced an anathema against progressive individuals. They spread rumors concerning supernatural miracles and sowed panic among persons susceptible to unhealthy "sensations." The main objective of such "activities" was to channel smouldering social dissatisfaction of workers into a safe course and to paralyze their will for political struggle against the social evil.

The second half of the 19th century. The organized workers' movement is growing and Marxist ideas begin to dominate people's minds. But mystical plots yet again start flowing from the dark past. Spirit "miracles" are mass produced and thousands of narrow-minded individuals become attuned to the wave of mysticism. "Mediums" supposedly able to contact the world of the dead appear. In reality, they are average charlatans, and their hands greedily reach for purses of thoughtless and gullible people infected with superstitions.

K. Marx and F. Engels ridiculed those who believed in such "miracles." They wrote that a "miracle" is a bridge used by asses to cross over from the realm of ideas to that of practice." Naive people are lured to this illusory bridge by all kinds of adventures dealing in mysticism, such as "Madame" E. Blavatskaya who became a U.S. citizen and founded the so-called "Theosophical Society" in 1875 in order to develop the man's "preternatural abilities." To put it more simply, it meant developing his ability to "perform miracles" or "phenomena", i.e., to "make contact" with other immaterial worlds--"planes". As for the "Madame" herself, she "performed" miracles with the help of very simple methods and tricks. For example, sometimes in the presence of "guests" she would raise her hands and a melodious ringing of a bell would be heard: an "assistant" pulled on an invisible thread tied to the bell in the next room. She studied "theory" as well. She published several thick "works" on "theosophical" subjects. The "Madame's" followers also included those who saw her usefulness in fighting materialism and socialism. They remembered her words: I loath, despise, and curse those base monsters-socialists." It is true that soon the trickery of this sham student of eastern magicians was exposed. However, her barren teachings may still find followers, and mystical venom may be spread yet again.

At the beginning of the 20th century new "stars", Ioann Kronshtadtskiy and Grigoriy Rasputin, rose on the sky of mystical obscurantism. The court of Tsar Nikolay II sensed the precariousness of its position and attempted to entrust itself to the "prophetic gift of G. Rasputin--a former horse-stealer and leader of hysterical women. But G. Rasputin discredited the tsar's camarilla further and exposed its political paucity. Thus, the tsar's escape into the world of safe phantasmagorias was not successful. A collision with real, earthly forces was inescapable and fateful to the decomposing regime.

The Nineteen Thirties--Fascist Germany. A. E. Hanussen, known to be able to "read thoughts of others" enjoys a special relationship with high-ranking Nazis. The regime that put forward insane goals had a great need for individuals with a gift for "predicting" future. Although Hanussen's ambitious plans

were not approved of by Fascist ringleaders, who sent him to "the other world", the mystical itch kept disturbing them. Special "scientific" spiritualism and mysticism centers were founded in Germany in order to strengthen the chauvinistic megalomania. But this did not help Nazis either when the great battle between the Good and the Evil took place, and the collapse of the Fascism's misanthropic ideology and policies was not staved off.

The second half of the 20th century. We have behind us two world wars unleashed by the world imperialism, which brought untold suffering to nations, as well as nightmares of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and horrors of the Vietnam tragedy.

The West is constantly shaken by economic crises, galloping inflation, unemployment, and poverty that strikes millions of people rejected by the "society of plenty". Such is the reality in developed capitalist countries. Workers in those countries experience much suffering. Currently over 30 million are unemployed there, but this is not all. Almost everybody who is unemployed for a long period of time becomes emotionally unstable and suffers from an inferiority complex. Ch. Brenner, an American economist, claims that the rise of unemployment by only 1 percent generates 4,000 cases of emotional illness, 920 suicides, and 650 homicides. The use of alcohol and drugs also sharply increases. Another American scholar, M. Parenti, a political science specialist, claims that social pathology is part and parcel of the capitalistic way of life. He quotes the following data: every year in the United States almost 27,000 persons end their lives by committing suicide, 13 million become crime victims, 10 million are alcohol users, 37 million regularly use drugs to cure their emotional problems, 450,000 use heroin, 9.6 million use cocaine, 31.5 million use marijuana, and 25 million of Americans turn for help to mental health care establishments. For millions of people who have lost their hope for a better earthly life there is only a small step to mysticism, which promises all they desire and more. Of course, this is not an unimportant factor in the unprecedented eruption of religious mysticism that is flooding both the old and new worlds. Religious sects and cults are spreading like the flu virus, bringing along a slew of astrologers, soothsayers, spiritists, palmists, occultists, sorcerers, witches, spirits, ghosts, vampires, and other evil spirits appearing in live human bodies. Calioistro and Blavatskaya were [mental] pygmies, when compared with this horde that conducts wild orgies of mysticism.

The eruption of mysticism has been the most widespread in the United States. Studies have shown that Americans have become the most religious of all industrially developed nations. According to the Gallup poll, 94 percent of Americans believe in the existence of a supernatural force and for 12 percent of the U.S. population, religious mysticism, occultism, and magic have become necessary spiritual food. Over 30 million Americans believe in "miracles" of astrology and 1,200 newspapers print horoscopes. According to the American press, there are in the country 80,000 sorcerers of both sexes, M. S. Moon, the announcer of the "divine truth" enjoys scandalous notoriety in the United States and other Western countries. He claims to be "wiser than Solomon and more merciful than Christ." He was able to convince several thousand simple souls that he has been sent to this world by God in

order to establish the "Divine Kingdom" on earth. Taking advantage of his followers' gullibility he thoroughly cleaned out their wallets and in a short period of time put together a fortune worth many millions of dollars.

Those in power are lenient toward the savage practice of religious-mystical fanaticism carried out by Moon because he is a dedicated anticommunist. This is shown by his own words: "We should combine all anticommunist forces and start a new crusade against world communism. God entrusted me with a great mission to unite all Christian faiths and chase away the devilish forces of communism." It is difficult to see any difference between his statement and similar maxims uttered by R. Reagan! In addition to the Moon's "Unification Church," dozens of religious cults thrive in America, such as the Hare Krishna movement, the Mission of Divine Light, and Zen Buddhism. Their activities are also supported by official authorities because of their anticommunism.

England has outdone other Western countries in the number of "apparitions." It is said that as many as 25,000 "ghosts" wander around in that country. At night they "play pranks" in ancient castles, frightening the local population. In France preference is given to astrologers. They feel very much at home in Paris. Of course, it is due to their "enthusiasm" that 60 percent of the French know their signs of the Zodiac and 15 percent consult an astrologer at least once a year, which costs about 200 francs. The French capital has a Higher School of Astrology, and journals like the HOROSCOPE, STARS, and ASTRAL are published. Computers are used to predict future. A Madame Soleil enjoys a great degree of popularity. If one is to believe the EXPRESS journal, she composed horoscopes for former President G. d'Estaing, former Prime-Minister R. Barre, and others. Voices "from the other world" are heard from the Italian silver screen every night.

When one becomes familiar with this bacchanalia of obscurantism and unfounded charlatanism, one's hair stands on edge. The horror is not due to the fear of the supernatural and evil spirits, however, but to the concern for many human lives affected by the poisonous mold of mysticism. But could it be any different if even R. Reagan, the "leader" of a "civilized" state is up in arms against science, directs thunder and lightning against the Darwin's theory, and calls for removing it from educational establishments in favor of Biblical legends about the creation? Can it be otherwise, if in the country known as a bulwark of Western "democracy" announces a "crusade" against reason and initiates war hysteria? Distorted, anomalous social relations form a perverse kind of consciousness, and a crisis of social life results in a crisis of world outlook.

9959
CSO: 1807/108

INTERNATIONAL

ALGERIAN-SOVIET COMPETITION IN SELLING NATURAL GAS TO WEST DENIED

Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 50, 13 Dec 83 p 5

[Article by S. Yevgen'yev and L. Andreyev: "Oil and Gas in the Algerian Economy"]

[Text] We know that Algeria has rich deposits of oil and gas. They are the main export commodities for her foreign trade, particularly with the countries of Western Europe. Bourgeois propaganda claims that this strains relations between Algeria and the Soviet Union which also exports oil and gas to Western European countries. Is this the case?

S. Gushchin, Gor'kiy

The inventions of Western propaganda about the USSR being a "rival" of Algeria in the export of oil and gas to Western European countries are completely groundless. It is now over 20 years since our two countries embarked on a course of comprehensive, mutually beneficial and equitable cooperation.

The Algerian people managed to overcome the many economic difficulties it inherited from over a century of colonial rule, and in spite of the intrigues of the imperialist powers chose to pursue a policy of strengthening its national independence by adopting a socialist orientation in its development. Since then the DPRA has achieved impressive results. The country, which had practically no industrial base when it started, succeeded in creating its own ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, its own oil industry, from extraction to transporting to processing, machine building and electro-technical industry. From 1965 to 1982 the gross internal product grew more than tenfold. A state sector of the economy was created which today accounts for 80 percent of industrial and 50 percent of agricultural output. The agrarian reform gave land to about 100,000 peasant families, the toiling masses enjoy the right of participating in the administration of production, medical care and education are free. Algeria has firmly committed itself to a planned economy which allows to consolidate the economic independence of the country.

Reserves

A very important step was the establishment of control over oil and natural gas, the mainstay of the country's economic development. Algeria ranks 14th among non-socialist countries in oil reserves (1.67 billion tons) and 12th in the production thereof (33.5 million tons in 1982). Her reserves of natural gas (3.2 trillion cubic meters) place Algeria 3rd in the non-socialist world, after Iran and the USA; in marketable production of gas she ranks 7th (26 billion cubic meters in 1982).

The oil and gas industry accounts for 33 percent of Algeria's GNP and over 95 percent of her exports. Income from the export of oil and gas covers 60 percent of the country's budget.

The extraction and processing of oil and gas in Algeria is developing at a rapid rate, with particular emphasis being put of late on the accelerated absorption of natural gas deposits. In view of the finitude and irreplaceability of energy resources (according to forecasts, by the year 2000 the oil reserves may be exhausted) the Algerian Government has during the past several years made a concerted effort to promote more economical usage. This has led to a reduction in the output of oil and its export and to a search for alternative sources of energy.

Prices

The chief buyers of Algerian oil and gas are France, the U.S., West Germany, Italy and Spain. Algeria had to struggle hard with Western monopolies to get a fair price for her gas. The Algerian Government persisted in its efforts to have it raised. In early 1979 Algeria requested that the price on gas stipulated in contracts signed earlier to be equated to the price on Algerian oil which was selling for \$7.00 per 1 million BTU* (natural gas from Algeria was being sold to the U.S.A. at \$1.94 for 1 million BTU, to France--at \$3.8-4.2). "The price for our gas," stressed president of the ADPR Chadli Bendjedid, "is extremely low. That is why we demand that it be brought into line with prices in effect in other regions. We want no alms or handouts. We are demanding the implementation of our rights."

In April 1980 Algeria announced that it was raising the price of its gas. At the same time negotiations began with the American firm El Paso and the French company Gaz de France to agree on new terms for the sale of gas to both. The Algerians proposed \$6.1 per 1 million BTU as the benchmark price. However, the companies rejected Algeria's demand and the talks were broken off. The USA and France virtually stopped buying Algerian gas, figuring that this would force Algeria to make concessions.

Utilizing the contradictions between their Western partners, the Algerians signed a contract with the firm British Methane [Great Britain] whereby the price for Algerian gas shipments to Great Britain was set at \$6.1 for

*BTU--British Thermal Unit, the equivalent of 252 calories; 1 million BTU equal 26.6 cubic meters of natural gas.

1 million BTU. An agreement was also reached with the Belgian firm Distrigaz on financial amendments to contracts signed earlier. These two agreements played the role of a breakthrough in the "gas blockade" and forced other Western countries to accede to Algeria's demands. After lengthy negotiations with France the two countries signed an agreement in February 1982 formalizing the new terms for shipping gas to France. The American companies likewise made concessions.

Soviet-Algerian Cooperation

It should be pointed out that during the "battle for gas" the Western monopolies tried to apply pressure on Algeria by discrediting Soviet-Algerian cooperation, particularly in the oil and gas industry, picturing the USSR as a rival in the area of natural gas sales to Western European countries. Naturally, these "arguments" were rebuffed as totally unrelated to reality.

The assistance rendered to Algeria by the Soviet Union in the oil and gas industry is an important component of the overall bilateral economic, scientific and technical collaboration between our two countries. Working in the ADPR is a large group of Soviet specialists who conduct geological prospecting and exploration for oil and natural gas and are aiding the Algerians in the creation of their own geological service and of technical institutions of higher education. The Soviet Union supplies Algeria with equipment for her oil and gas industry. Functioning smoothly in Boumerdesse is a Petroleum, Gas and Chemistry Institute built with Soviet help and staffed by Soviet teachers. The institute has to date graduated over 1,500 petroleum engineers and about 3,000 technicians. A vocational and technical school erected with Soviet assistance is also turning out specialists for the oil and gas industry. Our country is helping Algiers in the construction of gas pipelines.

As for price, on Soviet and Algerian gas supplied to Western Europe, they are at present roughly the same. Asserting the opposite, bourgeois propaganda knowingly resorts to different methods of calculating the price of gas, ignores the benchmark price established by specific agreements and considers neither price fluctuation nor the form of delivery (Algerian gas is shipped out mainly in liquified form, the Soviet Union's--by pipeline).

There can be no doubt that the wide-ranging and mutually beneficial collaboration of the USSR with the developing nations, including Algeria, the firm and resolute support given these countries by the Soviet Union in their struggle to restructure international economic relations on the basis of equality and justice, play an important role in strengthening their positions vis-a-vis problems they face in their economic development.

12258

CSO: 1807/88

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. PLANS TO ENCOURAGE SE ASIAN ARMS INDUSTRY HIT

PM150956 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 February 1984 First Edition publishes on page 5 under the rubric "International Notes" a 700-word D. Kosyrev article entitled "What ASEAN is Being Prepared For." It deals with U.S. plans to sell F-16 fighters to Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, and the Philippines for the alleged purpose of turning ASEAN into a military bloc. The article also claims that American concerns are seeking to develop military production in Singapore, and it goes on to say: "In short, the United States is trying to create a weapons workshop in the center of Southeast Asia--a kind of Asian branch of the American military-industrial complex--which, of course, is essential to the Pentagon's plans to create a pro-American military bloc in the region." The article concludes by maintaining that the U.S. administration is "giving serious thought" to deploying cruise missiles and chemical weapons in Southeast Asia.

CSO: 1807/137

NATIONAL

LENIN'S LAST DAYS, CONCERN FOR PARTY UNITY, DISCIPLINE RECALLED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Jan 84 p 1

[Article by Valentin Chikin: "January in Gorkiy"]

[Text] It is not easy to describe in words the feeling which takes possession of you just as soon as you cross the threshold of Lenin's home. Is it that your spiritual vision becomes sharper? Is it that the determination in your heart becomes stronger?... You cannot breathe enough of the Gorkiy air which is full of the sagacious quiet of Il'ich's solitary meditations, of the serenity of workroom coziness of his desks and bookshelves, you cannot get enough of the transparent whiteness of the January days reaching from the snow-white hills to strike against the high windows. But a second later you take a careful look and you are stung by an inevitable surmise: this is the last book that he leafed through. The last page of the calendar that he touched. He cast his last glance through that window. His last walk was along that snow-covered lane....

Two hundred and fifty days in Gorkiy--from mid-day May 23 until the fatal Monday in the following January: this was the last battle for Lenin's life. And victory, it seemed, was near. At the May consultation of the medical luminaries there had been a disquieting caution, but seven or eight weeks later the round-the-clock doctors' watch had been removed. The successes which medicine was timidly predicting would take place in months were achieved in weeks. Vladimir Il'ich was simply demonstrating a rapid recovery.

You had to see with what a sunny smile he journeyed through the Gorkiy park, whistling his favorite melodies and searching for mushroom colonies. With what confidence he restored the lost firmness of his gait--he had only recently raised himself out of the wheelchair, supporting himself on the good doctor's arm, and now already he was strolling with a cane in his left hand, and here he was mastering the stairs to the second floor. With what cordiality he received his family and all those who visited the house--whether it was his brother with his family, old comrades-in-arms, a workers' delegation--toward evening five Glukhovtsy brought some cherry saplings from Klyaz'ma na Parkhu--how many happy words and happy tears, and how many happy embraces. Il'ich's vitality was capable of heartening and giving hope to

even the most restrained optimist in Gorkiy--Nadezhda Konstantinovna: in her letters of that fall there are words of restrained joy: "I am beginning to hope that recovery is not impossible," and "Every day he makes some new conquest."

Every day he comes into the library, and sits at his desk with his neat stacks of magazines, newspapers, and books--at least to feel himself to be in some measure in a working atmosphere. From the time that he had been "permitted newspapers"--the planet had immediately come to life and its anxious winds set up a tense drone. Every piece of news was a seed for thought by Vladimir Il'ich, a sketch of the future picture of his infinitely beloved world. But the Berlin demonstrations and Texas negotiations, the London debates and the Canton in meeting only led Il'ich's searching mind and all of his thoughts and hopes to his invariable concentration on the magnetic field of his existence--on the party.

Of all of the newspaper materials which came into Vladimir Il'ich's field of vision, the materials on the party debate were the most frightening for those close to him. He had taken the last crisis, the factional attacks, and the threats of a split so hard, and he was placing so much hope on the cementing resolution, "On the Unity of the Party," and again irresponsible people--it could not be put more mildly--were dragging the party into the exhausting bustle of loud talk, turning the organization into a debating club, and clearly putting a brake on all of its everyday political work. How quickly would the local party organizations be able to figure out the new deviationist curliques, and would the correlation of forces going into the 13th conference be a favorable one? It was time for Il'ich to grab the steering oar and to firmly continue the course through the troubled waves of debate. But the course was held without his leadership. On the eve of the conference it was becoming clear that the opposition's platforms had come to a crashing failure, and that the vast majority of the organizations supported the Central Committee's line.

And, in fact, Vladimir Il'ich did participate with words that were on the offensive in the struggle of the moment. Just at the height of the debate a collection of materials, "Twenty Years of Lenin on Party Construction," was published. When he learned about this from PRAVDA he asked for the book. Comrades had reread many of his works with a fresh eye from "What is To Be Done?" to "How is Rabkrin to be Reorganized?" and had skillfully put together a 500-page monologue in defense of the basic principles of their Marxist party. In it, as the preface says, are "answers to almost all of the acute questions of the current debate." Vladimir Il'ich himself did not provide generalizations, but he probably gave advice, especially to wild devil-may-care polemicists and all kinds of theoretical horsemen: Get a stronger hold on the fundamental question of the entire vital work of an organization--the question of party discipline and democracy: this runs through the pages of the collection like a red thread.

For a long time the world will be surprised by the unprecedented strength of our party ranks, and will seek explanations in national character, Eastern fanaticism, and in what have you. False hypotheses! Only the history of Bolshevism throughout the entire period of its existence is able to satisfactorily explain why it was able to develop and

maintain an iron discipline under the most difficult conditions. Just as Russia itself gave birth in pain to Marxism through a half century history of unheard-of torments and sacrifices and of unbelievable energy and heroism, so Russian Bolshevism gave birth in pain to its unity of will and purity of principles, passing through all of its trials and withstanding all of the attacks of its enemies and the treachery of its false comrades.

The introduction and consolidation of the norms of the By-Laws had already in itself brought about a kind of psychological revolution. For the Russian nihilist suffering from seignorial anarchism even a disciplinary principle seemed to be the end of the world. The organization itself seemed to be a "monstrous factory," the subordination of a part to the whole and of the minority to the majority--"enslavement,"--and the division of labor under the leadership of a center gave rise to tragic-comic howls about the transformation of people into "pins and cogs"... People who had become accustomed to the loose robe and slippers of the Oblomovshchina life of family and friends found the By-Laws narrow, constricting, and burdensome for the "process" of ideological struggle....

The most difficult thing is to overcome the frightening force of the habits of millions, the force of inertia. The petty bourgeois element is dangerous above all because it envelopes, seeps into, and impregnates its proletarian surroundings, and it gives rise in the workers to relapses of spinelessness, to the splintering off from comrades, and to individualism, and it thrusts them out of enthusiasm into despair. The strictest centralization and discipline is needed within the party in order to oppose this.

What is the basis on which the discipline of the revolutionary party is founded, and how is it verified?

First of all, by lofty moral principles. Let us name self-mastery, self-sacrifice, and heroism, but most important are consciousness and devotion. Devotion is the basic condition for the application and preservation of our very stringent discipline. Without that there is no true discipline--there is formal subordination.

Secondly, the ability of the party to get close to, or, if you wish, to merge with the broadest masses of the workers.

Thirdly, a correctly carried out political leadership and a precisely chosen strategy and tactics on the condition that the masses through its own experience have become convinced of their correctness.

Without this discipline in a revolutionary party is unrealizable; without these conditions attempts to create discipline inevitably turn into something hollow, into phrase-making, into an affectation.

While the word "discipline" is inscribed on one of the sides of the scarlet flag being held by the standard-bearer of the revolution, on its other side there is to read the word "democracy." As early as the days of the first revolution it was proclaimed: unity of action, and freedom of discussion and criticism--this is our definition. Only this kind of discipline is worthy of

the democratic party of an advanced class. However, in and of itself the concept of democracy has very wide meanings. We heard our fill in our time of loud calls for a "broad democracy" from the adherents of RABOCHEYE DELO, and have also known supporters of "democracy to the point of senselessness." Party democracy is the natural sister of discipline because it leaves no place for high-minded oratory in the manner of Hyde Park, but ensures real public openness, electiveness, and accountability--that is, that free spirit of organization which is necessary for the conscious unity of practical action.

One can only welcome our open political arena in which universal (in the literal meaning of the word) control over every step taken by a party person in his political career creates an automatically operating mechanism which produces what is called in biology "the survival of the fittest." "Natural selection," full public openness, electiveness, and universal control guarantee that every party worker finds in the end "his own niche," takes up work which is most suitable for his powers and capabilities, feels personally all of the consequences of his mistakes, and proves in the face of everybody his ability to recognize his errors and to avoid them.

But even when they require these conditions they are not automatically spared from all kinds of situations of the moment and individual manifestations. How many personal losses did Vladimir Il'ich himself have to suffer because his comrades could not and did not wish to remain within the framework of party democracy. Some were intoxicated with the luxury of debate, others were taken away by the logic of the struggle, and still others did not know how to detect in a small wound the cruel gangrene of their own worldview.

He did not tire of speaking to one, to another, to a third.... You cannot deal with your factional ambition--wait with your conclusions, look at what has happened in practice. You are tormented by a wild imagination--do not be in a hurry with conceptions and models; let us divide your imagination into ten minds. You are impatient to show what is inside of you--that is good when a person is gifted,--but remember: we shall see to it that what is inside of you provides benefit in showing.... Nobody must hold up our common political work. We need ever greater solidarity and by no means a formal solidarity--we need united harmonious work.... To all who wish to develop democracy, strengthen discipline, and carry out the party program, Vladimir Il'ich could say one thing: actual implementation is needed and not discussions; the party needs to be helped with deeds--this is arch-desirable help.

During the entire third week of January, right up to the moment when Vladimir Il'ich crossed the threshold of his last day, he carefully followed the course of the party conference and carefully listened to the party's heart-beat. When the two of them would sit in the small room on the second floor--Il'ich with his eyes fixed on the Gorkiy hills and Nadezhda Konstantinovna with a newspaper in her hands,--they would try to make sense of and experience the lines of the party documents like especially important news from an infinitely dear being. Vladimir Il'ich wanted to measure with the measurer of his entire heart the loftiness of the ideas and the realisticness of the goals of those following the great cause, the firmness of their fraternal devotion, and their courageous readiness to take upon their shoulders their

unimaginably enormous responsibility to the working people, their long-suffering homeland, and the great page of history which had been opened up. Until his last day Vladimir Il'ich had no other all-consuming thoughts except his thoughts about the party.

"We are forging everything which has been planned by you," the Glukhovtsy blacksmith Kuznetsov said excitedly, embracing Vladimir Il'ich at the time of Lenin's last meeting with workers.

"We have forged our socialist happiness," today's Glukhovtsy say when they gather now in accordance with the 60-year-old tradition to deliver a solemn report to the world's first monument to Lenin made by workers' hands. "But our communist ideal calls us to even more diligent and qualitatively newer constructive work." Young communists together with many veterans of "Glukhovka" who entered the ranks of the Bolsheviks in response to Lenin's call are addressing themselves personally and accepting with all their hearts the party's order which could be heard at the December Plenum of the CC:

Give the tone to and demonstrate a worthy personal example in work, do everything for the development of the economy and of social relations and for the improvement of the life of people, and be guided stringently in everything by lofty Leninist principles--this is what is most important today.

2959

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NATIONAL

STULTIFYING EFFECT OF SOVIET JOURNALESE SCORED

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 1, Jan 84 (signed to press 20 Dec 83) pp 43-44

[Commentary by Svetlana Bovykina: "Without Thinking Very Long"]

[Excerpt] About 300 "graphic" expressions which printing workers may boldly set in type and store for the future were discovered in 30 copies of central, oblast, city and large-circulation newspapers taken at random in a quick survey. Practically any kind of newspaper text can, with some skill, be easily and quickly made from these semimanufactures without being troubled by the collection of facts, their analysis and literary treatment.

Incidentally, here is something about collecting and analyzing.

Three youths "in a state of alcoholic intoxication" committed a senseless, brutal murder. In this connection, the city newspaper burst forth with the following revelation:

"Drunkenness is a great evil which runs counter to our way of life, undermines people's health, contributes to the disintegration of many families, gives rise to irresponsibility and a careless attitude toward work assigned, leads to defective output in production, unauthorized work absences and accidents..."

Isn't that truly a fresh idea?..

As we see, not only "graphic expressions" but entire units of meaning [smyslovyye bloki] may be stored for the future as well.

But the reader is quite accustomed to it. Moreover, the most thoughtful representatives of the reading public have successfully mastered the manner of "speaking beautifully," and now, in complaining to the editorial staff about the intrigues of his neighbors, a reader writes:

"The newspaper is an excellent textbook of life. I also want to make my own worthy contribution to it. For this reason, please print my letter in the paper and I report that my neighbor in the apartment..."

And personnel of the press organ have no right whatever to choke with laughter when reading such a letter. What do they have a right to demand from a person who reads something like the following on a given day on the press organ's pages:

"So that in the future every heifer calved makes its mistress happy, one must take pains and have patience. Love for work and conscientiousness are the milkmaid's first assistants in successfully fulfilling the current year's plans and commitments. Calpherds Natal'ya Nikolayevna Kuz'menko, R. P. Kukina and O. N. Gundarin have greeted the New Year in a cheerful mood. The average daily weight gains of the younger animals in their groups exceed 500 grams. Cowherds M. Z. Pogorelov and R. K. Kostrov have an enthusiastic attitude toward their pledges. The past year was special for them. The average daily weight increases of the animals exceeded 1,000 grams."

But after all, such lines are the most customary and common, and are considered almost normal.

...Here on the territory of a vegetable-growing base, a stand proudly called "Our Beacons" rises among the mounds of frostbitten cabbage...

Here on the wall of a dining room hangs a garish poster: "Our motto is: you have eaten--clean up after yourself!"

Here an honored coach announces from "the blue screen" to millions of viewers that "the main thing is to put your heart into the jump"...

Sounds familiar, doesn't it? The influence of the periodical press is being felt here obviously, manifestly. And the workers of the vegetable-growing base, the dining room manager, and the honored coach are not to blame. Style has been developed this way already. Unitized. Economical, so that one does not have to think for oneself and the readers are not bothered.

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8936

CSO: 1830/267

NATIONAL

FILMMAKER DESCRIBES WORK IN FEMALE EDUCATIONAL LABOR CAMP

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jan 84 p 3

[Interview with movie producer G.V. Frank by IZVESTIYA Irkutsk correspondent L. Kapelyushnyy: "Purification"]

[Text] A new documentary movie, "Someone Else's Suffering," filmed at the East Siberian Documentary Film Studios, deals with the problem of reeducating difficult juveniles, and the well-known pedagogue, honored teacher of the RSFSR lieutenant colonel Pavel Naumovich Bonadysenko. The movie was made by honored artistic figure of the Latvian SSR, Latvian SSR State Prize laureate G.V. Frank, who has dealt with this subject before. Our Irkutsk correspondent L. Kapelyushnyy talked with producer G. Frank about the heroes of the new movie.

Beyond the waterfall, beyond the narrow defile where the roaring water found its way between the boulders, where it rushed and frothed up into a foam, there was a crossing place--a slippery log thrown across the stones. Even for a nimble person it was not simple to get across from bank to bank; the young girls had already been talking about this, and Pavel Naumovich had jumped right into the quickly flowing stream to make it safe for them. Behind him stood the other teachers, helping those moving across the treacherous whirlpool.

Recorded on film, this episode acquired a significance, became a profound image: a young girl needing to cross over the precipice from her past life.

At one time Pavel Naumovich Bonadysenko was a teacher in a juvenile settlement for boys. Almost a quarter of a century ago he was appointed director of a special vocational and technical school for girls in Vodopadnyy, a remote little village in the taiga. The school was guarded and the instructions said that there should be a punishment room, and that special locks be fitted to the front door. On his own responsibility and at his own risk Pavel Naumovich long ago dismissed the guard, opened up the punishment room and set the inmates themselves to stand on guard. Meanwhile, girls with whom it is not easy to deal are sent there to this remote place from all parts of the country, from Riga to Vladivostok. Judge for yourself what they are like.

"I was a shock pupil right through from first to sixth grade. Then my friends introduced me to their company. I ran off to dances, drank and smoked, caused disruptions in movie theaters. I stopped going to school and was rarely at home nights. It's useless to have brought me here, I do not want to study or work and I obey no one..."

"I was a very poor student, it is just my nature. Some of my companions were convicted, and the young ones were left with their parents. But they sent me to be reeducated. I am 14... I do not know the multiplication tables."

"At school they used to say that I was stupid. But I didn't give a damn and I never went there any more."

There is no need to describe the complicated and scrupulous problem of educating these kinds of girls. Or how difficult it was to record all this in a documentary film.

[Question] Your earlier film, "Forbidden Zone," about the fates of young boys in corrective-labor colonies, has been running nonstop for 8 years. It has also been screened on television. Now you have returned to this poignant subject. But is it not dangerous to bring this stage in the destinies of people out into the general view? Will they not want to forget it later on? How did Bonadysenko's charges react to the filming?

[Answer] To remain silent about the defects in the education of juveniles is not the best way of dealing with the shortcomings. The subject is not dangerous. It worries the public. Perhaps there are delicate ways to solve it; it needs tact, care, respect for the individual, and faith in his future. And it was precisely this that attracted us to the school that Pavel Naumovich heads.

And it is ethical to talk about a difficult stage in an individual's life if you are trying to help him find about who he is, perhaps someone he himself did not suspect; and if you try to raise him up. If, of course, those participating in the filming share your desire and understand it, if they see you as a friend who wants to investigate with them what has happened and how to live in the future.

We filmed the young boys and girls when they were displaying their best qualities, at moments of candor and self-purification of the soul. A person is never ashamed of these flashes. With this kind of cooperation the entire process of shooting acquired a lofty content, in no way in conflict with the pedagogic process. During the course of work on "Someone Else's Suffering" we showed material to the inmates in the school club and asked their advice and argued with them; and some images in the film were prompted by their own heroes.

For example, it turned out that the future sewing machine operators make their first stitches with white thread on black scraps. At first it is easy to see that they are crooked and unsure (just like their "stitches along the road

of life"). Thus we found a kind of graphic key to what would have been the traditional scenes on production training. Nevertheless, at first we were timid about filming these girls as future brides and mothers. But the students themselves helped us.

"Our past has not been angelic, no one has been sent here for nothing," the section commanders told us during a school council meeting. "But why should Makarenko's students be ashamed of their teacher. We would like those who think that people such as we were are self-supporting to know about us and Pavel Naumovich, and to understand who is wasting his life."

This was the decision reached by the school council. We thought about the school students and they immediately thought about who might stumble, as they had.

[Question] Let us hope that these words are read also by the main opponents of movies on these kinds of subjects. But tell us, did the shooting go without hitches, without difficulties?

[Answer] Operator Yevgeniy Korzun and I filmed the girls going into school. They walk in formation and we used a telephoto lens to make the lines look closer on the screen. At that very moment the duty girls in their working coveralls with buckets and mops came out of the hostel door. They did not appear on frame because the telephoto lens has a very "narrow" view, but the girls began to suspect that we wanted to catch them not looking at their best. The next morning a chagrined Bonadysenko came to us. "The school council requires an explanation from you." We had to put the camera on the same spot where it had been the day before and graphically demonstrate to the school council our intention. Peace was restored but we realized how fragile our friendship was and how important complete mutual understanding.

[Question] I suppose that this conflict shows the growing sense of self-respect among the students.

[Answer] We were in a collective where the precepts of Makarenko are alive. The main stress in education is laid on individual trust and the individual's hidden spiritual resources, and as applied to the girls, also on the natural instincts of motherhood.

The school is made up of 200 students, 200 daughters, who include no one who is hated, and where the elder help the younger. There is real self-management in the collective: the school council, the council sections, the duty girls on guard, the cook in the kitchen, the foreman in production, even a technical control section. Everything is entrusted to the students. Labor, studies, openness--everything is real, unfeigned, informal, as it often really is. When the girls carry out the sowing on the school's plot of land in the spring they know that they will have the vegetables in the winter. If they sew the special clothing and bed linen without defects for the orders from the trade organizations then they are sure that the school will buy a color television with the money they earn, and that the hostel will be warm and comfortable, and that the extra kopecks will be posted to their accounts, which when they leave the school will be very handy.

[Question] When "Forbidden Zone" is compared with your new movie we notice that the colors are brighter, that it is more optimistic. Is this connected with the atmosphere in the school?

[Answer] Life there is strictly regulated and discipline is strict, but still you sense at each step that the girls are not serving a punishment but making up for lost time. They see that everyone wishes them well. In Pavel Naumovich the girls immediately sense a protector and a bulwark. One girl who had been sent to Vodopadnyy stood in front of the camera and said frankly: "He is like a real father to me. He always does what he says he will and is always there to help, and he never goes back on his word or makes trouble for you..." Can a teacher receive higher praise?

Pavel Naumovich's wife, Faina Maksimovna Bonadysenko, the chief of the teaching staff at the school, is also a person of rare kindness. If someone is sick she hurries off to the hostel with little pots of fruit preserves and calms the patient with her touch and her words. And this is the atmosphere of kindness that we tried to show. Fear of adults and cruelty have been completely eliminated from the human personal relationships. The teachers strive for settled moral changes in their charges, from moral behavior to moral consciousness. For a young girl this is especially important for she will soon be married and rear children.

Incidentally, the warmth of the relationships in the school is such that even after they have left, the girls still write letters there. Bonadysenko's female staff answer every one of them. And the letters are amazing. Former inmates talk about their children and their families. They even write about their husbands. And so we also included in the movie a scene that we called "Mail from the Family." We asked ourselves why the inmates had become such loners within their families, with their parents. To judge from the information on the questionnaires, some came from unhappy families, while others apparently from quite happy ones. What had happened?

The reason was the same: at age 14 or 15, when everything in the soul is so unstable and confused, they did not have a wise and attentive mentor. No one helped them, at home or at school. I read the questionnaire completed by one of the girls who had been sent to Vodopadnyy. Twenty paragraphs, every one of them painting the picture of how bad it had been. And the real thing is sitting right there in front of you, nothing at all like the paper. Not an angel, of course, but not some fiend from hell either, which is how she had been represented. In the documents it had been neatly written that "some indoctrination work had been done with her, but she had been disobedient." I do not believe that this work had really been done, otherwise why would the girl have been so ashamed. And it is not surprising that sometimes Pavel Naumovich tears up these papers right there in front of the "new girl." He knows how to take a professional risk.

[Question] But, obviously, this risk is supported by a faith in the strength of the collective, in the skill of the teacher?

[Answer] In 20 years there has not been any major incident at the school. Although the work at such an educational establishment should, of course, be measured not by incidents but by the final results. And they are impressive: 98 girls out of 100 do not return to their previous way of life. And here the following example comes to mind. An incorrigible, indescribable inmate was once "got rid of" by moving her from her own special school to Pavel Naumovich's. The things that she did even before she crossed the threshold of the director's office beggar description. According to the unwritten law of the world in which this girl had been firmly inosculated, punishment from the administration was an indicator of the glory of the punished. Pavel Naumovich made his decision immediately. He gave the little hooligan a ruble to get herself to the rayon center! "Go to the commission for juvenile affairs, let them sort it out."

The girl was taken aback. An hour before she had been brought from there under guard and had to be signed for when she was handed over, and now suddenly they were proposing to send her away.

"You don't have the right to send me out into the cold."

"I already have 200 girls and they are making my head ache."

Having spent the night at the railroad station, very hungry, and having lost her arrogant "airs," she returned. They say that Bonadysenko talked with her for three hours behind closed doors. Then this hopeless case became the best student.

* * * * *

The makers of the film "Someone Else's Suffering" have succeeded in tracing the spiritual rebirth of one of the new girls. We watched frame after frame as literally in only weeks, even days, the reserve in the face and the crust of ice on the soul disappeared, and the first interest in the studies appear and the first shy stitches were made. And the tears, the first sign of goodness.

And we believed the words of Pavel Naumovich Bonadysenko that contain the simple clue to his amazing success: "Every child has a soul... And if we say one thing to children and then do something else... Teaching does not tolerate any falsehood, absolutely none!"

9642

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NATIONAL

NEW BOOK ON SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII in Russian No 1 Jan 84 (signed to press 28 Dec 83) carries on pages 123-126 a 1,300-word review by corresponding member of the BSSR Academy of Sciences I.E. Marchenko of a book by S.L. Senyavskiy entitled "The Social Structure of Soviet Society Under Conditions of Developed Socialism 1961-1980" (Moscow, "Mysl'" 1982). The book outlines new social interrelations and specific changes in labor organization wrought by achievement of developed socialism in the USSR. It treats such questions as raising the material and cultural level of people's life, the eradication of boundaries between classes and social layers, and eliminating the distinction between mental and physical laborers and between city and rural areas.

The clearest indications of the success in striving to attain a homogeneous society may be found in changes within the working class, which now constitutes more than two-thirds of all the working population in the country and which, by its production activity, is directly involved in the industrialization of agriculture. The book analyses the growing together of kolkhoz peasantry and the working class on the basis of these criteria: the place of the former in the system of social production, its relation to the means of production, its role in social organization of labor, the means and size of its profits, its standard of living.

"In connection with the question of the drawing together of classes and social layers Senyavskiy gives primary importance to the question of social boundaries that set off the kolkhoz peasantry. In his earlier works he concluded that it was wrong to include in the numbers of the working class the intelligentsia and the administrative workers employed at production enterprises, as some investigators had been doing. In this book he notes the need to adopt a single methodological approach to defining the social groups "working class" and "kolkhoz peasantry" and argues against the inclusion of in the latter of the kolkhoz intelligentsia. He properly points out that the intelligentsia is a single and indivisible stratum of workers in the economy who perform skilled intellectual labor, and the fact that its representatives work both for the government as well as on cooperative kolkhoz enterprises is a sign of internal social differentiation within the intelligentsia itself."

The book draws criticism for its "overly schematic representation of the social structure of the large modern city," its insufficient aggressiveness

in contrasting cities in socialist and capitalist countries, insufficient attention to the most numerous group within the intelligentsia: the scientific-technical specialists. Senyavskiy is also criticized for not illuminating the equalization of the social structures in the national regions and republics...and its influence on strengthening the friendship and cooperation of the soviet nationalities..."

CSO: 1800/270

REGIONAL

LIPETSK OBKOM CHIEF SCORED FOR ECONOMIC FAILINGS, ABUSES

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 83 p 2

[Article by M. Poltoranin and A. Starukhin, special correspondents of PRAVDA in Lipetsk oblast: "No Getting Ahead--Party Life: the Style and Methods of Leadership"]

[Excerpts] Any failure, as we know, does not just happen without a reason. There are reasons for Lipetsk failures as well. During our meetings with secretaries of the party obkom and raykoms we tried to lead the conversation in the direction of analyzing those reasons. However, to our surprise, our interlocutors did not express any anxiety whatsoever--to the contrary, they seemed to be bewildered by our preoccupation with failures. What is the big deal anyway? It is true that things are not going too well, but they are not too bad either. And there is no need for "inspections." Perhaps people "got a little lazy", and there are debts as a result, but party committees "conduct themselves according to guidelines", they "skillfully mobilize", and "thoroughly expose." This lack of self-criticism on the part of the oblast leadership and its reluctance, we might say, to take a closer look at the situation, seem to constitute one of the reasons of the economy's retreat from previously gained positions.

For example, let us begin by analyzing a factor defining the work style of any party committee, i.e., its attitude toward opinions of the people. Obkom members told us that they pay a great deal of attention to reasonable arguments of specialists and value independence of managers. Thus, formally everything is in its proper place: valuable suggestions are in fact made at meetings. Actually, complaints concerning inadequate management are voiced as well. Both suggestions and complaints are calmly received, but when it comes to action--orders are given as before: when to dig beets or when mowed beans should be turned over. Well, Lipetsk managers are already used to petty harassment. However, they still cannot get used to large-scale decisions that are not thought out and are adopted over serious objections of specialists. There are many such cases.

The obkom's reluctance to see the situation for what it really is and seriously, scientifically proceed to solve pressing problems affects many work areas. An outsider may not even notice any signs of the slack: the party committee is doing something all the time--actions are taken and people rush out in haste. Although in need of repair, the hand wheel still turns

with reckless speed. In 2 and 1/2 years, over 200 problems pertaining to activities of industry, construction and agriculture were discussed at plenums and meetings of the secretariat of the party obkom bureau alone. We are already aware of the situation in those branches. Now we would like to talk about something else, i.e., about the level of these discussions.

In addition to inappropriate tone and superfluous ceremoniousness, one wonders about such things as the lack of concern for fulfillment of the most important targets. Two and a half years passed and the obkom, busy with petty subjects, still did not find a way to conduct a comprehensive review of problems standing in the way of increased labor productivity, even though all branches are seriously behind for this indicator.

Whenever we broached the subject of labor productivity, the obkom apparatus put the blame on planners. They claimed that tasks are growing but the technological base of enterprises improves too slowly. But the shortage of equipment is not the main problem. The main problem lies in the lack of a systematic, well thought out approach to modernizing production. The situation at the Lipetsk machinebuilding plant is the case in point. In a short period of time dozens of machine tools with programmed numerical control were introduced here, and shops were modernized by the introduction of automated assembly line production and robots-manipulators. The needed labor productivity increase did not take place, however. This is because the improvements were introduced according to the "island" principle, i.e., particular areas, not linked in a unified technological system, were "improved." A considerable share of hand labor in intermediate operations causes a huge backlog of products waiting to be processed.

But let us return to the issue of the level of discussion. It seems that we would not have to keep bringing up the same problems over and over again if the question "why?" was asked more often and more loudly by the party obkom's buro, and if it was asked with a greater degree of self-criticism and sense of responsibility.

For example, why did the oblast raise only 103,000 sheep for the state during the 10th Five-Year Plan and 64,000 sheep died of neglect? Even now the death rate of livestock, including cattle is considerable. Why did the cost price of 1 quintal of pork increase in some areas up to 647 rubles, which is much higher than the price specified in the plan?

Why is it that even the oblast's irrigated fields yield poor harvests of grain, vegetables, and fodder, and the potato harvest is altogether lamentable--only 34 quintals per 1 hectare? Also, why did this central-chernozem oblast with a dense network of rivers and abundant water meadows set an unusually low target of increasing its milk yields up to 2,300-2,400 kilograms per 1 cow in 1985? In a word, why does the obkom bureau act as if the oblast had no reserves and growth capacity?

It seems that to fully answer these and many other "whys" the party obkom bureau needs to take a closer look at practical aspects of its work with the cadre. After all, the choice of managers and principles on which relations

between them and workers are based greatly influence work results. Unfortunately, work with management cadre may be the weakest spot in the party committee functioning. Many activists are aware of this situation, and try to approach the problem from a distance, but they do not dare take a decisive action.

In any event, let's say aloud things that were told to us behind closed doors. Many decisions concerning cadre are administrative decisions based on subjective perceptions. Often people are appointed to responsible positions because of their seeming loyalty rather than their ability to do the job. These are not pleasant words, of course. However, many facts confirm these bitter conclusions.

Here is another example. In the leading Dobrovskiy Rayon L. Roshchupkin, a man lacking initiative, was recommended for the post of CPSU raykom secretary. After some time it became obvious that he could not manage: the rayon was rapidly deteriorating. However, this was not the first secretary to be blamed for this situation. Of 18 farm managers, 17 were replaced. The same happened to almost all secretaries of party organizations and leading specialists. But even new people did not "march in step" with the obkom bureau's protege. The rayon waited 10 years for changes for the better. In the meantime, plans were not fulfilled and the yearly yield per 1 cow decreased to 1,610 kilograms in this dairy zone.

We met with V. Toporkov, Dobrovskiy Raykom's new first secretary. What he inherited is not easy to handle. Farm debts total about 90 million rubles, and many specialists left.

Every year thousands of village residents leave the oblast, even though housing is guaranteed in Lipetsk villages. For example, we saw an 8-grade school in the main farm of Vernyi Put' kolkhoz not far from Terbuny. Not long ago it was full of students. Today it has only 21 students. There is only 1 student in the first grade. New apartments have been standing empty at the main farm for the last few years. They wait for newcomers.

And where is L. Roshchupkin now? He was appointed deputy chairman of the oblast national monitoring committee. He replaced A. Maleyev, who was dismissed for abuses in construction of his summerhouse, garage, and a house for his mother-in-law and who was then appointed a manager of Lipetskryba [Lipetsk Fish] Oblast Association.

Or, where are now G. Murav'yeva and V. Pashkin, recent chiefs of Terbunskiy Rayon, which is lagging behind according to all indicators? Where are all others who contributed to the oblast's management problems? Murav'yeva was appointed manager of the oblast Meliovodostroy office. Pashkin is now in charge of the material and technological procurement for Lipetsk villages. N. Bolotova, former secretary of the party raykom, A. Lysykh, manager of the oblast ispolkom department, and A. Podorozhnyi, director of the tractor aggregates plant, who either were not able to provide needed leadership or were compromised, are currently either settled at their new responsible posts or just left at their old posts.

A dubious thought becomes firmly entrenched in people's minds. They begin to think that all they have to do is secure a managerial post by any means. After this is accomplished they do not have to work hard, because they will be taken care of in any event. Indeed, even those who abuse their position, as for example, N. Yakhontov, former chairman of the Lipetsk City Ispolkom, are simply moved around the managerial circuit. On the other hand, those daring to blow the whistle on them are denied work and become subjected to ridiculous accusations, as evidenced by numerous complaints. Central bodies received lately 3,000 such complaints.

Is G. Pavlov, first secretary of the party obkom aware of these facts? Of course, he is. He has been in charge of the obkom for the last 19 years, and he participated in moving those managers around. How does he explain this situation?

"Our work with the cadre", said Grigoriy Petrovich, "is based on the principle of patience and endurance."

Generally speaking the principle is sound. But why be patient with those who ruin our work and abuse trust? And simultaneously be intolerant of those who expose evil? This, of course, produces predictable results. For example, I. Boldyrev, secretary of the party obkom, behaved impudently when he provided housing for his relatives. The issue of G. Belanov, manager of the obkom department, who abused his position, was also discussed many times. Recently G. Belanov was appointed to a new post. He is now manager of the Oblast Ispolkom Office. In general, abuses committed by managers are examined only after they are publicized, often in the central press. Even then attempts are made to avoid responsibility and stop at half-measures.

It is obvious that misfortunes befalling Lipetsk oblast's economy are not accidental. They have many causes. More than anything else, those misfortunes are a result of the violation of Lenin principles concerning party leadership and norms of the party life. Those principles and norms have not been violated in only one area but in many, particularly those concerning organizational and educational activities.

The soil in Lipetsk oblast is rich. Many talented and hard-working people live there. It should be possible to march forward much faster with such people.

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REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN CSA CHAIRMAN INTERVIEW ON LABOR PRODUCTIVITY

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 8 Jan 84 p 1

[Interview with Kh. M. Mamedov, chief of the Azerbaijan SSR Central Statistical Administration by A. Lerner: "The Weightiness of the Percentage Point"; date and place not specified]

[Text] The proposal concerning a 1-percent increase in labor productivity and a 0.5-percent decrease in prime costs, as contained in the text of the speech made by comrade Yu.V. Andropov at the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum, has the ardent support of Soviet people. This support has been embodied in concrete pledges by the leading collectives and in shock labor by the right-flankers of industry in Azerbaijan at the start of the fourth year of the five-year plan.

Labor productivity growth is the factor that V.I. Lenin called the most important, basic factor for the triumph of the new social order, and this is the subject of an interview by a BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY correspondent with chief of the republic Central Statistical Administration Kh.M. Mamedov.

A 1-percent increase in labor productivity in the republic means an extra 185.1 million kilowatt hours of electric power, 80,000 square meters of housing, 5,700 tons of steel pipe, 3,700 square meters of window glass...

In 1961 a 1-percent increase in labor productivity provided the republic's national economy with an extra R22 million. This year, 1984, the figure is R90 million.

[Question] Khalil Mukhtarovich, our readers are interested first and foremost in how labor productivity growth affects the development of the economy and the improvements in the well-being of the people.

[Answer] Let me remind you that productivity is an indicator of efficiency in people's labor activity. Productivity growth is a major source for increasing the volume of social production and also for reducing the cost

of output and the basis for reducing the length of work time. It is known, of course, that in order to expand output it is necessary either to increase the numerical strength of the workers or achieve labor productivity growth. But the opportunities for recruiting additional labor are being constantly curtailed.

There is more. If we spend, for example, half as much time to fabricate a particular part, this means that we can now produce twice as many of these parts and, consequently, costs are reduced, since that part of the cost of a machine needed for each article is reduced. Moreover, if the time taken to produce the parts is reduced, as a consequence the consumption of electric power, fuel and so forth is also reduced. In short, total factory costs per unit of output are reduced.

Finally, a third consequence of productivity growth. Already the length of the working week in this country is one of the shortest in the world. With further improvements in labor productivity it will be possible to devote more time to the individual's cultural development. This growth makes it possible to increase the number of workers engaged education, public health, personal services and municipal services. That is, in the spheres that directly serve the individual and promote an enhancement of his well-being.

Thus, no matter how the question is approached, it is obvious that improving labor productivity is of paramount importance in the life of a society...

[Question] And we see this for ourselves in practice. Particularly during the years of the last five-year plans, when both the volume of production and labor productivity grew at high rates.

[Answer] That is quite correct. Just judge from last year's results. Labor productivity in our industry rose 3.7 percent (against a target of 3.6 percent). This factor was responsible for 73 percent of all output growth, or R461 million. And if we take the last 3 years of this 11th Five-Year Plan, labor productivity has exceeded the five-year plan targets. There is another important factor: last year the volume of industrial output here increased 5.5 percent, and this enabled Azerbaijan to take second place among the union republics for growth rates. And in these 3 years the industrial potential here has risen 18.2 percent against the 17 percent envisaged for the five-year plan.

[Question] Now, perhaps, is the time to talk about what one percent is "worth."

[Answer] At first glance this amount seems to be extraordinarily small. It is not difficult, a worker may think, to add just one to 100 nuts. In fact, one part in this case makes up only one percent of the work done in a shift. But if all the workers work right on their norms and just one or two people overfulfill their plans by one percent the gain for the enterprise and for the entire economy will be small. But what happens when all the workers--all of them!--increase their output at each work place by one percent, or in other words, labor productivity throughout the national economy increases one percent? In this event the country will obtain an enormous amount of extra and most diverse output essential for accelerating the rates of our development and further improving the well-being of the people.

And so, what is one percent worth? Or, more accurately, how much will it be worth. This year, it is envisaged that 74 percent of the entire growth in national income, 80 percent of industrial growth and 86 percent of agricultural growth will be obtained through labor productivity growth. And in railroad transportation all growth will be insured exclusively through this factor. I would immediately like to qualify this by saying that all the figures I am citing are preliminary, and, as is known, will be made more precise and confirmed at the upcoming session of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet.

In 1984 labor productivity should increase 3.5 percent in industry and 13.6 percent in agriculture (public sector). The value of a 1-percent growth in social labor productivity will be R90 million, while in 1961 one percent was worth R22 million. In industry the figures are R112 million against R19 million in 1960. A 1-percent increase in social labor productivity makes it possible to save the labor of 18,000 workers engaged in the material production sphere.

And what is a 1-percent increase worth for the corresponding sectors? The figures for additional output are as follows: for power engineering, 185.1 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, 500 tons of plastics and resins, 5,700 tons of steel pipe, 3,800 electric motors, 3,700 square meters of window glass...

In capital construction a 1-percent growth in productivity will insure an extra volume of construction worth more than R11 million, against R3.4 million in 1966.

[Question] And if we translate the language of figures into a more specific language?

[Answer] Of course. This kind of growth is equivalent to building a footwear factory with an annual output of five million pairs of footwear (such as was commissioned recently, for example, in Baku on Moskovskiy Prospect). Or a factory producing 9 million sets of underwear. Or a poultry factory handling 6 million birds. Or a wine-making plant with capacities to process 80,000 tons of grapes each season. The amount of the increase in rubles would make it possible to construct 80,000 square meters of housing, which is equivalent to the housing inventory for the cities of Akstafa, Zardob or Kakhi.

The additional increase in output for construction and assembly work through a 1-percent improvement in productivity (if I may continue the comparison) will make it possible to construct 12 large schools each with 1,000 places, or 11 vocational and technical schools each with 720 places. Or 16 hospitals...

[Question] Labor productivity growth is obviously also reflected in the status of the consumer market.

[Answer] Undoubtedly. For textile workers this will mean (talking about the 1-percent increase) the output of an extra 1.3 million square meters of cotton fabric or 13,900 square meters of silk fabric; for footwear manufacturers

it will mean 20,600 pairs of footwear; for food industry workers 4,500 standard cans of fruit and vegetable canned goods, and so forth.

[Question] Under these conditions, of course, special significance attaches to the zealous use of work time and strict observance of production discipline.

[Answer] You cannot count on success without great conscientiousness. Look, this year about R52,000 in industrial output will be produced each minute. Or more than 1 ton of steel pipe, 37,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity, 39 pairs of footwear, 84 sets of underwear, more than 1,000 cans of food...

[Question] When making pledges to increase labor productivity and reduce prime costs by one percent, our leading collectives, such as the Azerelektromash Production Association, rely mainly on precisely this factor--strengthening labor discipline and precise observance of technologies.

[Answer] All this, multiplied by the extensive introduction of the achievements of science and technology and an active struggle to use materials economically makes it possible for them to achieve success. If the experience of the people at the Azerelektromash association is adopted by all the republic's production collectives we would then achieve greater heights in the development of the republic's economy, and make a worthy contribution to strengthening the might of our multinational socialist motherland.

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REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN SOCIAL SCIENCES CONFERENCE HELD IN BAKU

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 21 Jan 84 p 2

[AzerINFORM report: "Important Tasks for Social Scientists"]

[Text] A joint meeting of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences History, Economics, Philosophy and Law Department and the Literature, Language and Art Department has taken place in Baku. The tasks of social scientists at the academy's scientific establishments and the VUZ's in the republic in fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Measures To Accelerate Scientific and Technical Progress in the National Economy" and the decisions of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee June and December 1983 plenums were discussed.

The opening address was delivered by the president of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences, academician of the republic academy of sciences E.Yu. Salayev.

It was noted in the report of the vice-president of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences, academician of the republic academy of sciences Dzh.B. Guliyev, and in the speeches made by the scientists that social scientists are investigating a broad range of national economic and social problems. However, their contribution remains small in solving the urgent tasks set by the party, they are engaged only poorly in the socioeconomic questions of scientific and technical progress, and their work is not on the scale and complexity of present-day processes in the development of the republic's economy. It was stressed that the scientists must establish the patterns and trends in the further growth of industry and agriculture in Azerbaijan, scientifically substantiate and propose practical solutions for the most effective ways of developing production forces, and activate work promoting a rise in the ideological-cultural level of the people.

Section chiefs of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee A.F. Dashdamirov and R.D. Mamedov participated in the work of the meeting.

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REGIONAL

PARTY CONFERENCE OF TRANSCAUCASIAN BORDER DISTRICT DETAILED

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Dec 83 p 2

[Georgian Information Bureau article: "Always Be on Guard: From the Ninth District Party Conference of the Red Banner Transcaucasian Border District of the USSR KGB"]

[Text] The topic of discussion at the Ninth District Party Conference, held in Tbilisi, was the high degree of vigilance and skill of the communist border guards and of all the fighting men of the Red Banner Transcaucasian Border District of the USSR KGB.

The report of Col G.A. Kuts, chief of the political section of the forces of the Red Banner Transcaucasian Border District of the USSR KGB, and the speeches of the delegates emphasized that the decisions of the November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the conclusions and recommendations contained in the speeches and statements of Yu. V. Andropov had met with the ardent support and unanimous approval of the Transcaucasian border guards. They are being interpreted as a fighting program of actions for the further strengthening of the protection and defense of the state border; for increasing combat readiness; and for improving military discipline, organization and order.

The current international situation has its effect upon the situation on the USSR's border. The U.S. imperialists and their accomplices are striving to make the Soviet Union's borders hot and to create hotbeds of tension close to them. Taking all this into consideration, the Communist Party and the Soviet government display constant concern for the further strengthening of the border's protection. Clear evidence of this was the passage by the USSR Supreme Soviet of the USSR law "On the State Border of the USSR", which signifies a new stage in the life and activity of the border forces. In light of this law, the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Armenia and the Krasnodar CPSU Kray committee have passed corresponding decrees and taken a series of steps directed toward rendering active assistance to the forces in the realization of the tasks set before them.

In years past, the leaders of the Communist Parties and the governments of the Transcaucasian republics and the Krasnodar CPSU Kray committee and Krayispolkom

have repeatedly met with the district's commanders and political workers and have taken an interest in the state of protection of the border and of party political work, and in the life of the personnel.

The conference delegates expressed deep gratitude and thanks to the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Armenia and the Krasnodar CPSU Kray committee, to the Presidiums of the Supreme Soviets and to the Councils of Ministers of the republics, and to the Krasnodar Krayispolkom of people's deputies; and to all the toilers of the border region for their continuing assistance in the business of ensuring the inviolability of the Fatherland's southern borders.

At the conference, the state of the party organizations was analyzed, and steps were determined for the further improvement of their work in bettering the ideological training of our fighting men, for improving the protection and defense of the USSR state border, and for strengthening discipline and military order in light of the requirements of the 26th Party Congress, the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee, and the instructions of the USSR KGB.

The communists dealt with the questions of the further raising of the quality of the protection of the USSR state border, of the effectiveness of socialist competition, and of strengthening discipline; exposed shortcomings that still exist; and indicated means for their elimination.

Many good works resounded from the party conference tribune regarding the dependable assistants of the border sentries--the members of the people's volunteer detachments. For the bearers of the medal "For Distinction in the Protection of the USSR State Border" G. Maysuradze, M. Bakradze, P. Musayev, A. Guseynov, Z. Movsesyan, O. Karapetyan and many other inhabitants of the border region, the slogan "The USSR border protects the whole Soviet people!" has become a law of daily life.

Taking part in the work of the conference were: S. Ye. Khabeishvili, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia; G.M. Voskanyan, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia; A.N. Inauri, chairman of the KGB of the Georgian SSR; V.M. Arkhipov, commander of the forces of the Red Banner Transcaucasian Military District; B.V. Adlayba, first secretary of the Ankhazia Obkom of the Communist Party of Georgia; B.I. Korovin, deputy chief of the Political Directorate of the USSR KGB Border Forces; Yu. D. Zhurkin, member of the Krasnodar CPSU Kray committee and first secretary of the Novorossiysk party gorkom; M.A. Yuzbashyan, chairman of the KGB of the Armenian SSR; G.I. Vasilenko, chief of the KGB Directorate for Krasnodar Kray; N.R. Sadzhaya, chief of the Administrative Organs Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia; S.M. Guseynov, chief of the Administrative Organs Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan; M.M. Davtyan, chief of the Administrative Organs Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia; B.G. Kryuchkov, chief of the Administrative Organs Department of the Krasnodar CPSU Kray committee; and F.D. Kudashkin, deputy chairman of the KGB of the Azerbaijan SSR.

The conference passed a resolution, the implementation of which is directed toward raising the combativeness of the district's local party organizations and their role in improving the combat and political training of personnel, increasing combativeness, and strengthening discipline.

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REGIONAL

CHINGIZ AYTMATOV ON ECOLOGY, EUROPEAN SECURITY

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jan 84 p 3

[Commentary by Chingiz Aytmatov: "The Starry Sky of the Motherland"]

[Text] One more year has become the property of eternity. And very likely, not a person on earth is to be found who would not attach importance to this universal event of earthdwellers--a new lease on life.

Inasmuch as the New Year is always the boundary of new aspirations, it is in the Soviet people's traditions to expect the best from it, first and foremost a starry sky over the planet, an increase in the people's potential, an upsurge in well-being. In speaking of personal happiness, we mean the general happiness of the people as well. But at the same time, it should always be remembered that our bright hopes can only be realized when the foundation for them has been laid now, today, in our reality, in all its aspects. And primarily in our labor. For hopes are reinforced not by the good New Year wishes with which we are all extraordinarily generous these days, but primarily by our labor itself. Not only the powerful light of the ruby-colored stars of our country, visible to the entire world, but also how many new human stars and talents the New Year will reveal for us, depend on the "starry substance" of our labor, so to speak!

I was thinking about this in the last days of December, when I read the text of the address by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the regular Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and other materials of the Plenum and the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which discussed and approved the State Plan for Economic and Social Development for 1984. It is as if the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session allowed each one of us to view with our own eyes the annual work of the country, to sense the scope, intensity and importance of the tasks of a public and state nature.

For me, as a writer who examines man's life in its inseparable unity with the life of nature and the life of society, the words of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov to the effect that the current scope and rate of development of productive forces require a change in attitude toward problems of the environment and rational use of natural resources were heard with particular keenness. In

spite of the serious efforts which are being undertaken by our country in this field, as Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov emphasizes, the acuteness of the problem is not taken off the agenda. A departmental approach, which often reduces the effectiveness of the use of capital investments, is really intolerable here, and it "hinders the implementation of a single policy in carrying out nature protection measures, engenders irresponsibility for the ecological consequences of the decisions being made, and leads to an imaginary saving which, in the final analysis, is turned around by large losses." It was stated very accurately.

Great thought about the land and nature is, as a result, thought about man. We should resolve our problems on earth comprehensively, as a state: How will we leave it for our children and grandchildren? Will it be abundant, flowering, fertile? Won't the giving hand of nature become weak? The society of socialism is a society of genuine humanism in which everything has been directed at man's welfare and happiness. It gives us immense advantages and great opportunities, and makes it possible to concentrate efforts and means on the strategic directions of the economic system, but socialism does not tolerate approximateness, actions that are not obligatory; it requires us to be zealous stewards and farsighted politicians.

The interrelationships of man and nature disturb the artist and always excite him. As an example, the "Kirgizfil'm" film studio is making a two-installment film on the themes of the folk epos "Kodzhodzhash." It concerns ancient times, a successful hunter, an arrow that does not miss, and the breadwinner for the entire tribe. And nearly none are left from the large herd which inhabited the mountains in former times. Mother Goat [Mat' Koz'yego Roda]--Sur Echki--comes out to meet the hunter, begging him not to kill the last goat. But boldness and pride are bad advisers to the hunter: he releases his well-aimed arrow and Mother Goat is left completely alone. Then you must destroy me as well, she says to the hunter, "but be aware that you are raising your hand against nature itself, against the Earth, because we are all from the Earth. Punishment is inevitable for anyone who encroaches upon the Earth." In the excitement of the hunt, the marksman begins pursuing Mother Goat. She decoys him to a steep rock, from which he finds no way down. The apotheosis of this ancient parable is in the farewell song of the hunter, in his song of suffering and insight. In pursuit of the illusory prosperity of today, man may inflict irreparable harm on nature by his thoughtless activity and even destroy life itself. Such is the timeliness of the "ancient conception" of our ancestors which was the basis for the great film on especially current problems which is being completed in the first half of 1984 by the prominent motion picture producer Tolomush Okeyev.

Ecological problems may turn out to be one of the most vitally important ones today. As an example, let us take the fate of the Aral Sea. Yes, the water which replenishes the sea also is needed for the cotton, but how is the unique reservoir which is ecologically important for the vast arid region, its climate and its vital activity to be preserved at the same time? This is an acute problem here.

An immense task of state importance is increasing livestock-raising everywhere. And sheep-raising in particular. The flocks of millions of sheep in Central Asia are both a blessing and at the same time a generation of new problems that have not been resolved or are difficult to resolve. The first to sound the alarm were the shepherders, who noticed that the pastures had rapidly become deficient, and noticed the damage being done by the dense flocks to the forest on the mountain slopes, the herbage and the soil, which is being turned into barren dust under their hooves. Sheep-raising, of course, is efficient livestock-raising; it gives immediately tangible results. But do we recall how, at the same time, the problems with the rapid encroachment of the desert and semiarid land had to be resolved in Australia? After all, the problem there was sheep, too. The rotational pasturage system being applied successfully on a number of Kirghiz farms could bring a solution in this regard significantly closer in many sheep-raising regions of the country.

I am convinced that, together with this solution, the republics should have engaged in the breeding of camels, extremely simple animals which provide valuable meat, wool, milk, and the stimulating drink shubot [as transliterated]. The number of camels has decreased everywhere now...

And our traditional meat-and-milk horse-breeding? Both these sectors of livestock-raising have lost their importance today. Economically efficient considerations demand that we return to them.

The problems of the interdependence of man and nature are diverse, and as diverse as life itself. I flew to Moscow together with my fellow countryman, Zulpukar Mamatov, a smelting brigade leader. He was preparing for a speech at the USSR Supreme Soviet session, and we had a conversation on the aircraft about how the Kirghiz SSR at one time was considered the "Central Asian stoke-hole" for its coal mining. After all, there still are quite a few mining towns in the republic now. But now, when it has become easier to use gas, even imported oil, coal mining is not increasing in the republic. The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry is not undertaking effective steps for the preservation and revitalization of such coal enterprises. How can it be? With the people, their towns and settlements? There are many unresolved economic and social problems here. And with rather substantial energy resources of its own, the republic is importing coal and thousands of tons of oil are consumed.

Yes, and the current large-scale ecological problems, in fact, are really turning out to be vitally important. And in resolving them, I believe, our socialist country should be ahead of many of the most powerful countries in the West. It is not a matter of prestige--the well-being of society depends on this. Everything is interdependent in our time! Even scientific discoveries can be turned into harm if their use has been subordinated to antihumanitarian purposes.

What is taking place in Europe now with the stationing of American medium-range missiles affects each and every person on earth, for it carries the threat of a nuclear catastrophe global in scale.

As a writer, I receive a great many letters from readers. Primarily from our Soviet readers. While previously they were basically about literature and esthetic problems, most of them now are related to the fact that the threat of war must be more decisively resisted. People's intensified interest in the defense of peace and the realization by all of the necessity for a lasting peace are becoming apparent.

With ever-increasing vigor, people are looking for the ways which mankind will take to the future. More and more frequently people are thinking about the consequences to which the confrontation being forced by the American administration may lead. Everyone understands: if a means of maintaining the balance in the correlation of military forces which is being upset is not found, this can lead to unmanaged consequences which go out of control.

The statement in this regard by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov reflects the attitude of the entire Soviet people to the problem of the 20th century. It should be stressed that our government refrained from such a serious forced measure for a long time. We did not want this. However, it is not our fault that the events developed this way. The anxiety of the moment has become so intensified that it is now necessary to very directly and frankly, without softening the issue, speak to the people about the situation which has taken shape.

I often have occasion to go abroad, to meet with Western colleagues and important public figures. I think it is very important to convince them, the public, that we never have perceived our European neighbors as enemies, and that our country is not hostile to Western Europe. We regard the European nations and their achievements with great respect. But after all, the propaganda hostile to us persistently creates the legend of the allegedly aggressive relationship of our country toward all countries in the nonsocialist camp. It is being drummed into the consciousness of the man in the street that we may destroy all culture and wipe it off the earth. We categorically reject this provocation.

The concept of peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems is a great and humanitarian concept. Hence the policy of our country--a policy applied to the true ideals of humanism. There is no political purpose or doctrine for the sake of which nuclear war could be unleashed. Despite the extremely complex situation, we are not losing hope, and we firmly believe that the only correct solution will be found. The search for it should proceed tirelessly at all levels.

For example, the scheduled fourth meeting of Soviet and American writers takes place in the United States in January 1984. It should become the occasion for the most frank exchange of views by the cultural figures of both sides. The movement of doctors for peace is expanding, and the international contacts of progressive scientists are being consolidated.

A television bridge [telemost] between the United States and the USSR should play a considerable role. From the viewpoint of technology this is in itself far-reaching, but in all other aspects it is an opportunity for an active exchange of views. One of the real ways toward mutual understanding.

Contemporary literature should promote mutual understanding and the affirmation of public thinking about its urgency. This is the principal task of the present. Any genres, any books--big ones and little ones--are suitable for this. It is important that they bring mankind to this concept. Many really progressive writers in the West think this way today, too.

The so-called "Meeting of 100," to which I was invited as a guest, was held in Paris in 1983. This movement has united in France the most prominent public and cultural figures of the country. I did not see extreme hostility there to our ideas and positions. Neither did I see that we could be deeply split apart.

This proves that the voice of reason can and should prevail. It is understood by the thinking representatives of all countries of the world. And this also inspires hope in the triumph of peace on our planet. Hopes that the sky of the coming New Year will be starry and peaceful!

8936

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REGIONAL

DASHDAMIROV, IBRAGIMOV INTERVIEW ON MULTINATIONAL SOCIALIST SOCIETY

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 4, 25 Jan 84 p 2

[Dialogue recorded by Antonina Grigo between Mirza Ibragimov, chairman of the board of the Azerbaijan Writers Union, and A. F. Dashdamirov, head of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Department of Propaganda and Agitation: "Stronger Than Blood Ties..."]

[Text] Instilling a collectivist consciousness in the citizen of a multinational socialist society is the topic of a conversation between Azerbaijan People's Writer, Hero of Socialist Labor, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences Academician, and republic Writers Union Board Chairman Mirza Ibragimov and Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Department of Propaganda and Agitation Head, Dr of Philosophical Sciences, Professor, Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences Corresponding Member A. F. Dashdamirov.

A. Dashdamirov: Recently I had the pleasure of rereading Ismail Shikhla's novel "Buynaya Kura" [The Raging Kura]. How intense, colorful, and contradictory the main hero's character is! He reflects the contradictions of modern times, the difficult conflicts of a man having certain centuries-old ideas about morality as embodied in national customs and traditions.

Why do I bring up this novel? Because our conversation relates very directly to what I read. Let me note at the outset that although the theme is not a new one, its topicality has not diminished. It was only logical that Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov should emphasize in his speech at the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum that "improvement of developed socialism must certainly include a well-thought-out, scientifically substantiated national policy."

Internationalism and people's friendship--concepts which have become familiar to all of us--reflect indisputable, fundamental values of socialism: equal rights of all nations and nationalities, their free development and steady course of rapprochement. But the obviousness of this should not obscure the real difficulties of the dialectical process of rapprochement of nations. The party demands doing away with the declarative approach to the problem both in science and in social indoctrination practice. Both must be built on a foundation of research into nationality relations in the overall context of further development of socialism.

A major requirement of our time is to strengthen and deepen the collectivist consciousness of Soviet people, as dictated by social and economic tasks. But the path toward attaining this goal runs along the mainline of moral indoctrination.

Should we not, then, confine our conversation to the context of the ethics of inter-national relations? Without, of course (as far as is possible in a conversation) simplifying either the genuine contradictions or the achievements of the historical practice of the Soviet people.

M. Ibragimov: I agree with that approach.... People of different nationalities have lived side by side in our republic since long ago, so that traditions of good-will relations developed a long time ago here. And I am convinced that this is a good base for the development of socialist international relations. As for literature, man is its chief concern....

A. D.: Scientific data confirm our people's firm orientation toward internationalism. The CP Central Committee Center for the Study of Public Opinion and Sociological Research regularly studies the state of mass consciousness. One of the tasks of ideological work is to teach people to look at their own national concerns through the prism of Soviet commonality. The patriotic and internationalist consciousness of the masses is an organic part of all socialist culture.

But here's something to think about. There are complex, delicate events in relations among nations which can hardly be subjected to scientific measurement and analysis. Scientists have attempted more than once, for example, to create a model of national character, of national psychology. As a rule these attempts have been fruitless. People have not recognized themselves in the model. More accurately, they have not agreed with the treatment of their nation's character. Yet an artistic work on the same theme is not so mistrusted. Assuming, that is, that the writer is talented and honest. People will agree even with a portrayal of their own national limitations and certain historically conditioned shortcomings. They begin to think. They gain a sense of self-irony. And this is very important.

Evidently, literary people with their artistic intuition are better able than scientists to depict the characteristics of a national perception of the world, temperament, and way of life. They are able to do this without offending a person's national pride or cultivating national exclusivity.

But scientists must also steadily perfect their specific methods of research into contemporary society. The failures we mentioned by no means negate the enormous importance of accurate knowledge to an artistic interpretation of reality as well.

M. I.: Incidentally, a good writer never relies on his natural gifts or intuition alone. A wordsmith who is demanding of himself is as a rule a profoundly educated person who respects science. Such strength of character makes a writer, as they said in olden times, a master of people's thoughts.

I was brought up on the traditions of Akhundov, Nizami, and Nasimi. I also had the great pleasure of reading and translating Belinskiy, Dobrolyubov, Diderot, and Rousseau. They did not know internationalism in our sense. But they did understand that all men are brothers, that the sense of equality of all nations is the supreme manifestation of morality. This idea infuses all the best works of artistic literature from ancient times to our day.

The time of the great Nizami was a period of crusades and religious intolerance. Yet he created the poem "Seven Beauties," in which he sings the beauty and charm of representatives of different peoples.

Closer to our own days let us recall Dzhabar's "In 1905." Fellow countrymen--an Armenian and an Azerbaijani--found themselves in opposite camps during a time of national conflict provoked by the tsar's administration. Yet, by chance, they came to meet one another. They sat down together and discovered that there could be no blood enmity between them. There was no reason to fight each other. They decided to eat together. They combined their rations. The Azerbaijani said, "You have a pork sausage, go ahead and eat that. But let's divide the chicken...."

The whole work is infused with good-natured humor. What is common to humanity is in the forefront....

A. D.: I agree, Mirza Azhdarovich: In the culture of every people there is a traditional striving toward good neighborliness. But one cannot ignore the class essence of genuine internationalism. That play by Dzhabar also portrays rich people. Far from striving to reconcile people of different nationalities, they instigate feuds, because it is advantageous to them.

In Russia, proletarian internationalism was victorious. It ceased to be a "prison of nations" and became a country of genuine equality, brotherhood, and people's friendship. This did not take place automatically, however, but rather because of the party's constant attention to the nationality question. As Lenin put it, "to eliminate national oppression the foundation of socialist production is necessary, but this foundation requires in addition the democratic organization of the state...."

We are now at the stage of socialist development where special importance attaches to democratic principles in all spheres of endeavor. This is also attested by the recent passage of the Law on Labor Collectives. Improvement of socialist production relations largely depends on strengthening the collectivist mentality both in shared labor and in people's everyday behavior....

Up to now, you and I have been talking about our classical literature--for Dzhabar's works are now classics. They are our priceless treasure. Or rather, the foundation, the basis for further progress. But do not modern times present us with problems?

Many works have been written about overcoming former backwardness, former alienation among people of different nationalities. But we still do not have enough good books about the development of the new type of individual--brilliant works which would depict profoundly and accurately the mentality of an

individual in which internationalist duty takes the upper hand over ties just to one's own customs and native places....

M. I.: These ties do persist in the individual, Afrand Fridunovich. It is neither necessary nor possible to undo them.

Once I read the diaries of an Azerbaijani woman working on the BAM [Baykal-Amur Mainline]. She writes that she feels herself to be a representative of a large country. But she also loves the land where she was born, and she is homesick. This is by no means a split personality. It is something different, quite a new feeling, not at all melancholy....

A. D.: What I have in mind is not simplified description but rather a complexity of mentality. The tendency is clear: the union of nations. But mutual understanding does not come to people without conflict. And here, of course, the writer's word can and must help.

M. I.: I agree that there are too few artistic works about the contemporary individual and his search for a place in our complex world. But they do exist. Consider, for example, Rustam Ibragimbekov's "Chronicle of a Discovery" (it was made into the film "Strategy of Risk") concerning Farman Salmanov. Salmanov thinks of himself as a Siberian. But he also has clear national traits--a southern temperament, the ability to be decisive, to take risks. In overcoming sluggishness and the fear of risk he is also helped by the experience of the Baku oil workers. The portrait of Farman is nothing like poster art or sloganeering. He is a complex, contradictory, explosive character. He is also, undoubtedly, a hero of our time....

A. D.: Exactly. We need more heroes like that. I am at present being influenced by Aleksandr Kron's book "Kapitan dal'nego plavaniya" [Captain of Long-Distance Navigation]. There are no absolutely ideal people in real life. So there cannot be "sky-blue" heroes in literature either. There are honest and decent people. Their errors and mistakes are frequently, one might say, a continuation of the virtues of an active character.

Unfortunately, writers frequently get carried away with some one color.... Here is an example. Since the early 1970s the republic has been waging a crucial struggle with negative phenomena. Naturally, writers have been attempting to portray the process. Some of them, however--especially young ones--have taken this so-to-speak "social mandate" too literally. There have been quite a few works concerning petty thieves, bribe takers, and scoundrels. And, unfortunately, most of these works add nothing new to newspaper items and stories under the rubric "From the Courtroom." Artistic analysis of the causes of negative phenomena and resistance to them are replaced by details from the life of an extortioner, or edifying homilies.

But the aim consists in more than just describing the antipodes of the Soviet way of life. The aim is self-purification, confirmation and development of the fundamental values of socialism. Consider the facts: In a short period of time the republic has achieved substantial success in the economy and in the social, moral and cultural spheres. But a new way of life and a favorable social-psychological climate cannot be established by resolutions and

decrees alone. People must make it so--each one in his workplace, his own city, village, his own home.

The task has been correctly understood by writers who have seen in the struggle against negative phenomena a whole process of confirmation and indoctrination of civic commitment. This process also involves national traditions, cleansed of everything alien, developed further on the basis of the primordial taste and sense of harmony inherent to the people. I should like to cite in this connection Imran Kasumov's "Shire krug" [Wider the Circle]. Here the writer has genuinely helped interpret social processes....

M. I.: Yes, a bolt of blinding light in the impenetrable darkness is fruitless. The most important characteristic of the literature of socialist realism is the positive hero whom people follow and by whose example they fight and win. Such heroes undoubtedly exist in real life, otherwise there would be no achievement.

A. D.: There is, to be sure, a special genre of literature. I refer to satire. Portraying shortcomings in broad strokes, the writer himself serves as the positive hero.

M. I.: I remember one episode in which the editorial offices of the first Azerbaijani-language newspaper EKINCHI [The Plowman] was headed by Gasanbek Zardabi. In those difficult years of fierce class struggle, Zardabi also printed exposes. And then one day he received from Shusha a wicked satire in verse about himself. He printed it in the newspaper. In fact, he even asked that the verse be carved on his gravestone so that his descendants would know what he had fought against--illiteracy, religious intolerance, national prejudice--and the kind of ignoramuses he had to deal with.

The battle at that time was waged on two fronts: against the exploiters and against the centuries of backwardness of the masses of people. The struggle was fierce and uncompromising.

A. D.: Now our country is completely different. This does not mean, however, that social life is without its contradictions. Consider the problem of harmonizing the national and the international. The formation of a new historical community--the Soviet people--as we know comes through the flourishing of each nation. And along this path, unless the process is properly managed, two dangers are possible. First, the legitimate rise of national self-consciousness and self-esteem can lead to a tendency toward national arrogance and narrow-mindedness.

M. I.: One manifestation of national self-consciousness can be seen in the increasing interest in historical works....

A. D.: But an opposite tendency, fraught with the loss of national uniqueness, is expressed in a kind of technocratic conviction that in the era of the scientific-technical revolution all national characteristics are leveled out because equipment and technology are standard everywhere in production and that people at work can in general express themselves by gestures understandable to all.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Center for the Study of Public Opinion and Sociological Research collaborated with the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Sociological Research on an integrated study of the way of life of various segments of the republic's population. A similar study was carried out by the institute in other regions of the country as well. And the interesting thing is that data for Baku and Alma-Ata, for example, yield an almost complete identity of the most important indicators of the actual and preferred way of life of the population of cities that are so different. Nevertheless, only a limited intellect would see in this a leveling of national cultures or standardization of the way of life.

M. I.: Scientific-technical progress, scientific organization of labor, and directed internationalization of our whole life really do strength-test national customs and traditions and select out all that is best and progressive, making it indivisibly accessible to all. The unique socialist culture can be compared to a branching tree: The root system is multibranched, but the fruits belong to all....

A. D.: In this connection doesn't it seem to you, Mirza-Muallim, that some writers today have lost their sense of proportion? The striving to express uniqueness of national character is sometimes transformed into an excessive love of the old ways, without selection or moral evaluation of certain backward (to say the least) or even harmful customs. And there is another type of straightforward, nondialectical approach: the notion that national values belong to the past and are only suitable for historical novels, while internationalism is a purely contemporary phenomenon....

M. I.: The sense of proportion is lost when patriotism and internationalism are replaced by speculative ideas concerning these human feelings. In such cases, an incorrect ideological stance and a deficiency of talent are supplemented either by detailed description of so-called "national exotica" or by a poster-like depiction of people's friendship.

The best works of our writers have been acclaimed by readers all over the country because they fully portray people's age-old striving and difficult path toward progress. One might name Chingiz Guseynov's novel "Fatal'nyy Fatali" [The Fatal Fatali] concerning Akhundov, the formation of his revolutionary-democratic and internationalist views. Through the fate of one hero, Guseyn Abbas-zade's last novel "Vodovorot" [The Maelstrom] brilliantly portrays the beginning of the revolutionary movement among the peoples of the Transcaucasus. Also well-known is Maksud Ibragimbekov's story "And No Better Brother," which boldly and in a nontraditional manner, with gentle irony, depicts certain scenes from a national way of life that is outmoded. We also have a number of successful works concerning the Great Patriotic War, whose victory was achieved primarily through the unshakeable friendship of the Soviet peoples. Samed Vurgun believed that this friendship was stronger than blood ties....

A. D.: Mirza Azhdarovich, you said that in some writers the idea of a genuinely national and internationalist feeling is purely speculative. But speculativeness, unfortunately, is also sometimes manifested in people's everyday

relationships. A man may know that national arrogance and conceit are considered indecent and out of order in our society. That is why on the job, in a multinational collective, there are no conflicts on these grounds. But outside, in daily life, the artificial structure of the behavior of such a "speculative internationalist" sometimes fails.

Collectivism, to put it in the familiar way, is increasingly becoming the norm of our life. And internationalism is the highest degree of collectivism and, consequently, it is the ethical norm of the socialist way of life. Ethics, moreover, are more closely tied to the emotions than to rational erudition. For this reason, then, artistic literature comes again to the forefront as the inculcator of feelings.

M. I.: Especially irritating, for this reason, are works in which real human relations are crowded out by the description of a technological process. A labor collective is not a machine in which all the parts are well-oiled and smoothly functioning. Shared labor is a great teacher. And that which is achieved in shared labor (a failing of comradeship, the value of skills, creative comradesly relations, intolerance toward hypocrisy and shortcomings) should determine one's whole style of life. For it is not just on the job that we are working--we are creating a new society.

A. D.: Yes, the new type of multinational state is not a fixed but rather a developing system, like all of socialist society. It was not by chance that the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum called for deepening our ideas concerning the content of the nationality question at the present stage.

M. I.: That is precisely why the party organizations must more frequently and boldly enlist writers in the everyday ideological effort. This is by no means harmful to the freedom of creativity. On the contrary, dealing with people who are engaged in daily labor, actual persons and their destinies, will help them to see the difference between collectivism and egoism in our time, genuine internationalism and national exclusiveness.

And the writer's fancy will consummate the observations of the mind and heart--resulting in an artistic work with the genuine mentality of the behavior of heroes.

A. D.: The people trust the writer's word. This must be taken into account in internationalist and patriotic indoctrination so that, as we have said, the good will and collectivist solidarity of all nations may become the natural ethical norm of our way of life, a traditional habit.

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REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN CP CC DISCUSSES ARTISTIC EDUCATION

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 3 Jan 84 pp 1-2

[Text] The Azerbaijan CP CC adopted a decree on measures for the further improvement of artistic education and training of children in the AzSSR.

The decree notes that during the past few years certain work has been done in regard to the improvement of the artistic education and training of children by the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the party, the Azerbaijan Trade Union Council, the Central Committee of the Lenin Young Communist League of Azerbaijan, the ministries of education, higher and secondary specialized education, and culture, and by the creative unions of the republic.

A wide network of different studios and groups is operating in the republic, which regularly hold weeks of music, festivals of song and dance for pioneers and school children, olympics and festivals of artistic performances by children, reviews and contests of young singers, and exhibitions of children's fine arts creativity. Some advances were noted in the work involving the utilization of the possibilities of museums in this pursuit. In a number of cities and rayons art schools and picture galleries for children have been established. There are music schools in all of the rayon centers. For especially gifted children, the specialized Music School imeni Byul'-Byul' is operating in the city of Baku, there are republic boarding schools with a music and art orientation, the School for Choreography and Music imeni A. Zeynally, the Art School imeni A. Azimzade, and a wide network of music schools.

Measures have been taken to improve the educational and methodological guarantee of the artistic education of children. Original programs are published and educational grants are given out for music and fine arts. In a number of schools, instruction in music and singing is given in accordance with an experimental program. In Baku a republic methods center for children's creativity in the fine arts has been created. In the Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute imeni V. I. Lenin; a graphic arts department and a music department have been opened, and sectors for aesthetic education, music and fine arts have been created in the scientific research institutes of pedagogical sciences of the Ministry of Education of the republic.

At the same time, the level of this work does not fully meet the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 30th Congress of the CP of Azerbaijan, and the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The inclusion of children in the various forms of artistic education is still insignificant, the network of groups, studios and other creative associations of children in schools and extra-scholastic institutions, particularly in the rural locality, is not very well developed. Things are not in good shape with respect to the supply of educational institutions with musical instruments and materials for fine arts studies.

There are shortcomings in the supply of general education schools with specialists. Only 19 percent of the music teachers and 23 percent of the fine arts teachers have a higher education. In many schools the lessons in the art cycle are taught by non-specialists. Not much methodological literature on questions of art education is published, nor are repertoire collections reflecting school life.

A small number of students attend concerts of the Azerbaijan State Philharmonic Society with season tickets. The artists of the Azerbaijan State Philharmonic Society, the music theaters, the professorial and teaching staff and the students of the Azerbaijan State Conservatory and Art Institute are doing little to help with the organization of artistic performances of children.

The propagation of the artistic creativity of children is not at the proper level, and inadequate use for this purpose is being made of the possibilities of the Azerbaijan State Conservatory, the Art Institute, the art and music schools, the Azerbaijan State Philharmonic Society, the leading theaters, and other creative institutions of the republic. There has been no development in the patronage of kindergartens, schools and extra-scholastic institutions by artists, actors and creative collectives.

Questions of the artistic education of children are poorly elucidated in the republic press, and positive experience is insufficiently generalized and disseminated.

The Azerbaijan CP CC has made it incumbent upon the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the Azerbaijan CP, the Azerbaijan Trade Union Council, the Central Committee of the Lenin Young Communist League of Azerbaijan, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the Ministry of Culture, and the creative unions of the republic to increase their attention to the artistic education and training of children, to develop the network of music and art schools, groups, children's creative sectors of the Palaces and Houses of Culture, clubs and parks. To give their work an integrated character.

The AzSSR Ministry of Education, in the interest of the early exposure of gifted children and the creation of conditions for their fuller development, has been charged with organizing:

--In the republic boarding school with music orientation, the following departments: Piano, wind, string, and percussion instruments, folk instruments,

solo singing (including folk songs) and choral singing, music theater, and music theater;

--in the republic boarding school with art orientation: Departments of graphic arts, industrial graphics, painting, sculpture, applied art, artistic weaving, processing of nonferrous metals and copper, shebeke (wood carving), animated cartoon production, and mounting work.

--jointly with the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and the creative unions, the creation of special republic commissions composed of a number of leading educators, specialists, scientists, and creative workers, for the exposure and selection of gifted children into republic boarding schools with music and art orientation. The formation of their contingent, in the first place, by virtue of the rural rayons of the republic;

--the granting, to graduates of the indicated boarding schools, other things being equal, the right of preferential enrollment in institutions of higher and secondary specialized education with music and art orientation;

--jointly with the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the Ministry of Culture, the Union of Composers, and the Union of Artists, the development of of special education plans and programs for the republic boarding schools with music and art orientation. The involvement of leading specialists in the sphere of music and fine arts in the work of the given boarding schools;

--the realization of measures to strengthen the material base of the republic boarding schools with music and art orientation, the execution of major repair work of these schools, the allotment of special premises for the presentation of concerts, work shops and places for the storage of excess-production;

--jointly with the Azerbaijan Trade Union Council, the organization of summer recreation for the students of the republic boarding schools with music and art orientation, on the basis of the Beten Sanatorium and Pioneer Camp;

--jointly with the Azerbaijan Trade Union Council, the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Lenin Young Communist League, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and the creative unions of the republic, the regular holding of contests for young talents among the students;

--jointly with the appropriate ministries, departments and creative unions, the development and implementation of a program of patronage work in regard to kindergartens, extra-scholastic institutions and general education schools on the part of the professorial and teaching staff of the educational institutions with an art and music orientation, leading artists, actors, musicians, and creative collectives of the republic, and the attainment of the creation of artistic creativity groups for children in all 8-year and secondary schools;

--jointly with the Gosplan, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the Azerbaijan Trade Union Council, and the Central Committee of the Lenin Young Communist League of Azerbaijan, the solution of the question of the training of teaching personnel in the fine arts, choreography, music and singing for the general education schools, as well as directors of groups with artistic orientation for extra-scholastic institutions in the quantity necessary to satisfy the demand of the republic.

The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the AzSSR must create departments of choral conducting, solo singing (including folk music) and choral singing in the Music School imeni Byul'-Byul'. Contests for vocalists must be held regularly. The immediate enrollment in the Music School imeni Byul'-Byul' and the Music School imeni A. Zeynally must be secured for the winners of the contest for young talents, held by the Ministry of Education of the AzSSR jointly with the Azerbaijan Trade Union Council, the Central Committee of the Lenin Young Communist League of Azerbaijan, the Ministry of Culture, and the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the republic.

It has been proposed to the AzSSR Gosplan, jointly with the AzSSR Ministry of Education, to investigate the possibility of allocating one bus each to the republic boarding schools with music and art orientation, and, jointly with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Culture, to solve the questions of supplying the boarding schools with musical instruments, easels, sculpture machines, plaster moulds, moldings, paints, brushes, exercise books, and other things.

The AzSSR Ministry of Culture and the Baku Main Construction Administration have been charged with the completion of the construction of the new building of the Baku Choreography School by September 1985 and with the restoration and major repair of the building of the Puppet Theater imeni A. Shayga.

The AzSSR Ministry of Culture has been obligated: To create in the Ministry an interdepartmental council for aesthetic education of children and young people, to improve the work of the theaters with respect to the creation of plays for children and young people; to activate the activity of the TYuZ [Young Spectator's Theater] and the Puppet Theater imeni A. Shaig in regard to the aesthetic education of children. To arrange to take them on tours in the cities and rural rayons of the republic;

--to improve the activity of the lecturing bureau attached to the Azerbaijan State Philharmonic Society imeni M. Magomayev; to examine its program with regard to the audience of children of different ages. To hold, on a regular basis, special lectures and concerts for children and young people in the cities and rayons of the republic. Jointly with the Academy of Sciences and the leading museums of the republic, to develop a season ticket cycle of lectures on art for children and young people. To strengthen the work with children and young people in the State Museum of the Arts imeni R. Mustafayeva, the State Picture Gallery of Azerbaijan, the State Museum of the Azerbaijan Carpet and Applied Folk Art, and to organize permanently-operating lecture bureaus for the fine arts with musical accompaniment. To involve the best masters of the arts and gifted students in participation in the work of the lecture bureaus.

--jointly with the creative unions, to hold contests, on a regular basis, for the creation of musical, dance, and drama works, of small and large forms, for children and designed to be performed by children. To create independent groups for creative activity of children in the schools. To broadly involve composers, musicians and performers, painters and artists in their guidance. Jointly with the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade of the republic, to publish repertoire collections to help the artistic performance of children, textbooks, broadly presenting in them the creative work of Soviet and Azerbaijan composers;

--jointly with the Ministry of Education, to work constantly on the broad involvement of children and students in purposeful plays, with the organization, for them, of creative conferences and the discussion of new productions. To organize meetings of children with masters of the arts, to conduct dramatized holidays, patronage shows of premiere plays and new concert programs;

--to practice sending the most gifted pupils of the Baku Choreography School to probationary work in the appropriate schools of Moscow, Leningrad and other cities of the country;

--to improve the work of the republic Children's Library imeni F. Kocharli, the republic Library for Young People imeni Dzh. Dzhabbarly, and the rayon and city children's libraries with respect to the formation of artistic tastes of children. To propagate literature on all types of art more widely through the organization of book exhibits, the conduct of various mass measures in regard to the propagation of books--book holidays, discussions and meetings with important figures in literature and art. To organize stock libraries in libraries which have facilities for this.

The Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education must practice the regular holding of concerts for students directly in the schools through the efforts of the artists of the Azerbaijan State Philharmonic Society, music theaters, the professorial and teaching staff and the students of the Azerbaijan Conservatory and the Art Institute.

To the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Local Industry, and to other ministries and departments of the republic, which produce consumer products, it has been suggested that they direct their efforts toward the further increase in the output of toys and other products with a high ideological and artistic level, toward the broad use of Soviet patriotic symbolics, taking into account the age characteristics of the children.

The State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade of the republic must expand the output of popular books on art for children and young people, and annually in the plans of the Gyandzhlik and Ishyk Publishing Houses provide for the publication of literature to help the artistic creativity of children, collections of songs, stage works, albums of sketches of contemporary stage costumes for children's and young people's collectives of artistic activity.

The AzSSR State Television and Radio and the editors of the republic newspapers and journals have been charged with the improvement of content and have been instructed to find new forms of television and radio broadcasts of the artistic cycle, and to publish articles dealing with problems of art education on a systematic basis.

8970

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REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN CP BURO ON STRENGTHENING SPONSORSHIP OF AGRICULTURE

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOČHIY in Russian 5 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] The Buro of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan CP discussed the question of measures to strengthen the sponsorship assistance to the republic's agriculture by industrial enterprises, construction and other organizations. In the joint decree of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan CP and the AzSSR Council of Ministers, adopted in regard to this question, it is noted that the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the party, the Council of Ministers of the Nachichevan ASSR, the ispolkom of the Nagorno-Karabakh Oblast Soviet, the ministries, departments, enterprises of industry, transportation and communication, and construction organizations, in carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th Congress of the Azerbaijan CP, are doing certain work in regard to the extension of sponsorship assistance to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the consolidation of their material-technical base and in the improvement of the cultural and everyday service of the workers of the village. Positive experience in the sponsorship assistance to the village has been accumulated by enterprises of the Narimanovskiy, Azizbekovskiy, Kirovskiy and Oktyabr'skiy Rayons of Baku; certain work in this direction is being done by the Caspian Sea Steamship-Line.

At the same time, the level of work with respect to the extension of sponsorship assistance to the village still does not meet the contemporary demands of the party. The obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the party, the ispolkoms of the Soviets of People's Deputies, the trade union and Komsomol organizations, the ministries and departments have not sufficiently developed the work in regard to the development of sponsorship assistance to agriculture. By far not full use is made of the existing reserves and potential possibilities of industrial enterprises, construction, transportation and other organizations in regard to participation in the installation of production and cultural and everyday service projects in the village, the repair of equipment, and the mechanization of farms engaged in animal husbandry. Frequently assistance to the village is reduced to the transmission of materials and equipment.

The Central Committee of the Azerbaijan CP and the Council of Ministers of the republic have made it incumbent upon the party committees, the ispolkoms of the city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies, the ministries and departments, to take the necessary measures to strengthen sponsorship assistance to agriculture. They have been ordered to attach the industrial enterprises, con-

struction and other organizations to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the rayons under sponsorship and to define more precisely the agreements on labor cooperation concluded with them before 1985. Approval was given to integrated plans and obligations of industrial cities and rayons in regard to the extension of sponsorship assistance to agriculture in the period up to the end of the 11th Five-Year-Plan.

The Buro of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan CP discussed the question of the work of the party committee of the Administration of the Azerbaijan Railway with respect to the development of initiative and the increase of the communists of the apparatus for the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th Congress of the party, the November (1982) and the June (1983) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. In the decree that was adopted it was noted that the party committee of the Administration of the Azerbaijan Railway is doing certain organizational and political work on the development of the initiative of the communists of the apparatus, which is aimed at the improvement of the activity of the railway transportation of the republic. As the result of the strengthening of control on the part of the party committee and the improvement of the work of the administration of the railway, there has been a significant improvement in the activity of the steel trunkline of the republic since the beginning of 1983. The basic technical and economic indicators have been fulfilled, an improvement has been achieved in the organization of the operational work, etc.

At the same time, shortcomings continue to exist in the work of the Azerbaijan Railway, the indicators of the utilization of the locomotive and railway car fleet are not being fulfilled, the safety of the national economic freight being transported is not being secured, and the level of service to passengers in the railway stations and along the way.

The party committee of the railway did not take the requisite measures to realize the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on measures for improving party and political work in railway transportation, and control of the activity of the apparatus is inadequately carried out. The party organizations of many services do not display the requisite exactingness with respect to executive personnel, they do not always actively influence the work with personnel, and they practically do not concern themselves with questions of their creative growth and the increase of their business skills.

The Central Committee of the Azerbaijan CP has made it incumbent upon the party committee of the Administration of the Azerbaijan Railway to eliminate the existing shortcomings within the shortest possible time, to increase the level of the organizational and political work in regard to the mobilization of communists and all workers of the apparatus for the realization of the decisions of the 26th Congress of the party and the 30th Congress of the Azerbaijan CP, the Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the instructions of comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for the unconditional fulfillment of the national economic plans of the five-year-plan.

At the regular session of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Azer-

baijan CP, the question of the management of the newspaper KEND KHAYATY by the Zangelan Raykom of the party in light of the decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. It was noted that the Zangelan Raykom of the party, being guided by the decisions of the congresses and Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, by the decrees of the Central Committee of the party and the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan CP with respect to the further improvement of the mass media, is aiming the work of the editors of the newspaper KEND KHAYATY at strengthening its influence on the development of the economy and the culture of the rayon.

However, there are serious shortcomings in the management of the newspaper by the Zangelan Raykom. The Raykom rarely listens in the buro to questions which have to do with the activity of its printed organ, and in the decrees that are adopted no concrete tasks are given to the newspaper, the all-round information of journalists is not guaranteed. During the past 3 years, the Raykom of the party did not encourage a single critical article of the newspaper and did not examine the plans for the work of the editors. All of this has a negative effect on the level of work of the newspaper KEND KHAYATY, its content, range of topics, involvement of the aktiv of workers, etc.

The Central Committee of the Azerbaijan CP acknowledged the management of the activity of the newspaper KEND KHAYATY by the Zangelan Raykom of the party as being weak and stipulated concrete measures aimed at the elimination of the shortcomings.

All obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the party were ordered to improve the system of party management of the press, to precisely coordinate the activity of the mass media, to review the plans of the editors on a regular basis, to hear the reports of editors, to devote increased attention to the work of multi-edition newspapers, to attain the improvement of their content and the increase of effectiveness of their articles.

The buro and the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan CP also reviewed a number of other questions of the economic and socio-political life of the republic.

8970
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REGIONAL

LONG RANGE CONSIDERATION OF FARMERS' NEEDS, PSYCHOLOGY URGED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by A. Khayrullof, first secretary of the Apastovo Raykom CPSU, Tatar ASSR: "Life-giving Springs"; Material in all caps printed in boldface]

[Excerpts] Traditionally the successes of the past year can be explained with the word "intensification", if one also includes along with the industrial factor (the growth of field and farm productivity) the improvement in overall health, and organization of village life, or in other words, **INTENSIFYING THE POLITICAL, ORGANIZATIONAL AND INDOCTRINATIONAL WORK**. After the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum this work significantly improved and there was more efficiency and relevance. The first successes are a result of this. Analyzing them, I want to state this: Without question, the quantity of grain grown and meat and milk produced was and remains a prime indicator of the results of party work at all levels, from basic to the oblast and republic organizations. However experience with an ever increasing number of examples convinces me that most energetic **WORK LIMITED ONLY TO TODAY'S RESULTS WITHOUT CONSIDERING THE LONG RANGE FACTORS OF PEASANT LIFE AND ITS PSYCHOLOGY WILL BRING NO SERIOUS SUCCESS**. The point is that the on-going indicators should not transform into the final goal. One must know how to read the numbers and reach correct decisions from them.

The all-knowing science of statistics states not only the pluses, but notes deficiencies, blunders and miscalculations in its annals. Its function is exactness and impassive objectivity. However, why must we immediately judge and "obligate" at every possible occasion? Indeed, any evaluation reflects only the current moment. People far removed from the fields, farms, small brigade field camps and farmstead with the specific circumstances and that is why the dated requirements can be sometimes only obstructive. Certainly the rural committee, through the nature of its own activities must track today's business. The determination of its own political and agricultural tactics and strategy depends on this. The effectiveness of party work depends a lot on whether they analyzed "choke points" in time and did not overlook the main problems which possibly may become full-scale problems, if not today then tomorrow, the day after or several years later.

Let's agree: If production achievements don't have the expected effect people are working for in the main areas, if they don't bring an organization to village life that is better today than yesterday, don't accomplish social programs and sanitize the moral atmosphere, it means that we party workers are allowing errors in the main issue.

Therefore I repeat that TODAY IN PARTY WORK IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO COUNT ON PRODUCTION SUCCESSES IF THE VERY EXECUTORS OF ALL THE PLANS AND TASKS, THE FARMERS, ARE FORGOTTEN. How things go on farms, in the fields and in workshops depends primarily on them. The shortest and most difficult path to tomorrow's transformation is through people, satisfying their demands and solving the problems of their living conditions.

This is not a mathematical problem, but a practical one. There was a time when people left our farms to earn a living. And not just anybody, who had no relationship with the fields, but were the machine operators, the best ploughmen and sowers. At first glance, this was a strange phenomenon. Of the many measures that the State accomplished in the villages, the most important very likely was introducing a system of guaranteed monetary remuneration and guaranteed financial and economic aid from the state. The village is now like the city: The Kolkhoz cashier twice monthly goes to the bank for money and brings back the wages. Many farms settled their accounts with people through the savings bank [direct deposit]. This is even easier as people don't have to depend on the cashier's schedule and can take their money when they need to. There is more. Even more tempting forms of accounting were suggested, ones that crowded out the genuine peasant means of payment with payment in kind. But is this really correct? If we want to develop personal farm plots, it means that we must create the necessary conditions for this. Machine operators' receiving grain as partial payment for their work was aimed primarily at this. We undervalue this factor and it is no accident the number of cows on farms was lowered by almost 1,500.

Today payment in kind along with monetary incentives is again acquiring a civic right. It is having a very big effect on "difficult" [to grow] cultures where many operations must be done by hand. For example, in the Kolkhoz imeni Gorbynov they have sown fodder-root crops near the farm. The plots are divided among the households, with the understanding that the people will receive 5 percent of the harvest gathered. The results surpassed all of our calculations. They had a harvest of up to 800 quintals. In October the Kolkhoz share was put into storage for the winter and the shares earned were delivered to the kolkhoz households. Cashier G. Gil'manova received 38 quintals of beets in addition to money for her one-hectare plot, the school technical worker G. Shaykhullina got 48 quintals and sugar beet farmer N. Timirgaliyeva got 5 tons.

If we party and council workers seriously want to make great advances in the development of agricultural production, we cannot, do not have the right not to take the human factor into account. Both the June 1983 and the December CPSU Central Committee Plenums put special emphasis on this.

Kolkhozes and sovkhoses are investing a great amount of money to provide the villagers with living quarters. Many inhabitants are trying to build living quarters with their own money. When there are large harvests and good farm productivity they can do this.

Not only these factors, but the changed approach to renewing the villages as well, are reassuring and heartening. It was only a while back that the work of "private tradesman," the teacher, cattle-yard worker and machine operator, busy all day long in the fields, on the farm and with the children, were considered an easy, seasonal trade. Now concern for them is an important social matter. At the same Kolkhoz imeni Gorbynov there are not enough workers, as one can guess. Therefore Yarullin arranged that the chiefs send more skilled building professionals such as bricklayers, carpenters and plasterers to the village. And is it wrong if these people, on their own volition and in their off time, work for pay? A brickwork and two special brigades that build houses at the request of those people wanting to build them were started at the Kolkhoz imeni Krupskaya. As has been done since time immemorial, the boss (now called the client) pays the craftsmen, but the work itself is planned by the kolkhoz. It is interesting that the builders doing the private orders get leave, hay, fuel and a personal plot from the kholhoz.

But it is evident that life works thusly: each problem resolved grows another, still unresolved problem. Not long ago, we saw with Yarullin the new cottages on the Kolkhoz imeni Gorbynov. The kitchen, veranda, bedroom and living room, a standard living area with useful space of over 40 square meters. Certainly it cannot be compared with the traditional peasant hut, and still something felt wrong. Why are we measuring ourselves against the past and timidly peering into the future?

Yarullin notes, "Good homes, but there is one drawback: they are for small families."

"Just right for four people," the chairman calmly gives his own calculations. "There are no larger families now."

Yes, and there will be none with the current attitude towards this most important social problem and with our voluntary or involuntary wish to resolve it a little faster, carelessly and without working out the essence of the problem. By erecting "bird boxes" calculated for small families, we are manifesting by this a disregard to the traditions of national experience. We are not working to have three to four generations of a worker family dynasty live in the house. So that the week-day and holiday table is surrounded by not only parents with children, but by a large peasant family.

IN MY OPINION IT IS TIME FOR MANY PEASANT HOME PROJECTS TO PLAN FOR THE "GROWTH" OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC EXPLOSION THAT WE MUST EXPECT TO REACH IN THE CURRENT DECADE. Therefore, it is necessary work more energetically than in previous years on the problems of arranging the life in villages and primarily in those where there are schools, children and young families, where there are the greatest potentials for reviving large family dynasties. At the present

in our rayon we, speaking honestly, are putting a lot of effort and energy to somehow correcting the poorly thought-out "economizing" on small elementary schools in remote villages and we are reopening these schools. It is not easy to restore those places that were closed by resettlement. Nevertheless, life is taking its course. Now childrens' voices are again resounding in the formerly quiet ayls of Kargala, Utyamyshevo, Kustovo. What is more complicated is overcoming instructions from the Ministry of Health in accordance with which the doctor's assistant-obstetrics office in villages with a population of less than 300 is allowed to open only when the neighboring medical office is no closer than 6 kilometers. By the way, our rayon is rather sparsely settled. Fifty-two of the 137 population points have no school and 50 no medical facilities. What is to be done here?

Finally, it is time to think about other urgent problems. For example, WHO WILL PROPOSE THAT A RUSSIAN VILLAGE OF 500 INHABITANTS GET CONSTRUCTION APPROVAL FOR A SPORTS COMPLEX WITH GYMNASTICS AND WRESTLING HALLS AND A REAL SWIMMING POOL JUST LIKE IN THE BIG CITY? Such blueprints simply do not exist and no one is allowed to build based on personal, or individual request.

Many are saying that it is still too early to raise the issue of arranging peasant life, of providing normal living conditions for village workers at the same high level of norms and standards as in large cities. No, it is not too early! Now is exactly the time. For example, the successful experience of social reorganization of the village in Podmoskovye is evidence of this. And it is wrong to insist that in areas of the Russian Federation distant from center the situation was somewhat different and that they cannot keep pace with the Moscovites. On the contrary, their example is a good, stimulating beginning and indeed says one thing: IT IS NECESSARY TO DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO RADICALLY RENOVATE ALL RUSSIAN VILLAGES WITHOUT ALLUDING TO ANY OBJECTIVE DIFFICULTY. Concern for the workers who till the earth, for their day-to-day and spiritual requirements in the end result will be beneficially demonstrated by a growth of the entire economy.

12511
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REGIONAL

KIRGHIZ SEEK IMPROVED RUSSIAN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian, 20 Jan 84 p 3

[Article by N. Arymkulova, school director, distinguished worker in Kirghiz SSR education, on behalf of the teacher's staff of Frunze Kirghiz Secondary School No 5: "Attention to the Russian Language"]

[Text] An important place in the draft school reform project is assigned to enhancing the quality of Russian language teaching. This is only logical. The well-educated individual, whatever his nationality, must have a fluent mastery of Russian, which all the Soviet people have voluntarily accepted as the medium of inter-national communication.

In recent years much has been done in the republic to improve Russian language instruction, especially for children of the local nationality. In schools taught in Kirghiz, Uzbek, and other languages considerably more time is allocated now to Russian language and literature; new curricula and syllabi have been introduced, and new, interesting textbooks and aids have been developed. Russian language examinations have been introduced in the eighth through 10th grades. Nevertheless, reserves for improving this work are far from exhausted, in our opinion. We believe it is necessary to introduce Russian language translation examinations for pupils in all schools from the 5th through 9th grades inclusive. For schools taught in Russian, hours should be provided for its study in the 5th through 11th grades.

In shaping the spiritual world of the young individual, an especially big role is played by the elementary schoolteacher. It is therefore essential to substantially improve the training of teachers of this profile, to establish a workload for them not to exceed 18 hours per week. Classes such as singing, drawing, labor, physical culture, and possibly mathematics as well should be assigned to subject specialists.

If we wish to radically improve the training and indoctrination of the younger generation, we must break not only classes but also schools up into smaller units. Consider our school, for example. We have almost 2,500 children, who go to school in two shifts. It is difficult to do good work outside of class and at the same time upgrade our teachers' skills as well as devote more attention to the children.

6854

CSO: 1830/294

REGIONAL

KIRGHIZ PROFESSOR: TEACHERS SHOULD STIMULATE INDEPENDENT THINKING

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 20 Jan 84 p 3

[Article by Prof I. Bekboyev, vice-rector in charge of instruction of Kirghiz State University: "The Central Figure Is the Teacher"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee draft project on school reform is being discussed with interest in the Kirghiz Order of Labor Red Banner State University imeni 50-Letiye SSSR. We are suggesting amendments to the project and seeking out ways to implement its basic proposals. We VUZ workers, naturally, are especially excited by Section 6, "The Teacher in Soviet Society." Nine out of 12 faculties in the university's daytime departments are chiefly engaged in training teachers for the secondary general-education and vocational schools and instructors for secondary specialized and higher educational establishments.

Recently there has been a marked decline in the older pupils' interest in studying. In part this is because many teachers prefer to use the informational-instruction method in classes instead of activating the pupils' thinking abilities and teaching them to acquire knowledge on their own. This circumstance, in turn, is due to the fact that future teachers in the university are not adequately trained for this. In the process of discussing the project, a number of measures have been suggested for eliminating this shortcoming.

Consider this example. In terms of curriculum and syllabus, the university trains philologists, historians, physicists, chemists, and mathematicians but provides little knowledge of teaching methods.

We believe that the system of teacher training in the university is in need of substantial change. Its methods and content ought to correspond to the prospects of public school development. It is especially essential to direct university students' interest toward teaching and indoctrinational work; to develop vital individual qualities such as excellent communication, cultivated pedagogical skills, observation, tact, and an interest in and love of children.

In selecting first-year students, of course, it is necessary to maintain closer links with the public schools, to consult beforehand with pupils in the upper grades concerning the teacher's profession, to make use of radio and television as well as local mass media. We propose to organize permanent

university department sections for school graduates and working youth. We propose to use trainee sheet [stazherskiye listy] data from public education departments and schools concerning the work of young teachers in order to revise university department curricula.

We also intend to step up efforts to develop students' social-political and social-pedagogical activities, to shape their professional skills and knowledge, and in the upper classes to acquaint them with the work experience of leading special-subject teachers, enlist them as youth leaders, and so on.

In our opinion, it is advisable to increase the curriculum's normative courses in the pedagogical psychology disciplines; to provide, starting in the second year, courses such as "Introduction to Pedagogics," "School Hygiene," and "Principles of Age and Pedagogical Psychology."

The curriculum should call for an extension of the practice teaching period from 8 to 12 weeks. VUZ pedagogical and psychology service laboratories should be set up in the university.

All the university's general-theoretical faculties which train teachers ought to set up particular methods departments provided with standard school subject classrooms. The curriculum should call for the students to write coursework and diploma projects on current problems of teaching and psychology.

A proposal is made to set up refresher faculties for university teachers of pedagogics and psychology in the major pedagogical VUZes of the country (the Moscow State Pedagogical Institute imeni V. I. Lenin, the Leningrad State Pedagogical Institute imeni Gertsen) and the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.

We have not, of course, listed all the proposals made by teachers and students; the discussion continues.

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CSO: 1830/294

REGIONAL

PATRIARCH ILIYA II RECEIVES MEDAL FOR DEFENSE OF PEACE

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Dec 83 p 1

[Ukase of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, issued 23 December 1983 at the Kremlin in Moscow: "On the Conferring of the Order of Friendship of the Peoples upon Catholicos-Patriarch Iliya II, Head of the Georgian Orthodox Church"]

[Text] We confer the Order of Friendship of the peoples upon Catholicos-Patriarch Iliya II, head of the Georgian Orthodox Church, for his patriotic activity in defense of peace and in connection with the 50th anniversary of his birth.

Chairman of the Presidium of the
Supreme Soviet of the USSR Yu. Andropov

Secretary of the Presidium of the
Supreme Soviet of the USSR
T. Menteshashvili

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CSO: 1830/281

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