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## **Soviet Union**

***Political Affairs***

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# Soviet Union

## Political Affairs

JPRS-UPA-88-006

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## **Belorussian Supreme Soviet Proceeding Reported**

### **BSSR Gosplan Chairman Report**

*18000085 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 31 Oct 87 p 2*

[Article: "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the BSSR in 1988 and on the Course of Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Belorussian SSR in 1987. Report by B. F. Kebich, deputy chairman, BSSR Council of Ministers; chairman, BSSR Gosplan; deputy, [BSSR Supreme Soviet]"]

[Text] Only a few short days, the speaker said, separate us from our glorious anniversary: the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The republic's working people, like all Soviet people, are following the Leninist course of the 27th Party Congress, the course of acceleration and restructuring, as they move toward this notable holiday. The January and June (1987) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, which articulated a harmonious action program for the broad democratization of life in the nation and for the radical reform of economic management, gave mighty, new impetus to the revolutionary rejuvenation of society.

The orientation toward far-reaching reforms, the basic sense of which consists in Soviet society's attainment of a new qualitative level in the interests of the people, once more found convincing confirmation in the decisions of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee on the nation's plan and budget for 1988 and at the recent session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the intelligentsia of Soviet Belorussia support and wholeheartedly endorse the party's domestic and foreign policy and strive to contribute to it through their practical labor activities. This is manifested in the efforts of collectives of associations, enterprises, building sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes to fulfill the plan targets for 1987 and the 12th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

### **On the course of fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the BSSR in 1987 and two years of the five-year plan**

The course of fulfillment of plan targets of the current year and the time that has elapsed since the beginning of the five-year plan, the speaker noted, provides a basis for concluding that the republic's economic potential has grown significantly, that all branches of the national economy are developing dynamically, in the rhythm set by the five-year plan on the basis of the mounting influence of intensive growth factors.

The growth rate of industrial production during 9 months was 8.6 percent of the planned base for last year and 6.4 percent of the actual base; the rate for 2 years is 12.8 percent compared with 9.3 percent according to the five-year plan.

The results are generally positive in the agroindustrial complex. Plans for selling agricultural products to the state and for delivering these products to all-union and republic funds are being fulfilled. A large capital construction program is being carried out. There has been a significant increase in allocations for the reconstruction and technical retooling of existing enterprises, which will make it possible to modernize the existing production potential in a shorter time and to use it more effectively.

The growth rate of pay of blue- and white-collar workers, the remuneration of the labor of kolkhoz workers, the population's real income and social consumption funds is exceeding the rate indicated in the five-year plan. Plan targets for consumer goods production are being overfulfilled. A substantial step forward has been taken in the development of the service sphere.

The republic is steadfastly working to accelerate the construction of housing and sociocultural facilities. Seven hundred sixty-one thousand square meters of housing, hospitals with 370 beds and many other facilities financed from all sources will be put into operation above and beyond the five-year plan targets for 2 years.

The speaker discussed shortcomings that still hinder the development of the economy. Enterprises in some branches are not coping with plan targets, are not producing consumer goods in greater quantity and of higher quality, and are not developing the service sphere. There are interruptions in the work of transport organizations.

These and other derelictions in the development of the economy, given the corresponding organization of the work, which depends largely on management, can be eliminated in the near future.

### **General economic indicators of the plan for 1988. Rates and proportions**

The State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Belorussian SSR in 1988, the speaker emphasized, was formulated in accordance with the directives of the 27th CPSU Congress, the January and June (1987) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the decisions of the 30th Belorussian Communist Party, subsequent plenums of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, and the USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association), based on 12th Five-Year Plan targets. It has for the most part been approved by the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

The most important national economic proportions in the draft plan ensure the accelerated growth of production potential and the simultaneous implementation of a

strong social policy based on the all-round intensification of social production. Produced national income will increase by 4.8 percent and will exceed the amount used for consumption and accumulation.

Productive fixed capital will be substantially modernized. The coefficient of retirement of obsolete capital in industry will increase from 2.3 percent in 1986 to 5.1 percent in 1988. At the same time, the active part of this capital in machine building will rise from 3.3 to 8.4 percent. With the transition to 2 and 3 shifts, there will be a slight increase in the output-capital ratio.

The plan demands that more economical use be made of labor resources as the most important condition to the development of social production. This is also connected with the negligible increase in population of working age. For the most part, the additional need for manpower—a little over 13,000 persons—will be met by drawing the able-bodied population from their homes into social production. This increase will be almost entirely confined to branches responsible for improving the population's quality of life—health, education, housing and municipal services, consumer services, and trade.

The plan calls for improving the balance in the growth of the population's money incomes, for an increase in the sale of goods and in the volume of services.

Particular attention is focused on **production effectiveness indicators**. The growth of social labor productivity is planned at the level of 4.8 percent of the plan for the current year. Practically the entire increase in material production and national income must be the result of this factor.

Much significance is attached to the conservation of material-technical resources. In 3 years, the metal-intensiveness of national income is to be reduced by 11 percent, energy-intensiveness—by 6.6 percent. The saving of primary raw materials due to the use of secondary resources will increase 1.2-fold compared with 1987.

The introduction of the Law on the State Enterprise (Association) and the transition to full cost accounting will be the principal factor with respect to the effectiveness of the functioning of the new economic mechanism. In 1988, republic enterprises and organizations working under the new conditions will account for approximately 90 percent of all industrial output, for 70 percent of the construction and installation work, and for almost all retail trade turnover and consumer services.

The development of social production indicated in the draft plan and the increase in its effectiveness are based on the broad **utilization of advances of scientific-technological progress**.

Provision is made for accelerated modernization, for raising the technical level, for improving product quality, for the further mechanization and automation of production, and for reducing the share of manual labor on this basis.

Approximately one-third of the newly assimilated products in machine building will incorporate microprocessor technology and the share of the branch's most important products corresponding to the world technical level will be raised to 57 percent of their overall volume. In industry as a whole, the share of products bearing the state Quality Emblem in total output to be certified will be raised to 71 percent.

High rates are planned for the introduction of computer technology. The reequipping of computer centers with sophisticated, highly productive complexes will continue. Basic and applied research on mathematical simulation and the development of computer software will be developed at a relatively more rapid rate. Within the framework of research on computer technology in the BSSR Academy of Sciences, there will be increased emphasis on the development of a personal computer and automated work stations.

In construction, the use of lightweight metal components will increase 1.4-fold and the use of large prestressed reinforced concrete components will almost double.

Research and development in other priority areas will continue. They will be the subject of integrated inter-branch science and technology programs. The conversion of scientific research organizations to full cost accounting and self-financing based on contractual relations will begin.

#### The social program for 1988

The draft plan in the area of social development is aimed at the implementation of social policy articulated by the 27th CPSU Congress and subsequent party and government decisions. The plan incorporates new approaches based on the premise that the conversion of enterprises to full cost accounting and self-financing makes it possible to directly connect the social development of the work collective and the well-being of every worker with the end results of production activity on the basis of earnings.

In 1988, roughly four-fifths of the national income used in the republic will be used to raise the people's living standard. Large-scale state **centralized measures** directly connected with the betterment of the people's well-being will be continued.

In accordance with the projected growth of labor productivity and wage measures, there will be a significant increase in the **population's earned income**. The average monthly wage of blue- and white-collar workers will exceed the planned level for the current year by 3.1

percent; the average pay of kolkhoz workers in the social sector—2.3 percent. **Social consumption funds will increase** by 5.2 percent. In the 1988 plan, they will exceed the five-year plan target by 90 million rubles.

As a result of the balance between effective demand and the growth of retail turnover in state and cooperative trade and the volume of paid services, **real per capita incomes** will increase by 3 percent and during 3 years of the five-year plan—by 9.5 percent compared with the 8.7 percent specified in the five-year plan.

The plan places major emphasis on increasing the volume of **retail trade turnover**. It is projected in the amount of 13,470 million rubles, which corresponds to the five-year plan. Public catering enterprises are scheduled to increase in-house production by 7.4 percent.

There will be a considerable increase in the sale of non-food products, especially cultural, everyday and household items, to the population. Orders from trade organizations for construction materials are being satisfied. At the same time, the BSSR Ministry of Trade, Belorussian Union of Consumers' Societies, BSSR Ministry of Motor Transport, and the ispolkoms of soviets must significantly improve trade in them and remove all the confusion that still surrounds their sale and delivery to the population.

There will be improvement in the supply of food products, especially meat and dairy products. What is more, the food supply is to an ever increasing degree connected with the volume of production and fulfillment of the established targets for the purchase of agricultural products in oblasts and rayons.

The plan indicates measures for realizing the targets of the integrated program for the production of **consumer goods** and the development of the service sphere.

The projected volume of consumer goods production (excluding alcoholic beverages) is approximately 17 billion rubles, which is 5.8 percent higher than the plan for 1987. There will be series production of new models of color television sets, radio receivers, tape recorders, refrigerators, "Malyutka"-type washing machines, and other products.

Product mix groups in light industry will continue to be updated. Special attention is devoted to expanding the production of products for children and for the elderly, and of sporting and camping goods.

The plan calls for the accelerated development of branches directly engaged in rendering services to the population and for the broad involvement of all enterprises and organizations that do not perform services as their basic activity. It is planned to increase the **volume of paid consumer services** by 15.8 percent, which is higher than specified in the five-year plan. Such services as the

repair and construction of housing, radio repair, barber services, communications, tourism and excursion services, and physical culture and sport will grow at a rapid rate.

In connection with the conversion of the majority of enterprises in industry and in certain other branches to full cost accounting and self-financing, there will be a significant increase in the share of **facilities of the socio-cultural sphere** financed by the collectives' own earnings in the overall volume of construction. In the course of the formulation of the plan, provision was also made for converting more than 10 percent of the productive capital investments to the indicated facilities.

This made it possible to schedule the commissioning of facilities in the sociocultural sphere in excess of the five-year plan targets for 1988.

One hundred five thousand apartments and individual **dwelling houses** with a combined area of 5,830,000 square meters are scheduled for construction. Approximately 490,000 people will improve their housing conditions.

In 3 years, approximately 300,000 square meters of housing will be built, rebuilt or modernized in rural areas above and beyond the five-year plan.

The allocation of capital investments for the construction of **municipal service** facilities will be almost 35 million rubles greater than under the five-year plan.

The development of the material-technical base of **pre-school institutions** will be greater than under the five-year plan in order to satisfy the population's need for them entirely under the current five-year plan. In 1988, preschool institutions built from all sources of financing must be put into operation to accommodate 38,400 pupils, which is 26 percent more than under the current year's plan.

**General education schools** with accommodations for 62,100 pupils, including boarding schools for 800 orphans, will be put into operation.

More than 55,000 square meters of classrooms and laboratories will be built at **higher and secondary specialized educational institutions**. This is 1.8 times more than under the five-year plan.

Specialist training will be significantly expanded in connection with new directions in science and technology as well as the restructuring of the economic mechanism. Admissions to medical educational institutions will be increased.

The strengthening of the material-technical base of **cultural institutions** will continue. It is planned to commission club institutions financed from all sources with accommodations for more than 22,000 persons. Rayon

cultural centers will be built in Kamenets (Brest Oblast), in Svisloch (Gorodno Oblast), in Shklov and Kirovsk (Mogilev Oblast); movie theaters will be built in Brest, Polotsk, and Mogilev; a radio center will be built in Brest; a Suvorov Museum will be built in Kobrin; and a local lore museum will be built in Kostyukovich. Construction of the republic culture palace and a number of other projects will continue.

There will be a substantial increase in the volume of construction of therapeutic-prophylactic and other **health care** institutions and their operation will be improved. Priority will be given to the development of outpatient-polyclinical institutions playing a leading role in the organization and execution of mass clinical examinations for the prevention of disease. The plan calls for the commissioning of a hospital in Polotsk; surgical facilities at hospitals in Borisov and Lida; therapy facilities at rayon hospitals in Dokshitsy, Chashniki, Shchuchin, Krugloye and Klichev; and obstetrical-gynecological unit at the Lyuban Rayon Hospital; the third section of an infectious diseases hospital in Minsk; a polyclinic in Zhlobin; an obstetrical facility in Volkovysk; a children's polyclinic, a children's home, an add-on at the surgical facility of the sixth clinical hospital in Minsk, and a number of other facilities.

What is more, construction of rayon hospitals in Tolochin, Glubokoye, and Zhabinka; a hospital in Mogilev; new polyclinics in Minsk, Malorita, and Baranovich, health care facilities in Gomel and Mogilev oblasts; and a number of sports facilities.

At the same time, the speaker noted, large allocations for the development of the social sphere are frequently not utilized. In 9 months of the current year, the plan for commissioning general education schools financed by state capital investments was fulfilled by only 97 percent; preschool institutions—by 92 percent; vocational-technical training schools—by 81 percent; hospitals—by 68 percent; outpatient-polyclinical institutions—73 percent.

BSSR ministries and departments, oblispolkoms and the Minsk Gorispolkom, and local soviet and economic organs must take exhaustive measures to secure the unconditional fulfillment of the social program and must use all rights and available resources to this end.

It is a task of great economic and social significance to strengthen **the protection of the environment** and to improve the utilization of natural resources. The plan for 1988 contains a significant complex of measures for realizing this task.

Purification facilities with a combined capacity of 160,000 cubic meters a day will be put into operation and the capacity of water recycling systems will be expanded by 226,000 cubic meters.

A great deal of environmental protection work will be performed in the Soligorsk industrial region. The construction of new installations for trapping and decontaminating harmful substances is planned. No small amount of work remains to be done in this respect in Novopolotsk, Mogilev, Grodno, and Svetlogorsk. At the same time, it must be noted that measures taken by enterprises to reduce air pollution are insufficient. Many managers still do not devote sufficient attention to ecological problems.

Work on the use of biological methods to protect agricultural crops against pests and diseases and on the recultivation of land will exceed the five-year plan targets.

The rights and potential of local Soviets of People's Deputies and enterprises to carry out nature conservation measures are being significantly expanded at the present time and they must be used in full measure.

#### Development of national economic complexes

The speaker emphasized the leading role of industry in accelerating socioeconomic development and in stepping up the rate of intensification of the national economy.

In 1988, the overall volume of production here will be increased by 5.2 percent compared with the plan for the current year while the five-year plan calls for a 4.8 percent increase. This will make it possible to produce more than 2.7 billion rubles' worth of output in excess of the five-year plan targets in 3 years.

In keeping with the five-year plan, priority will be given to the development of branches in the **machine building complex**. The overall volume of production here will be increased by 10 percent. This is almost two times greater than overall industrial growth. Production in the radio electronics, instrument making, and machine tool construction industry, i.e., the basic directions of the complex, will grow at an even faster rate.

Qualitative changes in the **fuel-energy complex** will continue. Electric power production will total 38.6 billion kilowatt-hours.

The republic's fuel-energy balance will improve as a result of the accelerated installation of gas service. The consumption of natural gas will increase by more than 22 percent. The plan calls for the construction of 347 kilometers of gas mains and branch lines will be built. They include: the Minsk-Vilnius and the Ivatsevichi-Slonim-Grodno pipelines.

The overall volume of production in **ferrous metallurgy** will increase by 21 percent. High quality metal cord and brass-plated wire—products that are extremely essential for production at the Bobruyskshina Association—will be produced at the Belorussian Metallurgical Plant.

In the **wood chemistry complex**, the overall volume of production will grow by 4.9 percent. There will be an increase in the production of mineral fertilizers, chemical fibers and filaments, synthetic resins and plastics, tires, splint slab, wood fiber blocks, furniture, wallpaper, and other materials.

Production in the **medical and microbiological industry** will rise by more than 13 percent.

The draft plan for the development of the **agroindustrial complex** was formulated in accordance with the demands stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the government on the reform of the economic management mechanism. It is based on the task posed by the party of significantly improving the population's food supply in the next 2-3 years.

The increase in production in the complex as a whole will be 2.4 percent; labor productivity will rise 4.5 percent. In plan calculations, production of the most important types of agricultural products is at the level of or higher than the five-year plan targets. Purchases in excess of the five-year plan calculations include 98,000 tons of livestock and poultry, 549,000 tons of milk, and 28 million eggs. The indicated additional volume will be used to improve the republic population's food supply.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes will sell more agricultural produce on the kolkhoz market for agreed-upon prices.

In order to **supply feed** for publicly owned livestock in the personal possession of the population, it is planned to procure at least 24 million tons of feed units of own production in the coming year, which will be 3.5 percent more than under the 1987 plan. Taking into account the allocation of feed from state reserves, procurement will total 34 quintals of feed units per head of livestock.

**Production in the gustatory industry is scheduled to increase by 3.9 percent.**

Provision is made for appropriate measures to strengthen the material base of the agroindustrial complex. In 1988 capital investments from all sources of financing in the amount of 1920 million rubles, including 1110 million for construction and installation work, will be allocated for these purposes. This will be 50 and 90 million rubles more, respectively, than called for in the five-year plan. The entire excess will go to the social sphere.

The material-technical base for processing and storing agricultural produce will be significantly strengthened. In addition, decisions adopted on these questions at the conference at the CPSU Central Committee orient us toward more fundamental measures. BSSR Gosagroprom and construction ministries and departments must most decisively change their attitude toward the development of the processing branches, toward the creation

of capacities for storing and transporting agricultural produce, and toward the complete and timely assimilation of allocations for these purposes.

The speaker then proceeded to discuss tasks posed by the republic meeting of the party-economic aktiv on the accelerated development of the republic's agroindustrial complex, which was addressed by Ye. Ye. Sokolov, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee. Based on the meeting's decisions, next year's targets for the agroindustrial complex should be regarded as minimal.

Taking into account the ever mounting role of kolkhozes', sovkhozes' and other enterprises' own funds in the development of the APK, Soviets of People's Deputies must act more energetically, especially in the social sphere.

The most important indicators of development of the **construction complex** for 1988 are based on five-year plan targets. The conversion of enterprises and organizations to full cost accounting and self-financing is taken into account here.

Based on the proposals of ministries, departments, ispolkoms, enterprises and organizations, the overall volume of capital investments from all sources of financing in the republic economy is determined as 6.2 billion rubles. This will be 6.1 percent higher than the plan for the current year, including 3.4 billion rubles for construction and installation work—an increase of 8 percent. There will be a dramatic increase—1.4-fold—in capital construction financed by enterprises proper. This means that they will have a real opportunity to decide for themselves many questions relating to the reequipment of production and the development of the social sphere. Expenditures on technical retooling and reconstruction of existing enterprises will comprise roughly one-half of the capital investments in productive construction.

The volume of work performed by **construction-installation contractor organizations** will increase by 6.7 percent. The **direct labor method** of construction will develop at a faster rate. It will be increased by 10.6 percent and in three years—by 1.6-fold compared with 21.6 percent according to the five-year plan.

The production base of construction organizations will be strengthened.

In order to increase the capacities of the **construction materials** industry of the BSSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, 87 million rubles in capital investments are being allocated, with due regard to funding from other sources. This will be 1.3-fold more than under the five-year plan. New capacities for producing insulation slabs, slate, and a number of other materials will begin operation in 1988. But it must be noted that the construction of construction materials industry projects is still poor. It was 19 percent short in



its construction-installation work for 9 months of the current year. Construction organizations and clients must focus their very earnest attention on this fact and take all measures to see to it that plans for building facilities of the branch that is the very basis of construction itself are met without fail.

The further development of **transport** is planned. Measures will be taken for the further retooling and strengthening of rail transport's production and technical base. The reconstruction of a rail terminal and a technical passenger train preparation station in Minsk and the construction of a number of sectors of second railroad tracks and other facilities will continue.

The technical level of motor transport will be raised. The share of diesel-powered vehicles and vehicles using compressed and liquefied natural gas will increase. New automotive gas compressor filling stations will be put into operation.

In accordance with the five-year plan, 3000 kilometers of hard-surfaced highways must be built from all sources of financing.

**Communication** enterprises will undergo further development. The expansion of intercity telephone exchanges in Vitebsk, Grodno and Minsk will be completed. The activation of telephone exchange capacities will surpass the five-year plan target.

The material-technical base of television and radio broadcasting will be strengthened.

#### **Economic and social development of oblasts and the city of Minsk**

V. F. Kebich emphasized that integrated plans must be the basis for the economic and social development of oblasts and the city of Minsk. In 1988, they will encompass the development of all enterprises, associations and organizations situated on their territory regardless of their departmental affiliation.

Taking into account new approaches to territorial planning and management, the state plan for the economic and social development of the republic at the oblast level includes a limited number of indicators that characterize, in particular, the balance of the population's money incomes and expenditures, the utilization of labor resources, the development of branches in the social sphere, retail trade, consumer goods production, the volume of paid services to the population, and certain others.

A number of in-depth calculations have been made at the regional level in determining the structure and basic proportions of the republic's economy. In this connection, it must be noted that all oblasts and the city of Minsk will undergo further development in 1988 based

on the more complete utilization of the factors of intensification, technical retooling and reconstruction of existing production facilities. The growth rate of industrial production at these facilities will be higher than the growth rate under the five-year plan.

In the coming year, Minsk Oblast and the city of Minsk will commission new capacities for the production of tractors, automobiles, metalcutting machine tools, potassium fertilizers, and furniture; Brest Oblast—peat briquets, small wall modules, hosiery, knitted goods, and cotton fabrics; Vitebsk Oblast—metalcutting machine tools, instruments, feed yeasts, and lime; Gomel Oblast—phosphorus fertilizers, feed yeasts, cast iron, and boron-silicate pipe; Grodno Oblast—caprone fibers, nitrogen fertilizers, synthetic resins; Mogilev Oblast—capacities for producing machinery and equipment for animal husbandry and feed production, polyester filaments, slate, and a number of other capacities.

In the process of preparing territorial plans for 1988, local Soviets of People's Deputies, together with associations, enterprises and organizations will have to make an active effort to secure the reciprocally coordinated, integrated development of all branches, to accelerate the solution of social problems, especially the housing problem, to secure a more complete balance of the population's money incomes and expenditures, to improve the supply of food and nonfood products and services to the population, inter alia, through the development of personal plots, subsidiary rural production facilities, collective orchards, cooperatives, and individual labor activity. In 1988, the **foreign economic ties** of enterprises and organizations will expand significantly on the basis of the complex of new measures adopted by the nation in this area. There will be an increase in equivalent commodity exchange with socialist countries and joint scientific-technical activity will be significantly expanded. Border trade based on direct ties will undergo further development. Exports from enterprises and organizations of republic subordination will increase 1.7-fold.

The speaker emphasized once more in conclusion that **the targets of the state plan will be carried out under the conditions of the large-scale conversion of enterprises and associations to full cost accounting and self-financing.** This will immeasurably increase the responsibility of ministries and departments, managers of associations and enterprises for seeing to it that the introduction of economic management techniques would begin to produce an appreciable return already in the coming year and would ensure the development of the republic's economy on a new qualitative basis. All this will require the intensive effort of work collectives and tangible organizational work by party, soviet, and economic organs.

An important period in the entire restructuring process lies ahead. The successful fulfillment of the plan for 1988 will be an inestimable contribution to this all-people's cause, to the attainment of the high goals of the 12th Five-Year Plan.

### Finance Minister Report

18000085 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in  
Russian 31 Oct 87 p 3

[Article: "On the State Budget of the BSSR for 1988 and the Fulfillment of the BSSR State Budget for 1986. Report by B. I. Shatilo, BSSR finance minister; deputy, [BSSR Supreme Soviet]"]

[Text] The consistent implementation of the decisions of the 27th Party Congress and of the January and June (1987) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee on the restructuring and acceleration of socioeconomic development is profoundly influencing all spheres of the nation's life activity.

Since the beginning of the five-year plan, the growth rates of national income and industrial production in the republic have exceeded the planned rate. There are positive results in the fulfillment of the Food Program and in the satisfaction of the population's needs for goods, services and housing. With the transition to self-financing and self-support, cost accounting is intensified and initiative and socialist enterprise, which are already producing a considerable return, become more pronounced.

Under these conditions, objective conditions are created for the growth of accumulations, for giving greater stability to branch finances, and for the fulfillment of economic organizations' obligations to the budget.

According to preliminary data, the BSSR State Budget for 1987 will be fulfilled by 102.3 percent with respect to revenues and by 100 percent with respect to expenditures.

The Law on the State Enterprise (Association), which takes effect next year and the conversion of many branches to full cost accounting and self-financing predetermine a number of features of the BSSR State Budget for 1988. The most important among them is that work collectives and Soviets of People's Deputies are given real guarantees of independence in the planning and use of financial resources based on the broad application of long-term, stable economic norms. At the same time, they will henceforth bear higher responsibility for financially securing state interests.

The speaker went on to say that the BSSR State Budget for 1988 submitted with 9034.2 million rubles in revenues and expenditures for consideration and ratification by the session was 395.4 million rubles—4.6 percent—higher than the budget ratified by the BSSR Supreme Soviet for 1987. The role of profit as the source of socioeconomic development of work collectives and state revenues is raised significantly. Payments from profits of enterprises and organizations and deductions from incomes will total 2422.1 million rubles—an increase of 119.5 million rubles over the plan for the

current year. Over half—60.6 percent of the payments—will be made by enterprises and organizations that will operate on a full cost accounting and self-financing basis.

In the coming year, the system of payments from profits will be placed on a normative basis. In addition to payments for productive capital, enterprises will make payments for labor resources and will make payments to the budget from calculated profits according to the established norm. In accordance with the Law on the State Enterprise, free amortization and surpluses of [the enterprise's] own capital shall not be taxed by the budget.

The new mechanism governing interrelations between the enterprise and the budget is designed to stimulate the lowering of production and marketing costs and the rational use of material, labor and financial resources. The performance of the BSSR Ministry of Light Industry, BSSR Ministry of Consumer Services and BSSR Ministry of Trade under the conditions of full cost accounting confirms the promise that the new methods of management offer. These ministries are expected to overfulfill their quota for payments to the budget for the current year by five percent. Between January and September of this year, the BSSR Ministry of Light Industry overfulfilled gross income by 44.5 million rubles or by 5.2 percent. A saving of 16.4 million rubles in the cost of commodity production was realized. On the whole, BSSR ministries and departments are meeting the established targets for reducing the cost of production and for reducing inventories. In the first half-year, 962 enterprises reduced their inventory by 96.8 million rubles compared with the planned level.

However, work on the broad introduction of the anticost mechanism, on the transition from partial to full cost accounting, to economic methods of management is not everywhere pursued sufficiently actively. This is attested to by the fact that in 8 months of this year, 176 industrial associations and enterprises belonging to BSSR ministries and departments exceeded their planned costs by 27.1 million rubles and the fact that one-fourth of the enterprises did not fulfill their profit plans.

Self-financing and economic independence require a much more rational, proprietary attitude toward the expenditure of all types of resources. Substantial shortcomings are also evident against the background of the unquestionable accomplishments of the BSSR Ministry of Light Industry, BSSR Ministry of Consumer Services and BSSR Ministry of Trade. In 9 months, 4 enterprises of the BSSR Ministry of Light Industry undersupplied their customers by 7.9 million rubles and 42 consumer service enterprises did not fulfill their plans for rendering services ordered by the population. On 1 July, excess inventories in light industry totaled 4.2 million rubles; in the consumer services industry—2 million rubles. Trade occasionally does not offer a sufficient assortment of

goods. The number of trade units operating under conditions of internal cost accounting is declining. Not all trade organizations fulfill their retail trade turnover plans.

The republic's economic departments are confronted with important tasks. Restructuring in the activity of financial organs and the creation of specialized banks are intended to raise the level of economic and analytical work and to reduce the number of ineffective, superficial audits and checks. We are steering a course of increased effectiveness and higher quality oversight, the need for which, in view of the still numerous instances of mismanagement, abuse, falsifications, and the theft of socialist property continues. Even with the expansion of the rights and independence of enterprises, state financial oversight retains its significance.

B. I. Shatilo noted that turnover tax continues to play an important part in budget revenues. Turnover tax in 1988 is planned in the amount of 5238 million rubles and is lower than the current year in connection with the further curtailment of the production and sale of wine and vodka. The timely and full receipt of turnover tax depends on the enterprises' fulfillment of their sales plans and chiefly on the sale of consumer goods. But the growth rate of production of individual goods and their quality do not always satisfy the customers' needs. The results of trade fairs shows that the BSSR Ministry of Local Industry, BSSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, BSSR Ministry of the Forestry Industry, and BSSR Ministry of Light Industry together with the BSSR Ministry of Trade have not carried out the proper preparatory work in order to help their enterprises formulate production programs and product assortments for 1988 in accordance with trade's requisitions.

No small part in saturating the market with varied, high quality goods belongs to state and cooperative trade which can and should use economic levers in order to exert a much greater influence on industry in the interest of satisfying the population's demand, securing the balance of money incomes and expenditures, and attracting additional funds into the budget.

Budget revenues—93.2 percent—are formed from receipts from the socialist economy. Receipts from the population comprise only 6.8 percent of budget revenues and are scheduled in the amount of 614.4 million rubles.

Regarding the BSSR State Budget's expenditures, B. I. Shatilo said that under the conditions of full cost accounting and self-financing, at a time when the cost of developing production and of satisfying the needs of work collectives is for the most part defrayed from earnings, budget expenditures undergo structural changes. With the increase in total expenditures on financing the national economy by 216.2 million rubles, budget allocations will diminish by 323 million rubles compared

with the current year. The plan calls for allocating 1084.4 million rubles for the development of industry from all sources of financing compared with 1009.7 million rubles this year.

Radical reform of the investment complex and basic improvement of matters in capital construction are the key component in the restructuring of the management of the economy. Next year, 381.7 million rubles in the form of [enterprises'] own resources, budget allocations, and bank loans will go for the development of the material-technical base of ministries belonging to the republic's construction complex. This will be 7.5 percent more than in the current year.

The conversion of builders to full cost accounting and self-financing demands that they increase their responsibility not only for the fulfillment of production programs but also financial indicators and the strict observance of an economy program.

Next year, the overall volume of state capital investments in budget expenditures will be 2719.4 million rubles. The task of securing the full and effective use of these resources must be realized on the basis of the introduction of advances of scientific-technological progress everywhere and the broad application of financial levers and incentives.

The speaker then discussed problems relating to the financing of the agroindustrial complex. According to preliminary calculations, republic kolkhozes and sovkhoses will realize 1.9 billion rubles in profit (income) in the current year which is 190 million rubles more than last year.

The indicators that the agroindustrial complex must attain in the third year of the five-year plan are backed by the corresponding financial resources. A total 3070.7 million rubles from all sources is planned for the development of the branches comprising it. Of this amount, 773.4 million rubles will come from the budget.

Kolkhozes operating near or below the breakeven point will receive a budget allocation of 86 million rubles for the construction of housing, cultural and consumer service facilities, and farm roads. Insurance payments in the amount of 45.8 million rubles will be made to this group of kolkhozes and sovkhoses from the interrepublic reserve funds of USSR Gosstrakh.

Ninety-nine million rubles will be allocated for the construction of water management facilities in 1988. This will make it possible to put 43,500 hectares of drained land and 3300 hectares of irrigated land into operation and to effect the integrated reconstruction on 1000 hectares of irrigated land. The allocation for basic land improvement is 185.5 million rubles, which is 14.9 million rubles more than the current year and is occasioned by the expansion of the limed land area.

The difference in prices on purchased livestock, milk and other types of agricultural products will be compensated by an allocation of 3073.4 million rubles. Markups in purchase prices on products sold by farms operating near or below the breakeven point will total 545.7 million rubles—the same level as the plan for the current year.

These vast sums must be prudently husbanded. Practice shows that notwithstanding considerable yearly assistance, mismanagement, uneconomical utilization of resources, the wasteful use of own working capital, and its diversion from economic circulation have a negative impact on the financial status of a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. While 478 kolkhozes operated with a profitability of 40 percent or higher in 1985, in 1986 this number had declined to 354. Based on performance figures, there were 16 farms operating at a loss in 1985; in 1986—28.

As noted at the republic meeting of the economic party aktiv in Brest, the principal reason for this condition is the relatively ineffective use of the existing economic production potential. Even though agricultural productive capital on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and mezhhkhozes increased by 41 percent during the last five-year plan, gross output rose by only 33 percent. Among farm managers there are still many who have not rid themselves of feelings of dependency, who are not doing enough to increase farm income. Many farms are not availing themselves of the right to sell up to 30 percent of the planned volume of purchases of potatoes, vegetables, fruit, berries, and above-plan products in the kolkhoz market and through the cooperatives. The performance of virtually all branches of the economy is directly affected by transport, communications, and the condition of the roads. The plan for 1988 allocates 903.9 million rubles, including 206.2 million rubles from the budget, for the further development of the branches referred to.

Seven hundred forty-two million rubles from all sources will be channeled into housing and municipal services in 1988. The level of amenities, the capital repair of housing, and the state of municipal services depend to a considerable degree on the initiative of the local soviets. Their efforts must be directed toward the development of this branch not only on the basis of budget funding but to the greatest extent possible through the exercise of their rights to coordinate the enterprises' funds and the joint construction of infrastructure projects.

The state budget submitted for the session's scrutiny is highly socially oriented. It reflects new approaches to planning expenditures on sociocultural measures and eliminates the residual principle of allocations for the development of the social sphere.

Allocations for sociocultural measures total 3591.6 million rubles, which is 39.8 percent of total budget expenditures (compared with 36.5 percent in 1987). The allocation for sociocultural measures is 9.2 percent higher compared to the current year.

Spending on education is planned in the sum of 1644.6 million rubles. Additional allocations in the amount of 60 million rubles are planned for measures associated with the reform of general education, vocational education, and higher education. The material, housing, and everyday conditions of graduate students and students attending higher and secondary specialized educational institutions will be improved.

Financing of general education schools, including extended-day groups and schools, will be 452.1 million rubles or 19.8 million rubles more than in the current year. Budget allocations for the maintenance of preschool institutions will increase by 12 million rubles compared with this year. The financing of cultural and educational institutions will total 54.1 million rubles, which is 2.4 percent more than in the current year.

Science is playing a more prominent role in the acceleration of socioeconomic development. More than 100 million rubles, including 82 million rubles from the budget, will be channeled into basic and applied research. There will be a considerable increase in the volume of VUZ [higher educational institution], which will be financed by 9.9 million rubles from the budget.

Budget allocations for the maintenance of health care institutions and measures to improve the quality of medical care will total 754.0 million rubles in the coming year, which is 12.6 percent more than in the current year.

Provision is made for financing additional costs associated with the introduction of new pay conditions for health care institution personnel and with higher norms governing expenditures for food, drugs, and minor furnishings in certain hospital departments.

The budget will spend 1189.1 million rubles on social security measures—a 9.8 percent increase over the current year. It is planned to pay 965 million rubles in pensions and grants to nonworking pensioners from state social insurance funds.

Kolkhoz members will receive 376.1 million rubles in pensions and grants from the centralized [all-] union social security fund for kolkhoz workers. The budget also provides 6.2 million rubles for raising kolkhoz members' pensions dating back 10 or more years.

The system for financing the activity of budget institutions is changing. They are given the right to use conserved funds for social and production needs of their collectives. This right can be exercised if the established indicators for the volume and quality of sociocultural services for the population are met.

The restructuring of the structure and functions of the organs of management, the speaker noted, is an integral part of the new economic reform. The new conditions

necessitate a more flexible, operative, and less costly administrative apparatus. The republic is presently actively working on a master plan for the management of the economy.

When the Law on the State Enterprise takes effect, there will be change in the procedure for establishing the wage fund for managers, engineers, technicians, and white-collar workers. Collectives will be motivated to have optimal managerial personnel.

Today, management at all levels has real prerequisites for reducing the size of management not only by changing structure and redistributing functions but also by making managerial work more effective on the basis of computerized management systems and sophisticated computer technology.

The BSSR State Budget for 1988 allocates 71.4 million rubles—5.6 million rubles less than in the current year—for the maintenance of organs of state power, administration, and the courts.

The budget provides the necessary resources for the comprehensive economic and social development of all oblasts and the city of Minsk. The volume of local budgets for 1988 will total 2662.8 million rubles in revenues and expenditures—an increase of 6.7 percent compared with the volume approved by the BSSR Supreme Soviet for 1987.

The budgets of the oblasts and the city of Minsk are specified in the following sums: Brest Oblast—353.6 million; Vitebsk Oblast—391.4 million; Gomel Oblast—447.0 million; Grodno Oblast—303.8; Minsk Oblast—382.7 million; Mogilev Oblast—385.2 million; and the city of Minsk—399.1 million rubles. A characteristic feature of the budget revenues of local soviets for 1988 is that they depend to a greater degree than in the past on the performance of associations, enterprises, and organizations located on their territory. The range of enterprises and organizations of republic and [all-] union subordination that will pay part of their profits according to established norms to local budgets will be expanded.

Local budgets will receive revenues in the form of payments from the profits (calculated gross income) of enterprises and organizations of republic subordination: BSSR Ministry of Light Industry, BSSR Ministry of Construction Materials, BSSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, BSSR Ministry of Grain Products, and BSSR Ministry of the Fuel Industry. Payments from the profits of enterprises of [all-] union subordination are planned in the amount of 17.8 million rubles.

The income base of local soviet budgets is being strengthened by turnover tax receipts in a fixed percentage of retail commodity turnover in state and cooperative trade. The sum total will be 482.5 million rubles.

The BSSR Council of Ministers submits the report on the fulfillment of the BSSR State Budget for 1986 for the approval of the BSSR Supreme Soviet. It was fulfilled in the amount of 8895.9 million rubles in revenues, or by 103.8 percent, and 8409.9 million rubles in expenditures, or by 98.5 percent. The speaker said in conclusion: the Soviet people are preparing for the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The life of our country, which is following the path indicated by the 27th Party Congress and the January and June (1987) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee is filled with truly revolutionary events. Restructuring is a great school for all members of our society. Only when every person in his own work place successfully completes this school will the country achieve vast changes for the better.

#### **Budget, Planning Committee Co-report**

*18000086 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 31 Oct 87 p 3*

[Article: "Co-report by Deputy G. N. Vecherko, chairman, Planning and Budget Commission, of the Planning and Budget and Other Permanent Commissions of the BSSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] Analysis of the plan and budget from all sides suggests the conclusion that they were formulated in accordance with the basic principles of the radical restructuring of economic management, the Law of the USSR "On the State Enterprise (Association)," that they contain intensive but realistic targets, and that they in general accord with the party's strategic course of accelerating socioeconomic development. The plan's key general economic indicators provide the assurance that the targets of the five-year plan will be met or surpassed.

In accordance with the decisions of the June (1987) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, a decisive step must be made next year to realize the top priority tasks in the restructuring of the management of the economy and associations, enterprises, and organizations in most branches of the national economy must be converted to full cost accounting and self-financing. However, as members of the commissions noted in the course of examining the plan and the budget, preparations for the new conditions for the new conditions of management are proceeding slowly and the financial condition of a number of enterprises and organizations is unsatisfactory. Thirteen percent of the collectives in industry failed to meet their contractual obligations for 9 months of the current year. One-sixth of the enterprises failed to fulfill their profit plan and almost one-fourth failed to meet the plan for reducing the cost of production. There are many such collectives in Vitebsk, Grodno, and Mogilev oblasts.

The draft plan for the first time incorporates the state order. It is important to distribute it correctly in order to guarantee its unconditional fulfillment.

The commissions focused special attention on the mobilization of reserves for increasing the effectiveness of production based on its all-round intensification, on technical retooling, and on the acceleration of scientific-technological progress. While supporting the plan's measures for the development of science and technology, the commissions also called attention to the fact that some republic ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises were not devoting proper attention to these key levers for accelerating socioeconomic development. The activity of a number of institutes and planning-design organizations is not as yet significantly raising the technical level of production. The effectiveness and quality of research and development frequently do not meet current and future demands for the development of the republic's economy. In the opinion of the commissions, Gosplan, the Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, republic ministries and departments, and ispolkoms of oblast and the Minsk City Soviets of People's Deputies must take measures to secure radical improvement in the utilization of the scientific-technical potential and must exercise closer oversight over the fulfillment of research plans and all-union and republic scientific-technical target programs.

The commissions carefully analyzed the state of construction projects in the social sphere. Prior to the sitting of the preparatory commissions, deputies visited specific construction projects, familiarized themselves with the course of the work, and on this basis were able to conclude that the level of labor organization on many projects is low and that there is a shortage of materials and mechanisms. During 9 months of the current year throughout the republic as a whole, the limit on state capital investments for the year was utilized only 69 percent and the plan for commissioning fixed capital was met by only 46 percent.

The frequent explanation for the unsatisfactory commissioning of production and social projects is that they are not fully supplied with construction materials. At the same time, the republic's Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Construction Materials, and Gosagroprom, the oblispolkoms and Minsk Gorispolkom have not taken effective measures to develop and utilize existing capacities for their production.

Workers in the agroindustrial complex will have a great deal to do to carry out the Food Program and to improve the population's food supply. While the performance of Gosagroprom is generally positive, other ministries and departments of the APK [agroindustrial complex] and the local soviets are not by any means making full use of the existing reserves. In 9 months, the farms' meat production declined by almost 30 percent. Weight gain in cattle was down in 29 rayons. The potential of the citizens' personal household plots, of subsidiary agriculture of enterprises and organizations, and collective orchards and gardens is still not being properly used to supplement the food supply.

The insufficiency of production capacities in the processing industry is keenly felt. And at the same time, the necessary measures are not being taken to secure the effective utilization of existing capacities, especially on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

In the process of examining the plan, the commissions concentrated their attention on questions relating to social development, to improving the well-being of the people, and to securing the more complete satisfaction of their needs for various goods and services. In 1988, commodity turnover in state and retail trade will increase by 3.5 percent while there will be a significant reduction in the sale of alcoholic beverages.

At the same time, the supply of goods required for the fulfillment of the retail trade plan is very strained. BSSR Gosplan and the BSSR Ministry of Trade, associations and enterprises of all-union subordination engaged in the production of consumer goods and local soviets will have to make a serious effort to solve this problem primarily by increasing the production of consumer goods and by improving their quality. The commissions urged ministries, departments, oblispolkoms, and the Minsk Gorispolkom to find additional possibilities for expanding production and the product mix in the course of implementing the plans, especially products for the production of which there is a sufficient supply of raw materials, and to improve their quality significantly.

Major tasks remain to be resolved in developing the entire service sphere, in expanding paid consumer services, the volume of which is scheduled to increase by almost 16 percent. As the commissions noted, there has as yet been no breakthrough in this area and little use is made of existing reserves and potential. Despite the fact the BSSR Ministry of Consumer Services has made the transition to the new conditions, there are still major flaws in the branch's work. Almost half of the service enterprises continue to operate near or below the breakeven point. Little is being done by way of introducing new forms of consumer services and improvements in the quality of the work are coming at a slow pace.

The commissions recommended that ministries, departments, and ispolkoms of local Soviets of People's Deputies make more use of cooperative and individual labor activity in order to saturate the market more completely with goods and services. There are more than 740 cooperatives registered in the republic and more than 12,000 citizens are engaged in individual labor activity. However, the further development of these forms of labor is unjustifiably inhibited.

As the commissions emphasized, the solution of the housing problem is a task of particular political and social significance. However, the leaders of a number of ministries, departments, enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes and the local soviets and their ispolkoms are still far from completely utilizing the potential for the maximum expansion of housing construction. BSSR

Gosagroprom alone underfulfilled the housing plan by approximately 60,000 square meters for 9 months of the current year. The plan for commissioning housing funded by housebuilding cooperatives has not been fulfilled for the second year in a row. The quality of housing construction in many places remains low.

Republic Gosplan, Gosstroy, ministries and departments, and ispolkoms of oblast and Minsk city Soviets of People's Deputies were accordingly advised to establish special oversight over housing construction problems, to develop its cooperative and individual forms in every way, to erect housing by the direct labor method, and to supply the necessary material resources for housing construction. The attempt should be made to double the volume of housing construction on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The plan for the coming year addresses a number of key problems concerning municipal services. However, allocations for the capital repair of the housing fund of local soviets and for the improvement of population centers are smaller than called for in the Comprehensive Program for the Improvement of Housing and Municipal Services.

The republic is making a substantial effort in the area of nature conservation and rational utilization of natural resources. Appropriate measures in this area are also scheduled for the coming year. However, members of the deputy commission are concerned that some leaders regard these questions as secondary and underestimate their social significance. Every year, approximately three million tons of harmful substances are discharged into the air alone from stationary and moving sources of pollution. A particularly adverse ecological situation has developed in Mogilev, Gomel, Novopolotsk, and Svetlogorsk.

In their conclusions, the commissions recommended further improvements in medical care and social security, the expansion of the network and improvement of the level of work of cultural and public education institutions, and improvements in territorial and branch management.

The permanent commissions propose that the state plan submitted by the BSSR Council of Ministers for the republic's economic and social development in 1988 be approved.

Having examined the BSSR budget for 1988, the commissions consider that it will provide the necessary financial resources for the measures contained in the plan. In accordance with amendments adopted by the eighth session, eleventh convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the commissions propose increasing budget revenues from turnover tax by 8,340,000 rubles. They also propose an additional allocation of 260,000 rubles from the republic budget to provide services for single, disabled citizens working at home.

The commissions examined petitions and proposals of oblispolkoms, the Minsk Gorispolkom, and republic ministries and departments on additional allocations and consider it possible to increase budget expenditures for 1988 by 8,600,000 rubles.

After examining the report on the fulfillment of the republic budget for 1986, the commissions propose that it be approved in the sum of 8,895,865,000 in revenues and 8,409,930,000 rubles in expenditures with an excess of revenues over expenditures in the amount of 485,935,000 rubles.

5013

**Estonian CC Discusses Work with Cadres,  
Republic Newspapers**

*18000079a Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in  
Russian 1 Nov 87 p 2*

[Unattributed report: "At the Estonian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] On 29 October the Estonian CP Central Committee secretariat examined the work of the Raplaskiy raykom of the Estonian CP to expand democratic principles and glasnost in training cadre reserves of farm managers.

It was noted that as an organ of political leadership the Raplaskiy party raykom resolves the tasks facing the rayon's agriculture by selecting, placing, and indoctrinating cadres. In the last 5 years 16 managers have been replaced at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The average age of cadres of kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors in the rayon has dropped by 5 years and their educational level has risen. In terms of the number of managers with higher education, the rayon is among the top in the republic. Twelve of the 16 new managers have gone through special training in various courses for increasing the qualifications of cadre reserves.

However, the work with cadres being done by the Raplaskiy party raykom does not fully meet the demands for realizing the party's course of acceleration and restructuring. An efficient system of work with cadre reserves of farm managers has not been created in the rayon. The Party Raykom and the primary party organizations are not analyzing the qualitative makeup of the cadre reserves deeply enough and are studying the political, work, and moral qualities of the future managers superficially. In certain party organizations there is no glasnost in work with cadre reserves and the candidates being proposed are not discussed in collectives. This leads to frequent changes in managers at certain farms and to worsening of the results of their activity.

The Estonian CP Central Committee secretariat has obligated the Raplaskiy raykom of the Estonian CP to create an efficient system of selecting, placing, and indoctrinating cadres of farm managers. The search for

new forms and methods of work with cadre reserves must be continued and ones such as a competitive system of promotion to reserves, on-the-job training of young specialists at leading farms, and party responsibility of those who promote candidates into reserve must be applied. When the reserve is formed, more women, nonparty people, and specialists of different nationalities must be included in it.

The secretariat of the Estonian CP Central Committee heard reports from members of the CPSU and editors of the republic newspapers *Rakhva Khyael* and *Sovetskaya Estoniya*. T. Leyto and S. Tarakanov on the personal contribution to restructuring and to international indoctrination of the republic's population.

It was noted that in heading the editorial offices of the republic papers *Rakhva Khyael* and *Sovetskaya Estoniya*, comrades Leyto and Tarakanov are doing a great deal of important work, making a definite contribution to the cause of restructuring, and actively participating in the international indoctrination of the republic's population. They are the recognized leaders of their collectives and participate directly in creative work.

At the same time it was noted that comrades Leyto and Tarakanov still are not doing adequate organizational work to implement the party line of fundamental restructuring in all spheres of life of Soviet society. The newspapers *Rakhva Khyael* and *Sovetskaya Estoniya* are still not consistent and principled enough in searching for solutions to crucial problems raised on the pages of the papers and not bold and enterprising enough in searching for and proposing new ideas and approaches to transforming the economic mechanism and other spheres of life.

A systematic and integrated approach in publications on international indoctrination and international relations does not stand out clearly enough in the work of the newspaper *Rakhva Khyael*. The newspaper *Sovetskaya Estoniya* at times does a poor job of acquainting readers of nonnative nationalities with the various aspects of the republic's life and the history and culture of the Estonian SSR.

The Estonian CP Central Committee secretariat has obligated the editorial offices of the republic newspapers *Rakhva Khyael* and *Sovetskaya Estoniya* to formulate concrete plans to eliminate the shortcomings noted.

The chairmen of the Aakre Kolkhoz in Valgaskiy Rayon—R.Kh. Khybemyagi—and the Triygi Kolkhoz in Rakvereskiy Rayon—Yu.K. Poolak—elected by their labor collectives were ratified at the meeting. Other questions of sociopolitical and intraparty life were also discussed.

#### Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Protests U.S. Nonrecognition

18000079b Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian  
12 Nov 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Declaration of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] The U.S. Congress, some of its members, and other statesmen have recently made numerous statements which distorted historical facts and flagrantly interfered in the internal affairs of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Of course, such actions are not in keeping with the aspiration of peoples for detente and for strengthening mutual trust and cooperation. They arouse the rightful indignation and protest of the Lithuanian people whom we represent.

As is well known, the Lithuanian people chose the socialist system as early as 1918. Even then the Manifesto of the Workers' and Peasants' Government which proclaimed the creation of the power of the Soviets noted that the working people of our republic would join the socialist path shoulder to shoulder with Soviet Russia and other countries. The Lithuanian people also affirmed their political choice in 1940, when the working people of Lithuania under the leadership of the Communist Party overthrew the hated fascist regime and established Soviet Power. The national Soviet state system and the socialist order were proclaimed at that time not by just anyone, but rather by the republic's National Diet (parliament), which was constitutionally elected on the basis of universal, equal, and direct suffrage by secret ballot. At that time 95.5 percent of the voters expressed their will and the overwhelming majority of them gave their votes to representatives of the union of working people of Lithuania—candidates of a block of workers, peasants, and intelligentsia. Expressing the aspiration of the Lithuanian people, it was precisely the republic's parliament which also at that time adopted a document of historical importance—asking the USSR Supreme Soviet to accept Lithuania as part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

After becoming a USSR republic with full rights, Lithuania strengthened its state system even more and this made it possible to guarantee rights and freedoms to citizens, democracy, and the multifaceted support of the other Union republics in resolving important economic and social problems. Provisions that the soviets of people's deputies comprise the political basis of our republic and that the Lithuanian SSR voluntarily entered into the Union of SSR on the basis of free self-determination are still reinforced in the present Constitution of our republic. What then gives members of the U.S. Congress occasion to disagree with the decisions of the republic's highest organ of power and assert that the establishment of Soviet Power in Lithuania and its joining the USSR supposedly did not reflect the interests of the Lithuanian



people and were illegal, and hence, cannot thereby be legally recognized? In our opinion, such a position shows the clear unwillingness of certain circles to reconcile themselves to historical truth and it is nothing but an attempt to use the notorious "issue of the Baltic states" for purposes hostile to our people as well as to the socialist order they elected.

The exploiting classes who had lost their positions of course opposed Soviet Power and the new order. Since World War II military criminals, collaborators, and some of the bourgeois nationalists who found refuge in the West, including in the United States, could not and even today cannot reconcile themselves to the existence of the power of the working people. However, everyone knows very well that these people represent no one but themselves. Their ideology and policy were long ago rejected by our people.

Difficulties have also been met with on the path of our people. Violations of socialist laws and inertia in resolving many tasks have done great harm to the society's life. However, the republic's historical development was determined by the self-sacrificing labor of people focused on creating the new order rather than by errors.

During the years of Soviet power, Lithuania, relying on the fraternal aid of the entire country, has become a comprehensively developed republic with a multisectorial industrial-agrarian economy and impressive scientific and cultural potential.

The Constitution of the Lithuanian SSR not only proclaims but also guarantees the republic's citizens all the socioeconomic, political, and personal rights. Political, ideological, and moral unity of the people has been molded in the republic and each person is safely defended in the social sense and confident of his future. Lithuania is and will always be part of the USSR, for that is in keeping with the will and interests of the Lithuanian people and is a guarantee of the republic's accelerated economic and social development and the development of Lithuanian national culture.

Such are the irrefutable facts which attest to the path which the Lithuanian people have walked in the unified Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The restructuring of all spheres of life which is going on in our republic as in the entire country and the expansion of democracy and glasnost help refine the socialist order and use its advantages more fully.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet lodges a decisive protest against any attempts, including those by the members of U.S. Congress, to distort the historical truth and weaken the Lithuanian people's friendship with the other peoples of the Soviet Land. The Lithuanian people maintain loyalty to the ideals proclaimed 70 years ago by the Great October Socialist Revolution. The present

state, economic, and social life of the Lithuanian SSR is convincing proof of the fact that our people selected the true path for themselves and will never swerve from it.

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#### **Azerbaijan CP Buro Criticizes 9-Month Plan Shortfalls**

18300045a Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian  
21 Oct 87 pp 1-2

[Azerinform report: "At the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Text] Participants at an expanded session of the Buro of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee discussed the results of the fulfillment of the republic's national-economic plan for the first nine months and the tasks of party, soviet, and economic agencies in assuring the successful fulfillment of the 1987 assignments. A report was given by Comrade K. M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

The following persons took part in the discussion of the issues: Central Committee Buro members V. N. Konovalov, G. N. Seidov, S. Ch. Kausmova, G. A. Gasanov, M. S. Mamedov, secretary of the party's Baku Gorkom S. M. Mamedov, Second Secretary of the party's Nakhichevan Obkom A. M. Golubev, Second Secretary of the party's Nagorno-Karabakh Obkom V. A. Bogoslovskiy, First Deputy Chairman of Gosagroprom N. F. Guseynbekov, Azerittifak Chairman Z. G. Abdullayev, Minister of Light Industry S. M. Ibragimov, Minister of the Oil-Refining and Petrochemical Industry N. M. Aliyev, Chief Engineer of the Azneft PO [Production Association] V. F. Aleskerov, and General Director of the Sintezkauchuk PO Z. M. Guseynov.

The participants at the session carried out a profound and complete analysis of the work performed by the republic's ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises, and the work of the party's obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms in mobilizing the labor collectives for the fulfillment of plans and the socialist pledges that were made in honor of the 70th anniversary of the Great October. It was noted that the steps being carried out to restructure the administration of the economy and to implement the strategic course that has been developed by the party and government to achieve the country's socioeconomic acceleration have contributed to the dynamic development of the republic's national economy.

The volume of industrial production increased by 4.6 percent, and as compared with the planned base, by 7.1 percent, which surpasses the year's assignment. Industry developed at higher rates in September of this year. The increase came to 6.6 percent, as compared with the actual level of the corresponding month in 1986. During this period of time, additional output valued at 212 million rubles was produced. The volume of output

produced by the machine-building complex increased by 8.9 percent. The assignment for labor productivity was overfulfilled, and the outstripping growth of labor productivity as compared with the increase in wages was guaranteed.

Overcoming the difficulties caused by the complicated weather conditions during certain periods of the year, the rural workers as a whole have been carrying out in an organized manner the harvesting and procurement of agricultural output. The year's plans for purchases of grain and cocoons have been fulfilled, and the amount of products of animal husbandry sold to the state is greater than the amount planned.

The well-being of the workers has been rising consistently. As compared with the similar period last year, there has been an increase of almost 3 percent in the workers' and employees' average wages. The activation of general educational schools, children's preschool institutions, hospitals, and clinics, as stipulated by the plan, has been guaranteed.

At the same time the Central Committee Buro noted that the situation in the republic's economy remains strained, and the process of intensification of production in individual branches has been slow and has been incompletely meeting the requirements of restructuring. It was emphasized that this is precisely the factor that explains why the Ministry of the Petrochemical Industry, the Azneft, Sintezkauchuk, Prompribor, and Azerriybprom associations, and the Azerbaijan Pipe Plant have not been fulfilling practically all the basic technical-economic indicators. The management forms and methods there do not meet the present-day requirements. The appropriate party committees and soviet and economic agencies have not been imbued with a sense of high responsibility for the fate of the plans, and have been demonstrating a complacent attitude.

The attention of the economic administrators was directed toward the extremely unsatisfactory fulfillment of assignments for the production of the most important types of industrial output. There has been a failure to guarantee the planned production of oil-field and illumination-engineering equipment, prefabricated reinforced concrete, construction brick, and window glass; the amounts of meat, canned goods, vegetable oil, woolen fabrics, and outer knitwear have been less than the amounts planned; and at Minneftekhimprom (Comrade N. M. Aliyev) and Ministry of Light Industry (Comrade S. M. Ibragimov), out of 32 basic types of output, the plan was not implemented, respectively, for 24 and 15 types; at the Main Administration for Products of Animal Husbandry (Comrade F. R. Mustafayev, for 9 out of the 12 basic types; at Agropromstroy Agroindustry Construction (Comrade Sh. N. Gasanov, for 5 out of 7; and at the Main Administration for Construction for the Petrochemical Industry (Comrade A. Yu. Karakhanov), for 13 out of 14.

Sharp criticism was directed at enterprise managers who violated contract discipline. One hundred and sixty three subcontractor enterprises left their customer enterprises in the lurch. The plan for shipments of output by the republic's industry was fulfilled by only 98.0 percent. That indicator is lower than the republic one for the industry in the cities of Baku, Kirovabad, and Sumgait.

Serious concern was expressed with regard to the quality of the output. Every third enterprise failed to reach the planned level for production of articles with the State Quality Seal, as a result of which the plan for their production in the republic as a whole was not fulfilled. The situation was especially aggravated in September, which accounts for two-thirds of the shortfall since the beginning of the year in the production of output with the highest quality category.

It was noted at the session that certain managers are continuing to work by using obsolete methods and have been underestimating the depth and importance of the tasks linked with the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and with the transition to economical management methods. Assignments for the state plan for introduction of new technology were not fulfilled by the Administration of Nonferrous Metallurgy, Aztrubozavod, the Azerelektroterm PO, and others; for basic indicators of the technical level of production, by the Kasporneftegasprom VPO [All-Union Industrial Association], the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, and the Ministry of Construction. The introduction of an automatic design system was not guaranteed at the Neftegazavtomat NPO [Scientific-Production Association]; of personal computers at the Ministry of Consumer Services and the ASU [Automatic Control System] Department of Academy of Sciences; and of the planned capacities of computer complexes at the Ministry of Local Industry and the State Committee for Petroleum Products.

Emphasis was made on the necessity for a fundamental change in the attitude toward the use of material resources and for the unconditional fulfillment of all the assignments stipulated by the Materials-Intensity comprehensive target program. Because of the lessening of attention to this question, the Azerelektromash PO, Aztrubzavod, and Ministry of Local Industry failed to achieve a saving of rolled ferrous metals. The degree of fulfillment of pledges for the economizing of cement has been low at the Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Motor Highways, and the Azerbaydzhantransstroy and Azenergostroy trusts. The financial limits for fuel-and-energy resources have been exceeded by Azglavenergo, the Baku Knitwear Production Association imeni N. Narimanov, the Garment Factory imeni Volodarskiy, the Sumgait Volumetric Yarn Factory, the Kirovabad Instrument-Building Plant, and others.

The unsatisfactory financial condition of many enterprises and organizations was noted. And this is primarily because the attempt to chase after the "gross" continues

to occur, so that the output goes into the warehouse, rather than to the consumer. Consequently the profit plan for the republic as a whole proved to be unfulfilled. The situation with regard to this indicator is especially unfavorable at Minlegprom, Glavneftemash, the Azneft and Sumgaitbytkhim associations, and other enterprises. It is necessary to take urgent steps to correct the situation that has developed. It was emphasized that one of the reasons for this situation is the rise in the production costs for output that has occurred at every sixth enterprise. The cost of the output is rising in the industry of the Nakhichevan ASSR, Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast, and the city of Baku.

Serious criticism was addressed to the enterprises operating on principles of cost accounting and self-financing. For this category of enterprises as a whole, most of the basic technical-economic indicators have not been fulfilled. The chief reason for this is the poor use of the economic levers and incentives, the predominance of old approaches to the organization of production, and the slow restructuring of the personnel's mind-set. When making the changeover to the new methods, the ministries and departments, associations, and enterprises were instructed to take into consideration the experience of the labor collectives than had changed over to cost accounting and self-financing, and were instructed not to repeat the shortcomings at the preparatory and initial stages of the work.

A large amount of work will also have to be done in the agroindustrial complex. As compared with the similar period last year, there was a reduction in the purchases of a number of types of output of vegetable husbandry. The optimal deadlines for sowing the winter grain crops are being missed. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes in nine rayons failed to cope with the plans for sale to the state of livestock and poultry, and 17, sale of milk. Not all the farms have guaranteed the proper readiness for the wintering over of the livestock. It has been recommended to Gosagroprom and the executive committees of the local Soviets of People's Deputies that they mobilize the efforts of the rural workers, intensify the organizing work, bring in the harvest without any losses, and achieve a buildup in the production of products of animal husbandry. During the remaining amount of time it is important not to ease up in the rates of fodder procurement. It is necessary with a greater degree of self-interestedness to resolve all the social and everyday-living problems of the shepherd families on winter pastures.

There was sharp and well-principled criticism with regard to the question of capital construction. With the direct connivance of between individual administrators at the customer ministries and departments and the subcontractors, there has been a failure, since the beginning of the year, to activate many projects and capacities that were stipulated for turnover for operation during the second and third quarters. Organizations that lagged behind in carrying out contract operations dealing with

the technological stages and complexes included Minstroy, US-6 [Construction Administration No. 6] of the Main Administration for Road Construction, Gosagroprom, the Main Administration for Reclamation and Water Resources Construction, Glavbakstroy, the Azselkhozvodoprovodstroy PO, the Azenerghostroy and Aztruboprovodstroy trusts, etc. The Central Committee Buro deemed to be inadmissible the lag in housing construction on the part of Minstroy, Minneftekhimprom, Minmontazhspetsstroy, Glavneftemash, NKAO, the cities of Baku, Sumgait, Sheki, and Lenkoran, and Apsheronkiy, Bardinskiy, Dashkesanskiy, Kedabekski, Shemakhinskiy, and a number of other rayons. The administrators of the customer ministries and departments and the subcontractors have been instructed that they bear personal responsibility for the unconditional fulfillment of the assignments for activation of structures intended for production purposes and in the social sphere that have been stipulated for 1987. The task has been assigned to complete the start-up operations in the construction of the EP-300 unit in Sumgait for to produce the first output by the 70th anniversary of the Great October.

Considerable work to eliminate the existing shortcomings will have to be done by the republic's transport workers. It was noted at the session that Kaspar [Caspian Sea Steamship Agency] and the Ministry of Motor Transport have been operating below their capabilities, and the strained situation in the operation of the Azerbaijan Railroad has not been corrected. There has been no noticeable improvement in the use of the rolling stock and there have been considerable periods of railroad-car idle time on enterprise sidings.

One continues to observe a large amount of inertia in the operation of trade and personal services. The plan for the first nine months for the first nine months with regard to retail commodity turnover was fulfilled by only 96.4 percent, and commodities with a total value of approximately 130 million rubles were undersold to the public. At the same time many industrial enterprises have not been fulfilling their deliveries to the trade network of the commodities that are in great demand by the public. For example, since the beginning of the year the trade system was undershipped a large amount of pasta and sausage products, canned fruits and vegetables, and articles produced by light industry which are intended for cultural, sport, recreational, and household use. One hundred fourteen enterprises failed to cope with the assignments for the production of consumer goods. A serious lag occurred at Minlegprom with the production of improved commodities with the indicator "N" [new item] and of especially fashionable items to be sold at contract prices. All the enterprises in Group A that have real opportunities for being involved in this important matter have not yet been so involved. Almost two-thirds of the ministries and departments failed to cope with the plans for the rendering of paid services to the public. This has been complicating the situation with regard to monetary circulation in the republic.

Individual ministries and departments and local Soviets of People's Deputies have been fulfilling unsatisfactorily the assignments in the comprehensive target program entitled "Demographic Development and Efficient Use of the Labor Resources of AzSSR Until 1990." There have been slow rates of development for new production entities, branches, shops at industrial enterprises, subsidiary trades on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and work at home. The understaffing for the republic as a whole, as compared with the planned number of personnel, constituted 35,000 persons. That understaffing is especially large at Minlepprom, Ministroy, Minvudkhoz, Minavto-transport, Ministroyavtorod, Minsvyazi, Mintorg, Minpros, and a number of local Soviets of People's Deputies. The party committees have eased up in their work in this important sector.

The republic's Gosplan, the Ministry of Finance, and ministries and departments have been given the responsibility of taking decisive steps to raise the level of economic work at all enterprises. They are to reveal more completely to the labor collectives the advantages of the new economic mechanism and the considerable potential reserves for increasing production effectiveness that are contained in it. By the use of specific examples they must point out the direct dependence that the people's welfare has upon the quality and quantity of labor.

The Central Committee Buro required the ministries and departments that have a trade network and that render paid services, as well as those that produce consumer goods, to improve the coordination and intensify the interaction in order to saturate the market with the commodities that the public needs. The executive committees of the local Soviets of People's Deputies have been instructed, for these purposes, to increase the rate of activity in creating cooperatives and expanding individual labor activity.

The mass information media must take active part in all the forthcoming work. The editorial offices of the republic newspapers and the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting have been instructed to devote special attention to the successful carrying out of the final stage of the socialist competition for the worthy celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October, to propagandize broadly the experience that has been accumulated in this regard by the advanced enterprises, organizations, and farms, and to take an uncompromising attitude toward revealing the undesirable phenomena that have been hindering the restructuring.

The Central Committee Buro has required all the party's obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, ministries and departments, associations and enterprises, and local Soviets of People's Deputies to carry out a careful analysis of the results of the first nine months, and to ascertain and eliminate the causes that have been hindering the acceleration of economic and social development. They must

increase the responsibility for the fate of the plans that is borne by managers at all levels in the national economy, and must give a well-principled evaluation on the spot where every instance of failure to fulfill the established assignments has occurred.

In the time that remains it is necessary to make complete use of the labor and political enthusiasm that has been evoked by the imminent celebration, in order to mobilize the workers for highly effective labor, for the reinforcement of planning and labor discipline, and for the unconditional fulfillment of the planned assignments and socialist pledges for 1987.

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### Problems Persist in Recruitment of Communists

18310421 [Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 28 October 1987 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial headlined "Worthy of a High Name" bearing the subtitle "We Must Further Improve Acceptance Into the Party and Work With Young Communists." It notes that "in recent years new forces have significantly increased the ranks of republic party organizations, and their composition has improved qualitatively. The creative activism of communists during restructuring reveals itself in concrete work. An important aspect is that more workers and kolkhozniks are being accepted into the party and that they constitute two-thirds of the communists. Along with this, there are still serious shortcomings in the admission into the party and work with young communists. A number of party committees are permitting delays and formalism in this important work: some are artificially speeding up the growth of party ranks and others are taking a careless approach to strengthening the party organization with new forces in decisive areas of the economy."

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### Creation of Non-Statutory Komsomol Group in Azerbaijan

18300072a [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 18 November 1987 carries on page 2 a 400-word article under the title "To Represent the Interests of the Young" about the formation of a new non-statutory Azerbaijan Komsomol organization to "help solve the problems of the young" more effectively. The organization is to include in its ranks young deputies from the republic Supreme Soviet. Currently there are 100 deputies who are under age 30, 63 of whom are members of the Komsomol, but the article does not specify which of these will make up the new group. The new group will convene during sessions of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet, and at the next such session its members will "give an account to their peers of how they are carrying out their mandates."

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## Measures to Address Estonian Printing, Publishing Concerns

### Decentralized Printing Planned

18300041 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 7 Oct 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Presidium of the ESSR Council of Ministers"]

[Excerpt] The ongoing democratization of our society and the expansion of glasnost have significantly increased interest in the periodical press. At the same time, the low level of the polygraphic base of newspapers and journals and the shortcomings in the organization of sale of periodical publications evoke justifiable complaints from readers. In this connection, the decision was made to provide for decentralized printing of central newspapers in the republic within the next five-year plan. Moreover, the ESSR Gosteleradio [State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting] and Minsvyaz [Ministry of Communications] have been given the deadline of 1 December of this year to submit a joint proposal to the republic's government on the fastest possible development of textual television broadcasting in Estonia. The ESSR Minsvyaz must also implement a set of measures on improving the delivery of newspapers and journals to readers. Among these measures is the expansion of the network for retail sale of periodical literature in rural areas, at health treatment and rest institutions, and at transportation centers; the installation of vending machines for the sale of newspapers at enterprises and institutions, the accelerated development of subscriber services, etc.

### Strained Printing, Subscription Capacities

18300041 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 14 Oct 87 p 4

[Article by M. Soonye, chief of the ESSR Ministry of Communications Distribution of Printed Matter Administration: "Don't Forget to Subscribe!"]

[Text] We are in the final stage of the subscription drive for periodical publications for 1988. How is the subscription campaign going in the republic?

If we compare the current indicators with the ones for the same time last year, at first glance the picture is a favorable one. The number of individual subscribers has notably increased for literary-fiction periodicals, as well as for a number of sociopolitical journals, central and republic newspapers. This indicates once again the mass interest of the public in the press.

Unfortunately, we are unable to meet the increased demand for the Tartu city newspaper *Edazi* in all the rayons of the republic. In fact, we have ceased taking subscriptions for it. The reason for this is the limited typographical capacities in Tartu, which do not allow us

to bring the circulation up to the desired number. Here we must also take into consideration the interests of the city residents, for whom this newspaper is specifically published.

We are not happy with the results of the departmental subscriptions for the coming year. As we know, they have summarily been reduced by 25-30 percent. And so, certain officials have been quick to cut back primarily on the publications which are necessary for everyday mass-political work in the labor collectives, leaving in their budget requests those publications whose subscriptions should be paid not at state expense, but rather with personal funds. There are many such examples throughout the republic. This is particularly surprising in light of the cardinal restructuring of the system of political and economic education of the workers, when the role of such aids as the journals *Kommunist*, *Partiynaya zhizh*, *Eesti Kommunist*, *Kommunist Estonii*, *Politicheskoye samoobrazovaniye*, and *Agitator*, not to mention the newspaper *Pravda*, is ever increasing.

We must conclude that for subscriptions on the above-listed publications, not one rayon in the republic has yet reached the level of past years. The subscription drive is proceeding at a particularly slow rate in the Pyarnuskiy, Khaapsaluskiy, Raplaskiy, Kokhtla-Yaveskiy, and Khar-yuskiy rayons, and in the cities of Narva and Tallinn. The local party organizations should take more effective and acute measures for overcoming this lag. In order to fill in the gaps which have been allowed, we would recommend formulating collective subscriptions along with individual ones.

The scientific-practical journal *Dostizheniya nauki i tekhniki APK* might be a useful aid to lecturers and propagandists, as well as auditors in economic general education, particularly in the rural rayons of the republic. (The annual subscription cost for this journal is 7 rubles 20 kopeks). The popular-scientific journal *Zhivotnovod* (4 rubles 80 kopeks), published by "Agropromizdat" since July of the current year, might also be helpful. The journal *Problemy teorii i praktiki upravleniya* [Problems in Administrative Theory and Practice] would also be helpful in increasing one's level of knowledge and in applying it under new economic conditions. Starting in January of 1988, a supplement to this journal will be published—*Programmnyye produkty i sistemy* [Program Products and Systems]. It will be issued quarterly and will cost 8 rubles.

Among the publications available for the first time to subscribers in 1988 we would like to point out the sociopolitical illustrated journal published by the Soviet Culture Fund and the USSR Goskomizdat [State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade], *Nashe nasledie* [Our Heritage], which is intended for the mass readership. It will be issued 6 times a year, and the subscription price will be 12 rubles.

The word "veteran" has a high social and moral meaning. That is what the All-Union Organization of Veterans of War and Labor called its first publication—an illustrated weekly publication which will be issued with participation of the newspaper *Trud* as a supplement (annual subscription price—5 rubles 28 kopeks).

The central catalog for 1988 now includes the very popular newspaper *Moskovskaya pravda*. This means that anyone in the republic who so desires now has the opportunity of subscribing to it.

And finally, for those studying the Finnish language, the journal *Neuvosto naynen* [Soviet Woman] is of definite interest. It will be published beginning in January 1988 by the "Pravda" publishing house.

And so, the days are numbered until the end of the campaign for subscriptions starting in January 1988. Don't forget to subscribe to the newspapers and journals you need before 30 October.

#### Journal's Political Coverage Lauded

18300041 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in  
Russian 27 Oct 87 p 2

[Article by V. Vakht, secretary, Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: "KOMMUNIST ESTONII on Soviets"]

[Text] The decisions of the 27th Party Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums reflect in all its depth and clarify the current nature and urgent need for continuous development of the work of the Soviets of People's Deputies and the Soviet democracy. This is why the success of economic and social construction depends largely on the correct and timely resolution of these questions under **specific local conditions**.

Under the conditions of radical changes in the system of administration, the structure of the economic management mechanism, and the democratization of all of social life, an irreplaceable role belongs to the periodical press in illuminating the essence of what is going on, including also within the system of the Soviet of People's Deputies. It is extremely important also to note in a timely manner and to effectively bring to the readers those endeavors, that experience of the Soviets and their agencies which most fully corresponds to the current demands of socialist construction.

I would especially like to mention the role of the journal *Kommunist Estonii* in illuminating the problematics associated with the activity of the agencies of state authority and administration in the Estonian SSR. I believe it expedient to note that along with the journal *Sovety narodnykh deputatov* [Soviets of People's Deputies] (the sociopolitical monthly journal of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium), the journal *Kommunist*

*Estonii* illuminates the work of the republic Soviets most comprehensively and completely (as compared with other republic periodical publications).

The ispolkom chairman of the Tartu rayon Soviet Ya. Kork and the Khaapsalu rayon Soviet L. Tuuzov told the readers on the pages of the journal about the realization of the party's social policy on the Soviet's administrative territory with the participation of economic management organs and of the population. For the purposes of the comprehensive socio-economic development of the rayons, the Soviets of People's Deputies are aiming toward the development of enterprises for processing agricultural products within the make-up of the APK [agro-industrial complex]. Working together with the farm agencies, they are showing concern for increasing the herd size of cattle in the individual sector, and are continually implementing a program for the development of the economy of the Prichudye and the islands. "We, the Soviet workers and people's deputies," writes Ya. Kork, "should be concerned primarily for the people, for the realization of their demands and substantiated suggestions" (*KE*, No 11, 1986).

The article by Tartu City Soviet Ispolkom Secretary T. Anton entitled "On the Sessional Activity of the Deputies" (*KE, medNo 10, 1985*) contains a number of useful suggestions to the deputies. One of the conclusions which T. Anton makes is that the center of importance in preparations for the sessions, as well as most of the responsibility, should be transferred from the ispolkom apparatus to the permanent commissions and deputy groups of the city Soviet. We cannot help but agree with this. The Soviet will be really effective only when all the deputies will resolve questions at the session with an understanding of their responsibility for the state of affairs, and when they will persistently participate in implementing the decisions of their Soviet.

The article village Soviet ispolkom Chairman S. Keek entitled "Relying on the Strength of the Law and Public Opinion" (*KE, med No 2, 1987*) is an interesting review of the matters and concerns of the Kaarliskiy village Soviet of Rakvereskiy rayon, which presents deep insights and long-term conclusions.

Indeed, there is a considerable load placed on the low-level Soviet, its ispolkom and its small apparatus (often only two people—the ispolkom chairman and secretary). Yet the matters to be dealt with are ever increasing. Also, the sphere of activity of the low-level Soviet must immediately encompass all the people (usually several hundred families) living in its administrative territory, as well as all the small and large enterprises, organizations and institutions found in the village Soviet and in the settlement.

The Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has announced the convocation of the regular session of the republic's Supreme Soviet to be held on 13 November 1987, and has published the proposed

agenda. Along with other questions, the program of housing construction is to be discussed at the session. In connection with this, we would like to focus attention on the article by Tallinn Repair-Construction Trust Deputy Chief K. Ekhal entitled "On Certain Key Problems of the Housing Program—2000" and published in the journal *Kommunist Estonii* No 6 for the year 1987. It would present valuable reading for the deputies in the course of their preparation for the session. Moreover, the journal's editorial staff invites comments and opinions of deputies and readers on the problems touched upon in this article.

The journal has begun a serious discussion about the continued democratization of the work of the Soviets and the electoral system. This question has been discussed in numerous published materials, as for example in the articles entitled "Elections Instead of Voting", "Thoughts About What We Have Read", "Ways of Democratizing the Electoral System" (*KE* Nos 3, 7, 9 for 1987). In issue No 10 of this journal, the column entitled "At the Roundtable" gives a description of some of the new aspects of the work of ispolkoms of the Tallinn, Tartu and Narva city and the Raplaskiy and Khaapsaluskii rayon Soviets of People's Deputies in their goal toward the realization of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "On Measures for Further Increasing the Role and Strengthening the Responsibility of the Soviets of People's Deputies for Accelerating Socio-Economic Development in Light of the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress", dated 25 July 1983. It is extremely important that the experience in the work of the Soviets and their agencies reach the Soviet workers and deputies, and is then promulgated and enriched in the affairs of numerous Soviets.

12322

### Georgians' Character 'Insulted' in OGONEK Article

18130410 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 September 1987 carries on pages 3-4 critic Tamaz Tsivtsivadze's 3,400-word article titled "We Accept Criticism, But Insults—No Way!" It is in response to Vladimir Tsvetov's article in OGONEK No 31, which described his tour of various parts of the USSR accompanying a Japanese man who had won the tour as a prize in an easy contest. Tsivtsivadze's judgment is that the segments recounting their experiences in Georgia are not only terribly erroneous but insulting as well, and he goes so far as to accuse Tsvetov of out-and-out lying. Tsvetov's misrepresentation only serve to foster prejudicial implications that Georgians are braggarts, liars, addicted to unearned income and stuffing their bellies, and that Georgian farm women do all the work while their men party. His distorted account also

impugns Georgian horticulture and livestock farming. Tsivtsivadze notes sorrowfully at the outset that until this article he admired both Tsvetov and OGONEK's editor, Vitaliy Korotich.

The misapprehensions and misrepresentations started at the Tbilisi airport, when the Japanese guest, who had read a translation of the Georgian 12th-century national epic "Knight in the Panther's Skin," remarked to the man who met them, "If you're a Georgian knight, where's your panther's skin?" This bit of drollery, insensitively abetted by Tsvetov, is recalled a number of times in Tsivtsivadze's article, in the sense of Georgians laid bare, stripped of their protective panther's skin and not much in the way of knights.

The Japanese guest was especially interested in Georgian agriculture, in particular mandarin oranges, their yields and how best to raise them (Japan raises them too). In Tsvetov's account, the Japanese was shocked and angered when a citrus plantation agronomist in western Georgia told him that per-hectare yields there averaged only 12 quintals, for in Tbilisi someone had "lied" that yields averaged 100 quintals (Tsivtsivadze sets the record straight by citing statistics attesting 200-240 quintals in the social sector and 300-340 quintals in household citrus groves; Japanese commercial yields are 300-350).

Moreover, the Japanese guest—again abetted by Tsvetov's distortions—was scornful of the "greenish-yellow, bean-sized" mandarins being harvested by the women while the men feasted, but acknowledged that "all those Soviet children living above the Arctic Circle might appreciate them." Tsivtsivadze counters that Georgians work hard to grow citrus crops here, in "the earth's northernmost subtropical zone," and should not be mocked. Should the Georgians give up citrus crops and import them from Japan "for hard currency at commercial prices?"

Tsvetov's account also describes laughably scrawny Georgian livestock and poultry, dusty crop fields and virtually barren fruit trees. Whence, then, the author retorts, the sumptuous banquets during which the guests were wine and dined at long tables laden with an abundance of the best meats, fruits, and vegetables to be found anywhere? Paradoxically, in this connection, Tsvetov adduces this kind of lavish hospitality as yet more evidence of Georgians' notorious profligacy, and by way of contrast noted that a simple but prosperous farm family in Siberia actually produces what it consumes—no cheating there.

This latter observation leads to Tsivtsivadze's final, admittedly very grave accusation: that Tsvetov is guilty of lying about the Georgians and their character. Tsvetov's and his Japanese guest's visit to Georgia had to be in November and December, when the citrus harvest is at its height. But from Georgia they went to Siberia, where they were hosted with home-grown potatoes,

tomatoes, and cucumbers and such, and the Japanese visitor even pulled a potato plant from the ground to check on its growth—not a likely occurrence in Siberia that time of the year!

In sum, Tsvetov's article reflects shame on himself and on OGONEK.

07310

#### **Kirovabad Propagandists Profiled**

18310422a [Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 16 October 1987 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by Naghy Abdulazimov, deputy director of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Kirovabad Gorkom, headlined "High Demands" on the structure of the political and economic education system. "Rayon party committees and primary party organizations have given a lot of attention to the selection of propagandist cadres in connection with new demands and duties. More than 80 percent of the propagandists are administration and institution leaders or economists. Two hundred fifty of them are science candidates, 25 have doctorates, 2 are deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet and 5 are deputies to the AzSSR Supreme Soviet."

/06662

#### **Better Propaganda for Literature Urged**

18310422b [Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 23 October 1987 carried on page 7 a 1,500-word article by Hafiz Ali, director of the Bureau for the Propagandizing of Literature attached to the Azerbaijan Writers Union, headlined "Propagandizing Our Literature" on the need to pay more attention to promoting artistic literature among the population. Pointing out that "the basic goal of the Propaganda Bureau is to strengthen the relationship between the writer and village works," he adds that "we must use all possibilities in the multifaceted promotion of our literature. Literary works are not propagandized in most of our rayons. A careless relationship is maintained with regard to meetings between writers and village workers. But, these are very important to our joint task." He also claims that "although literature on animal husbandry, farming, mechanics, poultry, and other sectors is promoted by raykoms, artistic literature is either not promoted or poorly promoted."

/06662



**CPSU Veterans Propose Memorial to F.F. Raskolnikov**

18300062a Moscow OGONEK in Russian No 38,  
19-26 Sep 87 p 2

[Letter to the Editor signed by 5 party veterans under the rubric "The Reader's Word"]

[Text] *Ogonek* No 26, in tearing the veil of oblivion from the name of Fedor Fedorovich Raskolnikov, which for decades has been cursed with calumny, serves as a shining example of the implementation of party decisions concerning glasnost, social justice, and the correct portrayal of history.

We think that we, his grateful heirs, should back up our personal views with practical deeds. In this particular case, by carrying out the 25-year old decision to transfer the ashes of F.F. Raskolnikov to the cradle of the Soviet Navy — to the city of Kronstadt, where in 1920 he was commander of the Baltic Fleet. And there too, by raising a monument to him — an honor deserved by this intrepid Bolshevik.

We are certain that many members of our party — veterans and young people, sailors and soldiers, diplomats and employees of Soviet institutions abroad, journalists and men of letters — will concur in this proposal and will support it, in so far as they are able, with their own modest monetary contributions to the building of this monument.

We call upon the editorial collegium to establish at *Ogonek* a public readers' committee on immortalizing the memory of F.F. Raskolnikov. Signed: CPSU members K.P. Chudinova — since 1914, S.M. Prilutskaya — since 1919, L.M. Gurvich — since 1926, N. V., Bogdanov — since 1931, and M.S. Rozenberg — since 1931.

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**New Historical Works Have Differing Approaches to Blank Spots**

18300062b Moscow OGONEK in Russian  
No 427-14 Oct p 6

[Article by Dmitriy Shelestov, doctor of historical sciences: "An Era in Its Personalities"]

[Text] The pretext for these notes is the appearance in 1987 of two new, basic single-volume encyclopedias. They appeared on the book shelves on the eve of the 70th anniversary of Soviet power and they bear a direct relationship to study of its establishment. On the cover on one of them is printed "The Great October Socialist Revolution", and on the cover of the other — "The Civil War and Military Intervention in the USSR".

The fact of the appearance of two publications, mutually related to one another not only by chronological proximity but by their treatment of a common era, which V.I. Lenin called the Great Struggle of 1917-1920, is noteworthy. And this should be particularly emphasized. Taken together, the two volumes which we are examining represent a unique step toward realizing the long-ripened need to "thoroughly illuminate the history of the birth and affirmation of Soviet power."

It is appropriate to recall here that, at the beginning of the 1930's, on M. Gorkiy's initiative, a decision was made to create a 16-volume "History of the Civil War in the USSR". Begun with great enthusiasm, its preparation later took on a dramatic character. As early as 1932, the theses of an article by K. Ye. Voroshilov, entitled "Stalin and the Red Army", were included in the publication plan, and this became a signal for the gradual introduction into historical science of ideas associated with the Stalin cult. By the end of the 1930's, of the 18 members of the chief editorial board, only 4 remained (Stalin, Molotov, Voroshilov, and Zhdanov). S.M. Kirov had been killed (1934), M. Gorkiy had died (1936), Ya. B. Gamarnik had been shot (1937), and A.S. Bubnov had been arrested and had perished (1940). Of the 18 compilers of the first volume, appearing in 1935, which was in the nature of an introduction and described the period from 1914 to October 1917, 11 were soon subjected to repressions. The second volume, published in 1942, was devoted to the events of October and already viewed these in the spirit of the theses presented in the book "History of the VKP(b) [All-Russian Communist Party (bolsheviks)]. A Short Course", which for many years — from the end of the 1930's to the middle of the 1950's — served as a "standard" in describing the history of Soviet society.

For long years as well, work on the "History of the Civil War in the USSR" died out and its completion, assigned to the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, became possible only after the 20th CPSU Congress. The final three volumes appeared in 1957-1960 (in abridged form), and this played an important role in study of the struggle with the interventionists and the White Guards.

At the same time, study of the revolutionary events of 1917 and of their culmination — the history of the Great October Revolution — began to increase. From the researcher's point of view, such "investigation" of two closely interrelated initial periods in the establishment of the socialist era is entirely justified, since this affords a possibility to penetrate more deeply into the course of events of the revolution and its heroic defense. But, the inclination toward a "thorough" study of the Great Struggle of 1917-1920 did not die out. It manifested itself most brightly in the activities headed by Academician I. I. Mints, of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Scientific Council, with regard to the "History of the Great October Socialist Revolution". It is my belief that the Scientific Council, under whose aegis the "Great

October Socialist Revolution" encyclopedia has appeared, should take the logical step of combining it in a single two-volume edition with the encyclopedia "The Civil War and the Military Intervention in the USSR".

The information included in both encyclopedias is very diverse. A great deal of space in them is devoted to articles on the activities of the Leninist party, its organs, conferences, congresses, and the more important measures it took. Tables are included showing the increase in the numbers of the Bolshevik ranks during 1917-1920, which reflect the increasingly strong influence of the party and its steadily growing role in the revolutionary struggle of the masses and in the creation and defence of the Soviet state. An important feature of the encyclopedias is their specific portrayal of the revolutionary struggle and of the civil war on a nationwide scale. Incidentally, such a broad series of reports concerning the development of events in all of the country's gubernias, oblasts and national regions is given for the first time in them. At the same time, there is a far more realistic portrayal of the key role played in history by the popular masses, particularly during decisive eras, something which is frequently talked about but which is not easily discovered in practice, especially in reference publications.

Having noted this merit of the encyclopedias, need we also be surprised that the materials they contain are full of references to the hundreds and thousands of active participants in the revolution and the civil war. In addition to this, almost a third of the articles in both encyclopedias concern, to use the language of the specialists, "personalities". Let us take a somewhat closer look at this category of articles, which inevitably attracts broad reader attention.

For many years now, it has not been anything new that our encyclopedic publications have included a broad spectrum of articles providing background and biographic information about the leaders and the rank and file of the revolution, about the commanders and heroes of the civil and war, and also about the important leaders of the enemy camp. Why is it that they still evoke not only intellectual but what is also heightened, even acute interest?

It would appear that one of the reasons for this lies in a tradition, which developed during the 1930's and 1940's and still has not died out, of "erasing" from history certain individuals who have had a real effect on it. Such a "tradition" contradicts Marxist-Leninist principles of elucidating history. This is true in encyclopedic publications as well, where references do not represent some sort of "mark of distinction" or special favor, but serve to set forth the true (and, frequently, generally known) fact of active participation by a particular figure in specific events, though this of course in no way precludes a critical assessment of this individual in cases when this is

necessary. This obvious truth is not by any means winning broad acceptance and, in this, stagnant features left over from the 1970's are playing a major role.

At the same time, situations arise which cannot be called anything but paradoxical. Precisely 30 years ago, after being hushed up for more than a quarter of a century, J.Reed's celebrated book "Ten Days That Shook The World" was published, a book highly appraised in its time by V.I.Lenin. For three decades, it has been reissued repeatedly (most recently this year) and it has become generally available. Dozens of active participants in the revolution are named in it, concerning whom commentaries on the book of course make reference. But try to find such references about certain of them in the 1968 and 1977 editions of "The Great October Socialist Revolution" encyclopedia.

In its present edition, the encyclopedia contains biographical articles concerning Bukharin, Zinovyev, Kamenev, Raskolnikov, Rykov, Trotskiy, and Shlyapnikov. However, one will look in vain for corresponding articles in the encyclopedia "The Civil War and Military Intervention in the USSR", which appeared almost simultaneously, although (and this is also widely known), Zinovyev, for instance, was at that time Chairman of the Petrograd Soviet and, from 1919 on, a candidate member of the VKP(b) Central Committee Politburo; Rykov in 1919-1920 was chairman of the VSNKh [All-Russian Council for the National Economy] and was the Council for Labor and Defense's Special Representative for Provisioning the Red Army and Navy; and Trotskiy was the Peoples Commissar the Army and Navy, the Chairman of the republic's Revolutionary and Military Council, and, from 1919, a member of the VKP(b) Central Committee Politburo.

The tradition of which we spoke earlier manifests itself not only in a restriction of biographic reference materials, but also in a depersonalization of other encyclopedic information, particularly regarding the activities of higher party and state organs. Thus, an entire substantive article about the VKP(b) Central Committee during 1918-1920, included in the just-mentioned encyclopedia, cites, besides V.I.Lenin, only one name, that of Ye. D. Stasovoy. The article reports that, beginning in 1919, such very important Central Committee organs as its Politburo and Orgburo began to function, each consisting of 5 persons. But it does not say who belonged to them. This is all the more unjustified as, by spending a certain amount of effort, such information can be obtained in part from other articles. For example, an article about N.N. Krestinskiy states that, during 1919-1921, he was a member of the Central Committee's Politburo and Orgburo and that he also held the post of Central Committee Secretary until the spring of 1921 when, following the 10th Congress, the party secretariat was reorganized and then, in April 1922, I.I. Stalin became Central Committee General Secretary. Incidentally, the above-mentioned article about the Central Committee also says nothing about this.

As this is also one of the reasons for the acute interest, to put it mildly, which is shown in "personalities" when each new edition of encyclopedias provides to a sort of indicator, by answering the question "who did they put in and who did they again (or still) leave out?". Such an approach — it is even somehow awkward to write about this, as it is so obvious to everyone — is not productive of anything but talk and rumors, engenders ignorance and disdain of our history, and leads to a situation where, as already noted in the press (see, for example, *Izvestiya* 20 June 1987), tens of millions of people do not even know who headed the Soviet government after V.I. Lenin. Leaf through the latest edition (1986) of the "Soviet Encyclopedic Dictionary", a publication of which we are justly proud, and you will see that, of 8 leaders of the Soviet government whose activities are now a thing of the past (A.I. Rykov, 1924-1930; V.M. Molotov, 1930-1941; I.V. Stalin, 1941-1953; G.M. Malenkov, 1953-1955; N.A. Bulganin, 1955-1958; N.S. Khrushchev, 1958-1964; A.N. Kosygin, 1964-1980; and N.A. Tikhonov, 1980- 1985), there is not even a brief mention of two of them (Rykov and Malenkov). But, no matter how you may regard them, they were involved in all aspects of the activities of our highest organ of executive power for a total of almost 10 years.

Before concluding our reflections concerning "personalities" we need to say something about a phenomenon which might figuratively be called the "indirect subject of omission". The way that this phenomenon finds expression is that a biographic reference article about one or another individual may be published, but is written in such a way that the reader is sometimes left to wonder how this person could have accomplished anything during the revolution, how he could have occupied high party or state posts and, finally, how V.I. Lenin could have endured having him among his closest associates.

Particularly strong here are half-century old stereotypes and an incapability, with is still with us today, to lay bare the diversity and contradictory nature of this era and, in all the complexity of their deeds, of the people who played an active role in it. We stress once again the necessity of critically revealing their activities, but this does not exclude another necessity as well — in strict conformity with historical truth, to reveal what really was done by a specific, given participant in events.

And one more thing — that encyclopedias in recent years have hushed up the fact (again, a fact known to all) that the lives of many active participants in the revolution and civil war came to a tragic and abrupt end at the close of the 1930's. It is even possible to establish when, without any publicity, such a "hush-up" was thrust upon us. Take the first volume of the "Soviet Historical Encyclopedia", dated 1961, from the shelf and you will see that the fact of those who perished during the Yezhov repressions was reported there, without any beating around the bush. And then, at random, open any volume of the third edition of the "Great Soviet Encyclopedia",

compiled during 1970- 1978, and see for yourself that such information has disappeared entirely. And so, incidentally, still another function of encyclopedias is revealed — to a certain degree, they can be used to study time.

We believe that the reader will now have seen how detailed treatment of "personalities" illuminates many (though, of course, not all) defects in present study of the history of Soviet society, defects which result from bet-hedging and time-serving imposed on our science not only from without, but also "taking place" within it, itself, and, unfortunately, not only "in certain, isolated cases", precisely as is sometimes said.

Both encyclopedias went to the type-setters almost at once after the 27th CPSU Congress and were signed to the press on the eve of the January 1987 CPSU Central Committee plenum. Naturally, the changes which were outlined for the study of history could not be reflected in them, particularly as we now are mainly involved in arguments about the paths for its development and specific research studies still lie ahead.

But, of course, they could and had to accept the spirit of the changes which have been initiated. In any case, the compilers of the "Great October Socialist Revolution" encyclopedia tried to do this; modern times forced them on their way.

The position of those who determined the fate of the encyclopedia about the civil war and the intervention turned out to be different. It includes a number of new, important articles (about the history of the historical study of this question, about the party and Komsomol underground, about the numerical growth of the VKP(b) in 1918-1920, and certain other ones), but, in fact, it is a simple reprinting of what was prepared in the 1970's and the beginning of the 1980's and was published in 1983. It appears as though its compilers have accepted an obsolete position and, perhaps, also hold to the view, now being expressed by certain historians, that certain "generally accepted historical concepts" do not change.

Taken from the printing presses, these new reference publications devoted to the era of the birth of Soviet society have made their way to the book shelves. Their independent life has begun. It will continue until they are replaced by other encyclopedias, in an expression of the never-ending process of scientifically understanding the history of the Great Struggle of 1917- 1920.

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**More Intensive Study of Nationalities, Kirghiz History Suggested**

18300044a Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA  
in Russian 24 Oct 87 p 3

[Article by K. Bokonbayev, laboratory head, Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Geology, candidate of geological-mineralogical sciences: "Bridges to Mutual Understanding".]

[Text] It used to be believed that all was well in our republic concerning issues of internationalism. In the capital there were a great number of scientific-practical conferences and symposia. These functions were widely reported by the mass information media. But what was reported in the press and on the radio, and what was shown on television? Only the ceremonial aspect.... What kind of benefit can be gained from this hoopla for practical work in internationalist education? Really, only the fact that everything is fine here—there are no problems! But meanwhile, under cover of the explosions of verbal fireworks and curtains of slogans, here and there were concealed instances of protectionism, of advancing relatives, cronies, and personally loyal individuals to cushy key posts.

The overwhelming majority of scientific articles are distinguished by the absence of problems. An agitator, political informer, or average reader pages through these works and, spellbound by the magic of complicated scientific terms, overwhelmed by figure layouts on the constant growth of this and that, he is convinced, he believes, that all is well!

When you become acquainted with the works of sociologists, you involuntarily notice how strenuously they have attempted to consolidate dogmas and stereotypes, and simultaneously have contrived to hush up negative phenomena and detrimental trends. The current processes which are occurring in society have been studied in isolation from the laws of dialectics—unity and struggle of antitheses, and so forth. It is completely incomprehensible, how is it possible to develop science while studying only that which is already established, which is unshakable for all time? Why study national relations if, as was believed, since the advent of socialism this age-old problem of mankind has been resolved completely once and for all?

As a result we are now forced to conclude that in the field of social sciences, especially those such as history, sociology, and Kirghiz linguistics and literature, there is stagnation in our republic. This has occurred as a result of prohibitive interference in science by certain intriguing demagogues and profaners from the milieu of scientists and writers who have acquired in the process, among other things, a fully perceptible moral and material capital. It is precisely from the diet they provide that the Kirghiz—one of the most ancient peoples of Central Asia, and the possessors of an ancient and unique indigenous culture—have by decree been denied their

own ancient history, their cultural and spiritual heritage. In the all-union arena, the Kirghiz are seen as a people which has not had any historical past, nor culture, nor writing. The tilting in the direction of slavish self-annihilation is clearly felt, pride and dignity have been trampled.

It has been declared that the culture and literature of the Kirghiz began only in October of 1924, when the first issue of the newspaper ERKIN-TOO was published. Who could dispute that the Kirghiz people, like other peoples, is beholden to Great October for its cultural and spiritual flowering, even its very present existence?! But our very greatest misfortune is ignorance of history, the unwillingness or inability to draw lessons from it. Historical ignorance gives rise, in some peoples, to a national euphoria, in others—a sense of national inferiority.

In the cause of harmonious development of national relations—that precise tuning-fork of the spiritual health of peoples—there is no trivia, nor can there be any trivia. Just as a single wrong line may spoil a magnificent picture, so in the sphere of national relations even the wrong key may sow the seeds from which weeds will grow.

When you read the great "Slovo o polku igoreve" [Tale of the Host of Igor], and in it you encounter the Turkish names familiar since childhood, the names of the clans and tribes related to the Rus people; when you truly see that "...in the great 'Slovo o polku,' Kypchak words have grown into the Slavonic line like wild grass" (from a poem by historian and poet S. Markov), then you realize with joy that the sources of the friendship of Russians, Ukrainians, Belorussians, Kirghiz, Kazakhs, and Karakalpakhs send their roots back into the depths of ages. Isn't it from here that there comes the startling consonance of music, songs, and poetry among so many seemingly different peoples, which was written of as early as the 1930's by the famous historian, art, and music expert V. Vinogradov? Isn't the intuitive attraction that our peoples have for one another from here? And isn't this why in the book "Pamyat" [Monument] the famous Russian Soviet writer V. Chivilikhin constantly exhorted the Kirghiz to study history?

In the history of the Kirghiz there are many unclear periods and issues open to question. These must be studied all the more objectively, historically, and from true Marxist positions.

We have many historians. But the overwhelming majority of them choose only the Soviet period as a subject of study, and moreover they take topics which are indisputable and without conflict for dissertation defenses. For example, mountains of scientific works are written about the successes, beginning with the first 5-year periods, of the system of public education and higher schools. In them you will not find even a hint of the problems and difficulties which ultimately increased to such a point

that a universal state reform of higher schools and secondary education has now become necessary. Who will take the responsibility for the fact that today the issue of teaching the Kirghiz language, along with Russian, in republic schools has again become heated? After all, this form of internationalist education has existed since 30 or 40 years ago. Why does the republic which gave the world the writer Ch. Aytmatov, equally famed as the master of the Russian and Kirghiz languages, have such badly organized bilingual instruction and education? Bilingualism is the bridge to mutual understanding, mutual respect, and friendship. And after all, we have the Institute of Language and Literature in the Academy of Sciences, scientific-research institutes of pedagogy, pedagogical higher educational institutions, universities with a good dozen departments of language and literature, and a great army of members of the Writers' Union and Journalists' Union. In truth, too many cooks spoil the broth.

I was curious to find out how many social-philosophical courses to study internationalism were registered in the last 5-year period. It turned out that a total of only three courses were devoted to this interesting problem, and these were taught in VUZes. The republic academy did not study this issue in the social-philosophical plane at all. Moreover, in the Academy of Sciences, which has the status of coordinator of all science in the republic, there is not even any scientific council on the issue of internationalism and national relations; although in other directions of the social sciences there are more than enough of these councils. What is worse, in the current 5-year period, there are only two courses in national relations registered, which we must assume are being taught by two VUZ lecturers.

And yet our multinational republic is a splendid subject, if one may so express it, for the study of these relations in all their aspects. Is it necessary to fear the factor of increased national self-awareness of small peoples, and their reevaluation of their role, place, and potential capacities in connection with this? The question is purely rhetorical, for all the policies of the socialist state since the day of its founding have been directed toward bringing peoples in a stage of historical decline up to the level of modern civilization. The entire world is witness to the fact that this great task has been successfully fulfilled. But it is also true that because of a self-satisfied addiction to ceremony and the illusion of complete resolution of this problem, we have not observed how under the new social conditions, conditions of increased national self-awareness and global information, the natural contradictions, in accordance with dialectic laws, have accumulated.

In the face of this fact, our theoretical arsenal has turned out to be weak. "It must be acknowledged," said M. S. Gorbachev at the January 1987 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "that mistakes permitted in the field of national relations, and manifestations of them, have remained under a cloud, and it has not been acceptable

to talk about them. This has led to negative consequences which we must now deal with." But in our socialist society this ill is easily corrected, for the sacred feelings of Brotherhood, Equality, and Friendship are in our blood, we have imbibed them with mother's milk. We have only to work honestly, in an educated fashion, without excesses. To carry out timely inoculations against the malignant viruses spread by ignorant demagogues, ravers, denouncers, and overt foreign enemies who welcome joyfully our omissions and mistakes.

No, in the sacred science of internationalism there must be no omissions or mistakes which evoke a feeling of insult or give rise to a dangerous complex of national injury or, conversely, national conceit.

Let us take the attitude toward historic individuals. For example, I cannot understand the ardent "personalities," who fall into a swoon at a single mention of the name of the famous Kirghiz woman Kurmandzhan-datkhya. Even before the Revolution articles were published in Russian, English, German, French, Polish, and Hungarian about this extraordinary individual. Her progressive role in the voluntary entry of Southern Kirghizia into the body of Russia has been demonstrated by science. Her grandchildren and great-grandchildren, personally educated by her in progressive, patriotic traditions, participated actively in establishing Soviet rule in Kirghizia, and were awarded revolutionary honors. These were the Red Commander and Cheka official K. Kamchibekov, and Detachment Commissar Dzh. Karabekov, who in turn received his education in Kazan University, and this was Red Guard Burkhanov. After all, these three captured and turned over to the people's court one of the most dangerous and bloodthirsty enemies of Soviet rule—Kurbashi Moydun. Don't they really deserve widespread recognition and gratitude today, shouldn't we really be proud of their names?! But surrounding their names, like the name of Kurmandzhan-datkhya, there is a deep silence.

For the sake of justice it must be noted that the Osh historian A. Kunin has opened up for the reader the name of K. Kamchibekov, in the book "Pod alym styagom oktyabrya" [Under the Scarlet Banner of October]. But this little book is the only one, and moreover it was published in a wretchedly small printing. Who read it?

I cannot understand those "sages" who, having completely lost any class feeling, class consciousness, who want at any cost to represent the tsarist general Skobelev, who led the punishing forces of tsarism, the man whom V. I. Lenin described as a "world gendarme," all but in the form of a peacemaker with an olive branch in his hands.

Blackmailed by vulgarizing demagogues, we sometimes, unfortunately, permit ultra-leftist exaggerations in assessing literary and cultural heritage, artificially impoverishing and bilking our very own selves. We are

forgetting how V. I. Lenin constantly warned us about the impermissibility of nihilism, about the need to take into socialism everything which is valuable in the culture and science of the past. Lenin took this anxious and careful attitude toward everything which comprises the cultural property of peoples, regardless of who created it! Thus he was able to separate the wheat from the chaff and thus he struggled titanically for individuals who permitted some sort of political or world-view mistakes but who, nevertheless, constitute the glory of all mankind!

...In the evenings my children organize a home concert. What a joy it is to see their trusting children's eyes, to listen to their sweet prattling. The concert usually concludes with the song "How Wide Is My Native Land." Their mother conducts the chorus. And behind her I see our only lifelong motherland, and all of her multinational, multilingual children.

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#### **Repatriated Meskhetians Attend Georgian History Seminar**

18130412 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 September 1987 carries on page 3 under the title "Galaktion Tabidze's Trip to Meskhetia-Dzhavakhetia" a 2,200-word piece prepared by Marine Skhirtladze concerning a recent culture-and-history seminar about the Meskhetia-Dzhavakhetia district of southern Georgia. Listed among the several distinguished scholars and numerous interested persons who attended the function are "Meskhetians who have returned from Central Asia."

The event, which was held last summer under the initiative of Tbilisi State University's Young Scientists Council, constitutes resumption of the Permanent Scientific Seminar For the Study of Problems of Southern Georgia, which in turn forms part of the permanent Commission for Scientific and Cultural Relations With Southern Georgia, chaired by Tbilisi State University Rector Nodar Amaglobeli.

The seminar focused entirely on a trip through the Meskhetia-Dzhavakhetia district in 1955 by Galaktion Tabidze [a revered poet who committed suicide in 1959] in the company of several other men, including archivist Vakhtang Gurgeneidze, whose journals, notes and reminiscences provide the materials he presented at the seminar. The purpose of the trip was to meet with the local population and inspect the current, largely ruinous state of that once-prospering and populous district which bore the main brunt of devastating Turkish incursions in the past. The expedition toured numerous ghost towns and inspected ruined churches. It is mentioned that the inhabitants of whole villages there adopted Catholicism and began calling themselves "French" in order to avoid being forcibly Moslemized. They suffered terrible depredations, were uprooted time and again, and many "lost

their language." Galaktion and his fellows walked to "the present-day Turkish border" and indulged in contemplation of that sad history. Mention is also made of a particular village, Okami, inhabited by Georgians who has fled across the border from the village of Kilda (no dates are given on any of these past events.)

#### **Georgian Jubilee Celebrated by Ethnic Kinsmen in Azerbaijan**

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 29 September 1987 carries on page 4 under the title "The Ingilo Country Celebrates" VI. Mchedlishvili's 600-word article reporting the celebration of 19th-century statesman Ilia Chavchavadze's 150th jubilee on 27 September in Azerbaijan's Kakhi Rayon, which includes a population of "several thousand" ethnic Georgians known as Ingilos living in a few villages. Participants came from all over Azerbaijan, from Tbilisi, and elsewhere, and included Georgian, Azerbaijani, and Ukrainian dignitaries and writers. A special issue of the rayon newspaper, SHALALA, was dedicated to the observance, the main event of which was held in the rayon movie theater. After the ceremonies, there were tours of local sights, schools, and farms. The Ilia Chavchavadze Folk Theater in the Georgian village of Alibeglo put on a performance.

Appended to the article is a 100-word excerpt from a poem by Ingilo poetess Tamar Papiashvili titled "Shine Upon Us Again....," which includes the lines "Our proud race still stands..though the enemy ravaged us countless times. Shine upon us so long as the Ingilo considers Great Georgia as his mother."

#### **Georgian Emigre's Patriotic, Scholarly Career Recounted**

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi LITERATURULI SAKARTVELO in Georgian No 39, 25 September 1987 carries on pages 6-7 Guram Sharadze's 4,200-word article titled "Mikhako Tsereteli," which concerns Mikheil Tsereteli's patriotic and scholarly career in his homeland and, after the early 1920's, outside it in England, France, and Germany. Tsereteli was born in 1878, died in Munich in 1965. According to his wishes, his body was cremated, and no funeral wreaths or orations were permitted. It was "a silence," the author states, which "unfortunately has lasted until now, and the time has come to break that silence."

While receiving a conventional education in the 1890's, Tsereteli enthusiastically espoused the social and political ideas of the Mesame Dasi [the Marxist "Third Group" which became the first Social-Democratic political movement in Georgia and Transcaucasia], whose aim was to topple the Tsar. As a student later on in Kiev he took part in demonstrations, escaped jail by fleeing to Paris, and was jailed there for participating in Anarchist demonstrations. Thence he moved to London and was a

close associate of the Georgian Anarchist Varlam Cherk-ezishvili. Back home again in Georgia, he became involved in the revolutionary movement of 1905-6 and published a number of inflammatory articles in the weekly NOBATI.

Tsereteli "soon quit Anarchism," however, and turned his attentions to more "national" concerns. This major turnaround, Sharadze says, was connected to the monstrous assassination of Ilia Chavchavadze in 1907, which the impassioned Tsereteli termed "Georgians' shame" in his funeral oration and his published pamphlets at the time. It was "as if the Russians had murdered Tolstoy, as if the Germans had murdered Heinrich Heine, the English had murdered Byron and the Franch had murdered Hugo." And he called upon all Georgians of whatever regional origin, whether Orthodox, Catholic, or Moslem, to rally together in honoring "the father of their country."

In 1910 Tsereteli decided to turn away from purely political endeavors in favor of scholarship—in particular, Georgian history and culture. He was prompted to do so by the urgings of Ekvtime Takaishvili [the founder of Georgian archeology and the guardian of Georgian treasures in exile, where he spent nearly 25 years before being welcomed home, along with those treasures, in 1945]. Accordingly, he went to London (pursued by the Tsar's police) to study Assyriology, thence to Leipzig and Heidelberg. In 1912 he was again publishing scholarly, mostly historical articles, in Georgian publications, and he also spent time in Europe in pursuit of his research and attending conferences on questions of "the smaller nationalities." For a few years (unspecified) he was in the diplomatic service in Berlin and Scandinavia,

and in 1920 he was appointed head of Tbilisi State University's Department of Assyriology and the Ancient East. "Later on," he held similar posts in Brussels and Berlin. Brief mention is made of Tsereteli's letters to [Tbilisi State University founder] Ivane Dzhavakhishvili dealing with scholarly matters and, inter alia, explaining his decision to emigrate.

Much of the article sketches Tsereteli's lines of research into the history and pre-history of the Georgian nation and its relations with other ancient or medieval peoples of the region, also his scholarly studies of the 12th-century Georgian national epic "Knight in the Panther's Skin" and its author Shota Rustaveli. Sharadze lists some two dozen titles of Tsereteli's articles and monographs on these and other subjects, which were published in England, France, and Germany in various languages, but also notes that voluminous valuable works remain unpublished to this day. Tsereteli kept fully abreast of literary, scholarly, and political currents in Georgia, and responded to them in print mainly in the [emigre] journal BEDI KARTLISA. In one particular case he felt compelled to defend the literary and linguistic integrity of revered Georgian literary men who were, in the early 1950's, under attack in their own homeland! In another passage, Sharadze notes sadly that Soviet Georgian research suffered because scholars were ignorant of or had no access to Tsereteli's publications abroad.

In 1942 Tsereteli moved from Berlin to Quedlinburg, and after the war to the university town of Goettingen, thence finally to Munich. His files, which were bequeathed to the publishers of BEDI KARTLISA in Paris, are full of priceless materials "which it is our patriotic duty to study."

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## Moscow Weekly Views Local Old Believer Community

18120039 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English  
No 48, 6-13 Dec 87 p 12

[Article by Alexander Nezhny: "In Rogozhskaya Zastava—Visiting Old Believers"]

[Text] These modest notes are about old believers, about the trials which were their lot, about the priceless treasures of Russian culture which they have saved, and lastly about their life now, in Moscow, in the Rogozhsky settlement (zastava) near their old cemetery.

### Inheritors of a Priceless Fortune

The faith of the old believers is an amazing, unique phenomenon of Russian life, incomparable with anything else. It has made a lasting impression on our lives—in literature it was expressed by the gigantic figure of Archpriest Avvakum, a writer of stunning strength and ferocity; for our culture it has saved samples and traditions of old Russian icon painting, handwritten and printed books; and also the old church songs. Without trying to explain the different trends in old believer's faith, I'll only say that today its main centre is in Moscow, in the Rogozhsky settlement. Some 200-odd years ago, at a time of the plague in Moscow, a cemetery was started here and a chapel built. soon afterwards the Cathedral of the Intercession was built by Matvei Kazakov, the outstanding Russian architect, and after it the Cathedral of the Nativity; both were painted by Pelekh masters. The majestic belfry church which soared to a height of 70 metres appeared here early in our century. It seemed to gather round itself and all other buildings—the almshouses, monasteries, the theological institute, the choir house, the "parable house," the archpriest's chamber—all buildings, big and small.

These were built exclusively at the expense of old believers, without help from the state, though, the old believers helped society a lot and did so eagerly. I mentioned the almshouses—they gave shelter and food to hundreds of poor and sick people. Then there was also the Botkin Hospital, known all over our country. It was built and equipped by Kozma Soldatenkov, one of the notable figures in Rogozhskaya community, a merchant and book publisher. He ruled that treatment at the hospital would be free. The Moscow city No 1 children's clinic is still called "Morozovskaya," in the vernacular, after the name of its founder Morozov, a merchant and industrialist, and a representative of that famous family whose members were merchants, industrialists and generous providers of charity. Savva Morozov built the building of the Moscow Art Theatre in the Kamergersky Lane and financed the publication of Lenin's newspaper ISKRA. It is our shame that some 5 years ago the Morozov family tomb in the Rogozhskoye cemetery was put in order not by the Moscow Art Theatre and not by the Ministry of Culture, but by relatives from France.

Happily, and thanks to the old believers' infinite patience, we've inherited a truly priceless treasure. The old believers from Rogozhskaya Zastava have saved over 2,000 icons—and what icons! Works from the school of Andrei Rublev, Dionysius, and works from Novgorod, Pskov and Tver dating back to the 14th-16th centuries—my heart fluttered in alarmed awe when I saw all that. And it is a pity that very few people get the opportunity to see the stunning St Nicholas (15th century), with its sincere and piercing look, or the very noble 14th-century the Nativity, or the wonderful The Savior (also 14th century). And this is not because of the old believers' reluctance. They are prepared to show people the icons saved by the adherents to the old religion. I was told this by Archbishop of Moscow and of All Russian Alimpi (Gusev), and by R. Khrustalyov, chairman of the community. But there is nowhere to display the icons today. And the books—handwritten and in old print (including some made by Ivan Fyodorov), in ancient leather bindings, with wonderful multicoloured headpieces and capital letters—all of them still have to wait their time to be put on display.

Academician Dmitry Likhachev told me: "This is a living remnant of ancient Russian culture, which has retained its wonderful virtues. The old believers' collection of icons can be regarded as a great treasure of worldwide importance. The old believers loved and prized books. They were all of them literate people, though they were registered as illiterate. And the old church songs—thanks to the old believers we can now hear them live, so to speak, and not from a tin can. And their aesthetic historic traditions! They help us grasp the art of Ancient Rus in its syncretic action—in the combination of singing, painting, architecture and literature."

### Reservation Zone Needed

The Rogozhskoye cemetery—the centre of culture of the old believers—has lost much in the last decade. The Cathedral of the Nativity was closed down a long, long time ago; at first it housed some sort of small factory, then—a canteen, and now it is a depot for the museums of the Moscow Kremlin. When I went to see what the Kremlin museums keep in storage, I saw old office desks, chairs and empty crates. I thought—can it be that in all our fatherland there is not an interested hand which would find a more befitting use for the Cathedral and give it back its initial look? Because if we live to see a reservation area set up in Rogozhskaya Zastava, then why shouldn't the Cathedral be used, for example, as a cultural museum of the old believers? Realizing very well the irreversible nature of many of the changes that have taken place here, we should be as careful as possible with the rest. Yes, in its time, attempts were made to close down the Cathedral of the Intercession, too; the 1,000 pounds bell was thrown off the belfry, and after that it was decided to blast away the entire majestic building (but either the charge was too small or the building happened to be extremely strong). We, however, accept the guilt of



our fathers, and realize—we realize it now!—that you can't achieve anything through destruction, and that we are utter nobodies without our past.

The former "parable house," a two-storied building of graceful proportions, was used as a hostel for people working at a vegetable depot and has been left vacant for 2 years. It has burned many times, has no windows and practically no roof, one other two-storied small building, which in its time serves as a shelter for monks and afterwards housed all sorts of offices—without there being any opposition—has been abandoned at long last and now only the walls are left standing. Would it not be reasonable, would it not be fair to give to the old believers these practically dead buildings, taking into account both their needs and those of the community, and the present-day, quite hampered conditions of their activities? Shouldn't we meet them halfway by setting up a historical-architectural reserve here?

These quite proper proposals made Alexander Udaltsov, chairman of the Executive committee of the Zhdanovsky District Soviet of Moscow, feel somewhat uneasy. However, today, it is so good even for a chairman of the Executive Committee to be looking at ruined architectural relics, which, by the way, both of the buildings are. Udaltsov, pointing at the "parable house," said: "All right, we'll return the house to them. But they must set up a picture gallery in it and let people see the pictures." But when it got round to the idea that a museum of icon art should also function here, on somewhat different lines (like, for example, the historical-architectural room at the theological academy in the Holy Trinity-St Sergiy Monastery), and that the second house, or rather, the remaining walls should be returned to old believers, which meant in turn solving the question of setting up a reservation area—one could see in the chairman's eyes a cautiously obstinate expression which showed that he was immediately opposed to this. Opposed to what? I thought bitterly that irony of fate can be really merciless. The old believers had to live through the most terrible suffering and persecution of three centuries. Avvakum was burned on the tsar's fire and tens of thousands of old believers were burned alive for their faith; the old believers had to suffer the offence of their altars being sealed at their Rogozhsky scared places; they had to save during all the trials of these times the immortal creations of the people's spirit for our common glory—they came through all this, just to be confronted, finally, with an obstacle of the district kind.

### Confrontation

Tolerance of dissidence is far from the first virtue of our Fatherland. The moral vulnerability of the dominating idea did not exactly lead to self-reappraisal, but rather to violence, to the aspiration to squash any other opinion and announce the ensuing silence, full of hate and terror, to be a sure sign of universal accord. The old believers were well-nigh the first ones in Russia to be persecuted for their faith. Their sad road started immediately after

the reforms performed with cruel zeal by Patriarch Nikon in the second half of the 17th century, leading the Russian Orthodox Church and Russian society to the tragic split which was to have such serious spiritual and social consequences. And the matter here cannot be reduced only to adherence to the procedure—for example, of crossing oneself with two fingers, which Nikon replaced with crossing with three fingers. But the old believers' understanding of the church and also of social life, their world outlook, if you like, if of greater importance in their unshakable confrontation.

The state joined the official church in the persecution of the old faith. That is why the old believers' protest goes beyond religious limits, being so sharply expressed from the very beginning. Archpriest Avvakum deemed it necessary to pose the question of the limits of the tsar's power; and when he was already a stone's throw from the fire, to which he had also been sentenced "for great aspersion of the tsar's house," he wrote with amazing lack of fear about Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich: "Oh, ye, poor, poor and mad little tsar! What have you done to yourself? Well perish though to hell, ye whore's son!" After suffering the violence of Peter I's years, getting a breather under Catherine II and then coming under the merciless hand of Nikolai I, the followers of Avvakum displayed amazing political sobriety when appraising the 17 April 1905 decree on freedom of conscience. "No, the Russian people, including us old believers, will not be lured now by this bait anymore; everyone can see that this is merely lip service, in order to win time while giving nothing to anyone, or, having given a little, to take away even more," we read in the protocols of the representative meeting of old believers, held in Nizhny Novgorod in August 1905. "It is high time ...to demand that the war be ended and the Constituent Assembly be convened immediately on the basis of universal, equal, direct and secret ballot, guarantees of unconditional freedom of conscience and faith, freedom of speech and the press, of movement, assembly, unions and strikes, personal immunity, sanctimony of the home, and of an amnesty in all political and religious cases."

### So That the Thread Is Not Severed

"I think a singing course should be also set up," I told Udaltsov. "It is an ancient art—it should be taught! No matter what happens we must not allow it to disappear. We must not sever the thread, Alexander Nikolayevich!"

But he shook his head—no teaching of singing.

However, I returned to the subject of the reservation area over and over again. I tried to prove that any civilized society would go out of its way to setup a spiritual-cultural centre here with various exhibitions, a history museum, restoration and other workshops, a publishing department and a research service. Because everything we are ashamed of there now is exclusively our fault—garages, a former pub, litter of all sorts, and houses that are falling apart. Why not give these houses

to the old believers? Why not give them the opportunity to work here now—both for themselves and for us? The more so that they are ready to cooperate with the state, with the Soviet Culture fund! I repeat that only a step forward to meet them is needed. And once again I pointed to the house of which only the walls are left. "Impossible," Udaltsov said. "There are blocks of flats nearby and a school. The teachers will be against it. You know—bad influence on Young Pioneers."

Believe me, please, I'm not trying to make Udaltsov look bad. He is, I'm sure, a good worker, who performs well his far from simple duties. But he should not be entrusted to deal with questions whose importance he does not understand. And that's that—he doesn't understand.

But I hope we'll not miss the opportunity of setting up in Moscow, in Rogozhkaya Zastava, a reservation area—reserved for the culture of Russian old believers.

/12232

#### **World Islamic Congress Delegation Visits Baku**

18300079a Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian  
24 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] A delegation of the World Islamic Congress headed by its president, Dr Maaruf Daulibi, spent 2 days in Baku. The guests, who came to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Soviet Muslim organizations, visited Moscow, Tashkent, and Samarkand. In Baku they met with their co-religionists and held a discussion at the Spiritual Administration of Muslims of the Transcaucasus with its chairman, Sheikh ul islam Allakhshukyr Pasha-zade.

"Muslims in the Soviet Union live in complete agreement with their government, freely professing their faith and actively participating in the transformations unfolding in the USSR," said Maaruf Daulibi to the Azerinform correspondent. "I am in the Soviet Union for the first time and am very pleased that I have seen with my own eyes how my brothers in the faith live here. We

welcome the enormous efforts by the Soviet Union in the struggle for general disarmament. The upcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan will acquire great significance if the two superpowers sign the agreement on the liquidation of medium- and short-range missiles. Muslims welcome such an approach to the problem of disarmament."

The members of the delegation held a discussion with the deputy chairman of the Presidium of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet, N.S. Fataliyev. The deputy chairman of the Commission for International Affairs of the Supreme Soviet of the republic, N.A. Akhundov; the minister of foreign affairs of the AzSSR, E.M. Kafarova; the deputy chairman of the Council for Religious Affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers, Ye. Ye. Milovanov, and others were present at the discussion.

On 23 November the delegation of the World Islamic Congress left for Leningrad.

/12913

#### **Schools Counter Parents' Religious Influences**

18310424 [Editorial Report] Baku AZARBAYJAN MAKTABI in Azeri No 10, 1987 carries on pages 45-47 a 1,600-word article by Ayyub Aghayev, an official of the AzSSR Ministry of Education, headlined "From Experience in the Atheistic Education of Students" on the need for the schools to counter religious influences that students receive from their parents. "Observations show that younger children who are influenced by some religious parents participate in religious ceremonies. In order to distance students from the remnants of the past in the consciousness and habits of religious parents and to prevent them from taking part in religious ceremonies, the school must study the family carefully. Otherwise, it will become difficult to educate the young generation in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism."

/06662

**Academic on Declining Status of Tajik, Iranian Linguistic Link**

18300051 Dushanbe *KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA* in Russian 16 Oct 87p 3

[Article by Academician R. Amonov, Tajik SSR Academy of Sciences: "On Language and Our Duty". Translated by S. Kholmatova]

[Text] The Tajik literary language is the language of the press, radio and television, the cinema and the theater, and the secondary and higher school. It successfully fulfills all its social functions in all spheres of economic, political and social life of the republic. While continuing to develop comprehensively and to be enriched as a result of contacts with other languages, primarily Russian, it strengthens the historically determined international functions.

Nevertheless, there are today many shortcomings in the work of the struggle for the purity of our language and the improvement of its instruction. These shortcomings cannot be eliminated without a complete set of urgent measures. We would like to express our viewpoint on this matter.

We know that language assimilation occurs in childhood. The foundations of this process are laid in the family and in kindergarten. Then the skills are developed and reinforced in the school. We are deeply disturbed by the fact that the secondary schools are turning out many graduates who have a poor mastery of their own native language, a low level of literacy, and an inadequate level of speech culture. Isn't this evidence of the ineffective work of teachers and huge unjustified expenditures allocated for the 10 year education of every school child? One of the reasons for this is the still unsatisfactory quality of teacher training, the inadequacy of instructional methodology, the absence to a sufficient degree of methodological and reference literature, etc. This cannot help but have a negative effect on the study of the native Tajik language, as well as Russian and foreign languages.

Speaking at a conference held at the beginning of this year at the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee, Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute Professor L. V. Uspenskaya said that a certain portion of the students who are not acquainted to the proper degree with the grammatical rudiments of their native language as a rule experience great difficulties also in the study of the Russian language.

In the past, when the absolute majority of the Tajik population was illiterate, the rich Tajik literature was inaccessible to the simple folk. Today the works of our classical writers have been and continue to be published in large volume. How much enjoyment and spiritual richness we are given by the works of Rudaki and Firdousi, Avitsenna and Unsuri, Sanoi and Rumi, Saiydo and Bedilya, Khayyama, Saadi and other unsurpassed masters of poetry! And how poor and empty is the

life of those who for some reason cannot partake of this life-giving wellspring. I am referring not only to Tajiks, but also to representatives of other nationalities living in the republic.

A knowledge of languages, as we know, allows one to delve deeper into the image of life of the peoples, to get to know the peculiarities of each one's spiritual world, their history. In his article entitled "National Processes in the USSR: Achievements and Problems" (*PRAVDA* dated 13 February 1987), Academician Yu. Bromley wrote: "...the mastery of languages spoken by the republic's native residents, by Russians, and persons of other nationalities is of important significance. It improves interpersonal relations and facilitates adaptation to a different ethnic environment".

And in fact, indifference to and disregard for a language and culture of a people on whose land you have made your home is an indication of a lack of culture. However, the desire alone to master a language, even the most fervent desire, is not enough. One needs the help of the people whose culture and language one wants to learn. We must help to overcome the language barrier. The process of accustomization of foreign-speaking people to the language of the native population is sometimes hindered also by the backwardness of the "philological infrastructure".

Preserving the purity of a language and its beauty requires much effort. Are we ourselves always careful of our own speech? Yet quite often careless speech, like sloppy clothing, can not only put a person in a bad mood, but even hurt him deeply. Inadequate knowledge of one's own native language, incoherence and impoverishment of speech—these, primarily, are a result of our own laziness. This is also one of the reasons for the low speech mastery of our actors. Future actors do not master the literary language to the proper degree in secondary school only because the teachers do not know how to attract their attention to the beauty, structure, elegance, and euphony of Tajik speech.

A person's attitude toward language is an indication of his degree of culture and level of education, his spiritual world. No fashionable clothing or other outward attributes can replace the beauty and high spirituality of a person, one of the components of which is a sufficient level of culture of his speech.

We cannot help but be disturbed by the fact that in over 60 years of the republic's existence, the Tajik literary language has not become an all-people's language in the full sense of the word. In our opinion, another reason for this is that the problem of democratization of the literary language, of bringing it closer to the people's language and on the other hand the elevation of the level of linguistic thinking of the popular masses has not become the primary point in the goals and tasks of the public education workers.

Another no less significant reason was defined by the well-known Soviet poetess Silva Kaputikyan, who said about the Armenian language: "I don't know how it is in the other republics, but here in Armenia year after year the sphere of application of the native language becomes smaller every year. Not only in the institutions of union significance, but even in the strictly local ones, Armenian is gradually fading out of business application. This has led to the situation where parents are now thinking twice about sending their children to Armenian schools. There is no need to explain: when a language remains primarily for household use, it becomes ossified, lags behind and loses its age-old capacity for being included in the overall movement and development of human thought."

This comment is also fully applicable to the Tajik language as well. If the situation remains as it is, the gap between the Tajik literary language and the conversational language may take on an irreversible character. In the present-day conversational language, we observe the limited application of a number of words which express the most real concepts of our everyday life. It is enough to present the following example: Many people today don't know the words which designate different times of the day—"bomdod" (early morning), "chosht" (morning), "choshtgokh" (late morning), "eshin" (noon), "shom" (evening), "khuftan" (late evening), etc.

Continued improvement in the study and teaching of the Tajik language would be expressed in strengthening its functioning, which has great political, all-state, and international significance. This is an integrated linguistic and pedagogical, political and ideological problem. Its successful solution requires the close cooperation of specialists on philology and related sciences. If scientists and workers in the press and education do not take the necessary measures for regulating the process of development of their native language, along with the active cooperation of the supervisory agencies, might it not happen that in the near future the language used by the mass information media will be understood only by a narrow circle of intelligentsia?

There has long been a need for conducting annual scientific conferences in Dushanbe for the heads of state and rayon sections in public education, with the participation of writers and leading philologists. The subject of discussion at these conferences must be the most current questions of studying the native and Russian languages, the application of the most progressive methods of their instruction, and the search for means of preserving the purity and elegance of literature. Such conferences may also be planned in other cities and oblast centers throughout the republic.

Certain other measures may also be taken to elevate the prestige of the native language. Specifically, we can assign the republic's Znaniye Society to publish a series of lectures and brochures on the historical and international significance of the Tajik language in the past and

in the present day, its beauty, force and richness. The time has come to publish and broadly circulate popular-scientific literary books on the history of the development and enrichment of the Tajik language which might be of interest to specialists outside of Tadzhikistan. The Tajik poets, whose verses have travelled to many countries of the world, have sung praises to the greatness and beauty of their native language and of the Russian language. These poems should be compiled and published in the form of collected works.

Billboards, announcements, honorary plaques, signs and transparencies formulate the face of a city to a certain degree. Our guests from other republics and countries may judge the level of culture of the city's residents by them. However, their formulation not only in the cities and rayons throughout the republic, but also in Dushanbe, leave much to be desired. Aside from the purely aesthetic aspect, we must also have a strict accountability for the orthographic and stylistic errors which are still abundant. Moreover, we should make it a rule to name institutions, enterprises, etc. in two languages—Tajik and Russian. We should obligate the city and rayon ispolkoms to take this matter under their control.

The resolution of many questions of increasing the prestige of the Tajik language and elevating the overall culture of the people is associated with the activity of the scientific associations, specifically the Tajik SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Language and Literature. As the coordinator of all research on Tajik philology performed in the republic, it is successfully solving many important key problems. However, regrettably we must conclude that such a reputable institution, with the considerable scientific potential and capacities which it has at its disposal, still is not fulfilling its functions and tasks in full measure. The institute's collective has not fully realized the fact that the responsibility for the improvement and continued development of the language, literature, culture and art lies largely with it, and that it must direct and regulate the processes of this development and not allow them to take their own course. As a result of the passiveness and non-interventionist policy of the institute's active membership, and primarily its linguistic subdivisions, there is a certain elemental nature and carelessness evidenced in the conversational language and in the language of the mass communication media.

The Institute of Language and Literature must constantly study and analyze the language of the press, radio and television, fictional literature, and to publicize its conclusions and proposals, specifically in the newsletters of the social sciences section of the republic's academy. It would be useful to organize semi-annual joint meetings of workers of the press, radio and television with the institute's scientific community and other scientific and pedagogical institutions in the republic for the purpose of joint discussion of the state of the Tajik language and its development.

Moreover, all newspapers should have a regular column on the culture of speech, where materials of leading specialists on the Tajik language (as well as other languages) could be published.

As we have already said, this problem is multi-aspectual, and social scientists of other sectors should be involved in it. Based on the multi-aspectual and multi-planar nature of the problem, we believe that it should be managed by the social sciences section of the republic's academy.

The time has come to again raise the question of establishing in Tadzhikistan the scientific journal *SOVETSKAYA IRANISTIKA*. The question of its founding was presented back in the 70's by all of our country's Iranian specialists, who rightfully believed that such a journal should be published in Tadzhikistan, since it is an Iranian language-speaking republic. This journal as the printed organ of Soviet oriental studies would undoubtedly be able to affect the solution of many current everyday problems. We might add that our special journals *MAKTABI SOVETI* and *RUSSKIY YAZYK V TADZHIKSKOY SHKOLYE*, which are intended as teaching aids, are also in need of a significant improvement in the quality of articles and materials on questions of teaching the native and Russian languages. This would be facilitated, specifically, if they gave broader access to scientific-critical recommendations, methodological developments and articles (without fear of their complexity) by specialists from academic and scientific-pedagogical institutions. The same is true also of the republic's newspaper for teachers, *GAZETAI MUALLIMON*.

The solution of all these and many other problems facing the Institute of Language and Literature requires a significant improvement in the conditions of operation of the institute itself, which currently finds itself in a difficult position. Not having its own building, it rents its accommodations from the Gosagroprom computer center.

The building housing the institute has historical-memorial significance. The memorial plaques located on both sides of the building facade testify to the fact that this was the site of a hospital for the wounded during the years of the Great Patriotic War. Later the building was handed over to the Tadzhikistan branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, headed by the well-known Soviet scientist, Academician Ye. N. Pavlovskiy. The branch was subsequently transformed into the republic Academy of Sciences. It was here that the work offices of the academy's first president S. Aynbi, the chairman of the board of the Tadzhikistan Writer's Union and great son of the Tajik people Mirzo Tursun-za-de were located. It was from here the well-known orientalists A. Semenov, M. Andreyev, Ya. Yakubovskiy, Ye. Bertel's and many

others paved the road to broad science. The transfer of this building to the institute's complete disposal would be evidence of the concern for the development of Tajik Soviet philological science.

In conclusion, I believe that it is necessary to stress once again: A good mastery of the Tajik language allows us to have a direct association with representatives of Iranian language speaking peoples of various countries, to read in the original the literature and scientific works written there, and to understand the content of their radio and television broadcasts.

On the other hand, a large part of the literature which we publish is studied with interest and creatively assimilated by our Iranian language speaking neighbors. In other words, the Tajik language is a sort of propagandist of leading socio-political ideas outside the borders of our Homeland.

12322

### Controversial Art Exhibit Shows 'National Schools'

18120041a Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English  
No 47, 29 Nov-6 Dec 87 p 3

[Article by Alexander Kamensky: "At One with National Schools"]

[Text] There is no doubt that the all-union art exhibition Land of Soviets, which opened in Moscow on the eve of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, will spark heated and sharp polemics. The vast exposition, intricate and contradictory, represented different artistic and socio-ethical aspirations, views and trends. There is no need to reconcile anything with artful intent while deducing some "resultant" in present-day arts. Today, I believe, such a resultant force is simply non-existent—what exists is a situation of dispute: may it come out into the open.

For all that, one peculiarity of the exhibition Land of Soviets can and must be placed outside the brackets, because it amounts to a fundamental social gain: for the first time in many years the exposition has been built as the sum-total of independent republican sections. It may be asked in bewilderment: but isn't it a structure that is taken for granted? It looks like it, but for a long time a clear-cut identification of national schools at all-Union reviews of fine arts was not permitted. Some officials found it undesirable and simply dangerous to have comparisons and competitiveness which are bound to arise when every Republic displays its art separately—moreover, according to its own choice and understanding. That is why a long struggle was needed for the system of autonomous representation of national schools at exhibitions, which has become a reality only now.

What has this system given and in what way could it interest the viewer?

To begin with, by the much more clearly expressed correlation of national schools and our time. In some cases this correlation turns out to be the main "nerve" of the republican exposition.

Take, for example, the tiny (in size) section of the Estonian SSR. Its organizers boldly renounced the most important trump card—painting—and limited themselves to drawings, sculpture and applied art. But literally every entry in the section is subordinate to the general stylistic concept dominated by clear contours, lapidary forms and accurate proportions. This irreproachability may have some coolness characterized as it is by the prevalence of design forms over the free flight of fantasy. As a matter of fact, such works as "The Wind" in bronze by H. Palm introduce their emotional note into the strict world embodying the technicalized spirit of the epoch.

The Armenian section, on the contrary, is dominated by romantic trends intricately linked with century-old national traditions. Moreover, its style is strictly modern (especially in painting), being intertwined with the provisional-summarizing techniques of 20th-century art. But the metaphors, musical scales and colour gamut stem from the poetical intonations of Armenian culture.

The compactness of national sections makes it possible to detect the features of artistic dynamics among separate republican schools which were previously not noticed. The Byelorussians have developed spectacular colouring as a means of image characterization. Much the same can be said about the Moldavians: M. Greku's brilliant canvases are a cogent case in point. The Georgians and the artists of some Central Asian republics markedly tend to gravitate towards fables and legends. Their modern features and fairy-mythological techniques were intertwined.

The section of the Russian Federation is the most intricate and contradictory, with modern experiments and works most often counterposing and conflicting with one another in a bid to follow old and long-established traditions. On whose side the truth and development in the long term are a problem calling for thorough and comprehensive analysis. But what is important is that this problem has been posed at the exhibition in its entire frankness making it necessary to think intensely of how to interpret the very concept of the Russian national school.

As a matter of fact, the exhibition as a whole with its new structure gives food for thought. This is, perhaps, what makes it valuable.

/12232

## Restructuring Faces Problems at Moscow Film Studios

18120041b MOSCOW NEWS in English  
NO 47, 29 Nov-6 Dec p 13

[Article by Andrei Vasilyev: "What 'Gentlemen of Misfortune' Are Afraid Of—Notes on a Meeting at Mosfilm Studios"]

[Text] I had never thought someone could go and simply say: "Perestroika has not succeeded here." I heard it many times during the 5-hour meeting. The speakers said it in a polite and sympathetic tone as if they were talking about other people's worries. "But it is no longer a secret that here at Mosfilm they were too hasty in starting perestroika."

It has been noticed that perestroika's advocates and its opponents use phraseology so similar that they are indistinguishable at times. More precisely, things like this happen where perestroika is only happening in words and hurts no one in particular.

As a matter of fact, perestroika is really happening at Mosfilm, the country's biggest studios. For this reason people involved in it actually said things which can hardly be called "gentlemanly."

So what did actually happen? For 3 months now operating at Mosfilm there have been 10 independent creative associations (film makers' teams) whose artistic councils are fully responsible for the quality of their films. They cannot be interfered with by any administration, even by the studios' general directorate, officials of the State Committee for Cinematography, or agencies for which films are made. Either at the stage where applications for screenplays are submitted or when finished films are submitted for inspection. Consequently, the associations directly depend materially and morally upon how successful or otherwise their films are with the audiences. This means that the chances are that any of the 10 may go up in smoke by 1991. This is the new setup. Those in favour? Carried unanimously....

There was no unanimity at the meeting of the section of creative personnel. Threatening signs of unsuccessful perestroika cropped up now and then in the speeches, things like unemployment, labour exchange, and top film industry officials keeping aloof of the personnel policy, the seizure of power by a handful of "private individuals" at the major ideological enterprise. All these are part and parcel of the new setup.

Who did not like the new setup? The matter is that artistic councils invested with considerable power have now the decisive say not only in "what should be filmed" but also in such a delicate enough matter "who should film it." The artistic personnel-directors, cameramen and set designers—are no longer on the payroll of the

studios and they are awarded filming jobs on the merits of what they can offer, not because of their positions. If they fail to win a contract they earn nothing.

Now it is clear, I hope, what excited the artistic personnel so much. Being one's own master seems to be natural and even desirable for Western film directors, perhaps. But if you take the Dovzhenko Studios in Kiev, there have never been film directors on the payroll. Mosfilm, too, as a matter of fact, has always had a number of "stand-by directors," some of whom remained in that number for 10 or more years. Anyway, for these people perestroika may suggest: they'll be none the worse for it. So who is against it?

"As of 1 October," Mosfilm's General Director Vladimir Dostal told the meeting, "112 out of the total 360 artistic personnel were on a stand-by basis (17 of them were on leave).

These statistics have been rather stable over the last 10 years. You should see that everyone can work, that no one can work poorly."

This last phrase which has become rather common nowadays can greatly scare people, it appears. After the consumer's attitude to the right to work guaranteed by the Constitution—especially in the sphere of arts—some people tend to take the insistence on working well as almost an encroachment on artistic freedom. Such people start to field such "gentlemanly" queries as: "Who insists on it? Any elected officials?"

The election of managers is undoubtedly one of our achievements. However, the artistic directors of the creative associations were appointed. And many vigilant speakers saw in this the undermining of the democratic foundations of our renewed society. And still I take the liberty to claim that Mosfilm's artistic directors were elected. By time. By sympathetic audiences to a considerable extent. Karen Shakhnazarov, Rolan Bykov, Georgi Danelia, Sergei Solovyov.... The men so different in age, character and artistic style are similar in that they were actually doing something to change things in the film industry even before the Perestroika process started. They had more enemies than supporters, more faults than gains. But the gains have outweighed the failures and they created the assets which the film industry could boast before perestroika.

A director said at the meeting that he and many other directors had for years been made to make drab films. He referred to the early 60s that produced new names in cinematography. He complained that he was being denied a chance to get started although he was no longer young. But his complaints drew no sympathy from the audience among whom were "private individuals, who have seized power." Those who had not taken advantage of the years of stagnation and cursed them on the quiet,

who refused to make drab films despite all directives, who had not compromised and would not in the future. They were in the audience expecting practical deeds rather than complaints.

"If our ideas have found no support from none of the 10 different creative associations, it is we who are to blame perhaps. I am convinced that some among us are not equipped to make films equal to our times. I'm one of those people," said Yuri Kushnerev, a film director. The director of the "Ritm" association said: "What unemployment are you talking about if interesting projects are rare? Put forward your ideas!"

But most of the ideas proposed had to do with the film makers' pay. The discussion got lively. People spoke of video, stereo and state-sponsored productions which had not been sufficiently "exploited." Nostalgic references to the "sympathetic approach" of the State Committee for Cinematography were made.

It should be mentioned that Armen Medvedev, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Cinematography of the USSR, remained unmoved. He said instead that ministerial diktat had never benefitted the film industry and the state either. He said that some people think that the new setup, if adopted, could result in the closure of this respected institution and that he personally was ready for competition. He stressed that the time of "distribution of jobs" was over, and that the term "a necessary film" did not apply any longer, that any job for the studios was art, not merely "bread and butter." Anyway, this should be so and not otherwise.

I sat there and wondered. How changed the roles are! A deputy chairman of the State Committee for Cinematography spoke about art while a director spoke about personnel policy. An association managing director spoke about competition among artistic personnel while a sets designer discussed the studios' prestige. An administrator spoke about audience appeal, while an artist grumbled at "insufficient centralization." Then I stopped wondering. It's only natural: the first were trying to find their place in perestroika, the second were trying to make perestroika fit their own ideas. Characteristically it won't fit, although it has some faults.

The sides recognized, thought, that the Mosfilm reform could clearly do with more glasnost. And it is not only the management who are to blame: glasnost is not to be "let down from the top," it is to be fought for. The 5-hour meeting is proof of glasnost. It did not follow the expected scenario of its initiators. What can you do: glasnost is not something thoroughly enjoyable. It is akin to perestroika.

/12232

## High Cost of New World War II Museum Questioned

18120041c Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English  
No 49, 6 Dec 87 p 14

[Article by Natalya Davydova: "Problems Facing New Museum and Victory Monument"]

[Text] It is a sign of the times—an open nationwide discussion will decide what the symbol of our Victory will be like. But what is to be done with the building now erected on Poklonnaya Hill? Should it be torn down or preserved? The Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet and the Ministry of Culture have decided that the Central Museum of the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War is to be housed in it.

It is planned to allot, in 1988, 8.2 million roubles for the building of the future museum, the Victory Park and other projects. This was disclosed by Yevgeny Bystrov Chairman of the Moscow Planning Committee, at the latest session of the Moscow City Soviet.

According to Leonid Kotlyar, the director of the as yet unbuilt Moscow Museum, 30 research associated on its staff are collecting photos, documents, and war relics which people are donating after the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA asked them for help. A special three-man group has been set up just for the sorting out of letters—there are so many of them. Since no place has yet been allotted, some of the exhibits are kept temporarily in different deposits, like, for example, the many pictures and frontline drawings purchased from museums and individual people for the new gallery.

It would seem that the question of building a Poklonnaya Hill, which literally caused an explosion of public opinion, is now closed. And, seemingly, the only reasonable way out has been found. But the heap of problems which have cropped up since Poklonnaya Hill moved down by bulldozers, has managed to cast a shadow on everything sacred which was to be embodied by the monument, the money for which had been collected, as is the practice in Russia, by the entire people.

We should not forget how the draft memorial was selected by a narrow circle of people. We also remember how the construction work was hurried on even though the draft project, put to universal discussion, had received mainly unfavourable comments. And the first open competition for the new design of the main monument, which had been strongly criticized, didn't help. This happened, to a large extent, because the design had to be adopted to the old scheme to the image of the already finished building of the museum, even though many people doubted its architectural merits. However, both the customer and the contractor went on with construction work even after the jury recommended holding a new competition and applied to the Executive

Committee of the Moscow City Soviet to stop construction work. Still work continued and gradually the possibility of adopting the future monument to what had already been built was reduced to nil.

In this situation, the decision to complete construction of the main building, to use it as museum, to complete the laying out of the Victory Park and construction of other structures of the complex, and to announce a new all-Union competition for the Victory Monument and its site, was already a constructive decision. Because, according to Vasily Zakharov, Minister of Culture, conservation of the monument would cost 8-10 million roubles and subsequent deconservation—some 5 million more. A total of 43.5 million roubles have already been spent on construction work on Poklonnaya Hill, and the Ministry of Culture has paid out 500,000 roubles in royalties to the architects.

Money, of course, has to be accounted for. But this should be done at the proper time and taking into account public opinion. The estimated cost of the construction work on Poklonnaya Hill is 184 million roubles, and of the main monument—about 11 million. One can't help thinking about the bureaucratic mechanism which confuses priorities (and in the case of Poklonnaya Hill priority should be given to the Victory Monument). Also, one starts thinking, about the connection between gigantomania and the amount of architects royalties. And about the professionals who have long not been used to honest competition, and who tried to hide their incompetence, and poverty of artistic ideas behind costly materials and extravagance.

The people, of course, provided the money for the monument. Over 190 million roubles were donated to bank account No 700828. But wastefulness is deplorable, especially when there is still not enough housing for war veteran and when many of their widows still have to live quite a hard life: Marble, bronze and smalta mosaics... "Won't the modest war exhibits get lost in the huge buildings and the plush luxury of the museum now being built?" a war veteran asked in a letter to a central newspaper.

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## Lenin Library Relocation Protests Heeded

18000076c Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in  
Russian 14 Nov 87 p 2

[Response from Yu. Prokofyev, secretary of the Moscow City Soviet Ispolkom: "A Reply From the Moscow City Soviet To 'What Is Going On At the Riding School?'" ]

[Text] The Moscow City Soviet Ispolkom has discussed an article published in the newspaper *Sovetskaya Kultura* on 1 October under the title "What Is Going On At the Riding School, or How to Make Patches Out of Shagreen Leather."



As an emergency measure the Moscow City Soviet Ispolkom made the decision that the books in the USSR State Library imeni V. I. Lenin be housed temporarily (for a period of approximately two years) in the Central Exhibition Hall (the Riding School) as there is at this time no other appropriate building in our city for the storage of the contents of the national library. In making this decision it was taken into account that at the USSR State Portrait Gallery on Krymskaya Embankment work is currently being completed on priority measures necessary for stabilization of temperature and humidity conditions, and beginning in November of this year the gallery will be able to resume display of a number of exhibits in an exhibit area the size of which exceeds that of the Riding School by a factor of three.

However, taking into consideration the opinions of public organizations and individual citizens, a moratorium has been placed on implementation of this Moscow City Soviet Ispolkom decision and steps are being taken to find a comparable building in which to store the contents of the national library.

If such a building is found, the Moscow City Soviet Ispolkom's decision will be reversed.

As for the Riding School building itself, repairs to its roof have now been completed. Work to reinforce its trusses and repair its floor will be considered for inclusion in the 1989 plan.

12825

**Monument To Soldier Fallen In Afghan War**  
18000076d Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian  
5 Nov 87 p 2

[Report by S. Kravchenko, RATAU correspondent:  
"Monument To an Internationalist"]

[Text] Dneprodzerzhinsk, Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, 3 November—Today a monument to Aleksandr Stovba, a poet and soldier who died while performing his internationalist duty in Afghanistan and was posthumously awarded the Order of Lenin, was unveiled at a ceremony held in the courtyard of Secondary School No 20, where Stovba attended school.

The creators of the monument, architect V. S. Polozhiy and sculptor V. P. Chernenko, have captured in bronze the image of a soldier poised to attack. On its pedestal are lines from a poem by A. I. Stovba: "I am ready, flying across the years, to burn like a meteorite, burning up every adversity in the name of life on Earth." His works, signed with the pseudonym "Aist," have been published on numerous occasions by union and republic publishing houses. This year the poet was posthumously awarded a Leninist Komsomol Prize. The name of this valiant soldier has been given to the Pioneer unit of a local school and entered on the rolls of dozens of Komsomol youth collectives in the Dnepr region.

At a rally marking the unveiling of the monument the diploma and badge of a recipient of the Leninist Komsomol Prize were presented to the hero's mother, L. P. Stovba.

The monument to this internationalist was erected with money earned by oblast Komsomol members during a special Saturday work day.

12825

**Play Depicts Georgians' Resentment of Alien 'Tenants'**

18130411 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi SABCHOTA KHELOVNEVA in Georgian No 9, September 1987 carries on pages 146-158 under the title "Tenants" [Russian "Zhilttsy"] Makuma Dolidze's 10,000-word two-act play symbolically but graphically depicting Georgians' resentment of intruders (the "tenants" of the title) who have taken over the Georgians' habitat, attempted to impose their own cultural, economic, and philosophical values and practices, and plan to spread their kind first to neighboring habitats and ultimately over the whole world. Most of the cruder and more venal character traits and practices of the intruders/tenants resemble those of non-Georgian peoples inhabiting parts of the republic today, such as Azeris or other heirs of Asiatic conquerors of Georgia in centuries past. These in turn tie in with more refined and theoretically sophisticated but still ultimately philistine and definitely "materialistic" usurpers of Georgia, who dignify their take-over by placing it on a "scientific basis" but resort to strong-arm measures when persuasion fails, who manifest all the worst traits of bureaucratic ideological tyranny, and who may be intended to symbolize Georgians' resentment of the imposition of Soviet rule.

The hero is Kartlos [named for the mythical father of the Georgian race], whose modest, comfortable, tastefully decorated apartment and cultured, contemplative life are fatally disrupted when, a victim of his own traditional hospitality, compassion, and gullibility, he allows the woman Khatuna and her aged Father (who has faked a heart attack as a ruse) to come in and set up house-keeping in "a corner" of his home. They are soon joined by Khatuna's ogre of a brother, Murman [allusively identified with Merwan II ibn-Mohammed, the Arab general who conquered Georgia for the Caliphate of Baghdad in the 8th century], who completes the physical take-over of Kartlos's apartment, turns it into a farm plot to raise poultry and vegetables for sale at the bazaar, and bullies Kartlos by whip and arm-twisting throughout the play in attempts to make him "one of us" by marrying him to Khatuna, persuading him to give up his writing in favor of hustling for money, and forcing him to worship—pray to—the same things they do.

The next intruder is Khatuna's and Murman's Uncle Temur [allusively identified with Tamerlane], who enters the apartment on horseback. He is considerably

more cultured and courteous than his niece and nephew, represents himself as a "disabled war veteran," speaks of finishing his dissertation, and discourses on theoretical matters of the nature of society, economy, and the like. He cautions against brute force in favor of logic and persuasion, though he does not attempt to stop Murman from applying strong-arm tactics when necessary. All of the intruders constantly proclaim that their only goal is Kartlos's complete happiness, their aim is to teach him how to live, to free him from his "old style of thinking," to "convert" him. Indeed, Temur's dissertation topic is "The Economic Basis of Human Happiness," and one of his main theses is that man is most completely happy when he is either (a) ruler, or (b) slave. Temur's sweet reasoning alternates with Murman's threats to, for example, keep Kartlos confined in the cellar (with enough food and a TV, to be sure) if he resists their cozy take-over of his life, but Temur also resorts to force on the pretext that Kartlos's attempt to snatch back a page of his own manuscript is an "attack" on Temur.

The theme of organizational tyranny and red tape, clearly designed to dominate Kartlos and restrict his liberty, is depicted in an episode where Murman forcibly prevents him from leaving his own apartment. Kartlos is told he can "apply for permission to leave," which involves filling out several complicated forms and getting stamps of approval from the proper officials (Khatuna, Murman, and Temur). Having done so, he is told that "the economic situation does not permit it at this time" and that his case will be discussed later.

Another graphic episode has the senile old Father conducting a prayer and ritual in which he raves about the "bright future" that awaits their cause. The ritual requires cutting Kartlos's throat as a sacrifice: "How lucky you are, to be sacrificed for our eventual victory." With a wink, Temur assures Kartlos that it is all "just a formality" and that the old man is not long for this world anyway. In addition, Khatuna coquettishly offers marriage with her as a way to save himself. Nevertheless, Kartlos takes advantage of a distraction to escape out the door and seek help and redress in court.

In court, the Investigator hears Kartlos's complaint but acts like an apologist for the intruders, who are "useful, and not just because they raise produce." In any case, Kartlos will still own most of his own apartment and should "just pretend they aren't there." In regard to their forcing their philosophy and lifestyle on him, "well, sometimes it is necessary to force a cure upon a sick person." It is soon revealed, however, that the Investigator is in cahoots with Kartlos's "tenants," secretly involved inter alia with the making of large quantities of cotton candy for lucrative sale (along with produce, flowers, sunflower seeds, and other goods).

At a certain point, the Judge comes into the proceedings—a masked personage whom the others try to prevent Kartlos from meeting, whom they fear and kowtow to, who is obviously on top of all the facts of the situation

and frequently exposes their distortions. During the court session, the tenants and the Investigator accuse Kartlos of a number of personal shortcomings ("spinelessness") and crimes, including writing the wrong kind of poetry—"dangerous creativity." And in a flashback which rewrites a previous scene, Khatuna falsely accuses him of forcing his affections upon her. He is to be sentenced to prison.

The confused final scenes, heavy with symbolism and allegory, have Kartlos, fed up, throwing his "tenants" out, dumping their paraphernalia, and restoring his apartment to its former order with books in place etc. But Temur is still there trying to manipulate the course of the plot, warns Kartlos "you will die without us," and instigates a replay of the sacrifice scene. At the crucial moment during the replay, the Judge steps in to confiscate the old man's knife and declare that he sided with Kartlos. More confused and phantasmagorical action ensues. Kartlos skillfully fights off his tormentors, wrests control of the staging from Temur, literally cuts the old Father out of the scenery where he has taken root, and the whole set comes crashing down. At the final curtain, the Judge is revealed to be both the author of the play and Kartlos himself. Hence, Kartlos himself, if he realizes it, is the creator and master of his own fate.

There are a few additional characters who play brief but essential roles. Kartlos's neighbor Giorgi, not more explicitly identified, initially puts on a facade of bravery but is quickly tamed by Temur's obnoxious young son, who rides the now-docile Giorgi like a "horsie" and wrecks Kartlos's bookcases. During the trial, a lickspittle named Kakhaber Korganashvili [named for the 16th-century Georgian nobleman who betrayed his countrymen to the Turks] is brought in to testify, parrot-like, that he is perfectly happy under the regime and to be put through hoops as part of the shaping of "a new breed of man."

Throughout the play, a number of episodes and catch phrases occur that resonate strongly to Georgians' sense of their history and present condition. For example, there is Murman's attempt to "revive an old tradition"—that of selling as slaves Georgians who refuse conversion; the need to "make peace here first, then spread to other apartments"; the need to "place peaceful coexistence on a scientific basis"; the need for "gradual reconstruction [perestroyka]"; Temur's insistence that Kartlos must serve to "prove my theory of complete human happiness"; Korganashvili's remarks about "boosting our production of pride to 1913 levels"; the Judge's revelation that Kartlos's tenants already have "apartments elsewhere in the city," presumably in reference to the fact that Georgia's non-indigenous inhabitants have republics of their own nationality where they could live; Temur's stern admonition to Kartlos to "stop mourning the past"; and so on.

### **New Cultural History Program Introduced in Georgian Schools**

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 1 September 1987 carries on page 2 under the title "Books for the New School Year" a 400-word Gruzinform item reporting some of the textbooks, materials, and programs being made available to public schools this year by Ganatleba, the educational publishing house. Listed among them is a new "Program of Georgian Cultural History" for grades 9 through 11.

Some new foreign-language textbooks and materials are listed: "Georgian-Russian-German Conversion," a "Dictionary of English Synonyms," and an elective "Let's Learn English" for the elementary grades. mention is also made of "military and pedagogical terminology."

### **Georgian Writers Visit Kinsmen in Azerbaijan**

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 2 September 1987 carries on page 4 under the title "Lessons of Ilia" a 300-word item reported by V. Okrodzhanashvili, head of the Georgian section of the Kakhi Rayon (Azerbaijan) newspaper SHELALE ("Waterfall"), concerning a cultural visit to the ethnic Georgian community there (the Ingilos) by Koba Imedashvili, of the Shota Rustaveli Institute of Literature, and Professor Guram Sharadze. The event, an assembly devoted to lessons about Ilia Chavchavadze [the 19th-century statesman and literatus], was held in the Alibeglo Culture House for school students and the public. In the course of the assembly it was emphasized that as editor of IVERIA, Ilia Chavchavadze was keenly concerned "for all of his nation's wounds" and promised to help the Ingilos in educating their children. As part of the event, representatives of district schools in Alibeglo, Kakhingilo, Kotaklo, Alatemuri, and others were presented with sets of the works of Ilia Chavchavadze, whose [150th] jubilee is forthcoming.

### **Georgian Language Corrupted, Displaced by Russian**

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 3 September 1987 carries on page 3 under the weekly rubric "Language Is the Nation's Mother" Levan Gvindzhilia's 1,300-word article deploring all-too-frequent instances where the Georgian language is neglected, corrupted, or displaced by Russian in the sphere of trade, consumer goods, and business correspondence.

The bulk of the article recounts a case that was shown on TV in July, in which the author confronted the management personnel of a Tskhnet sports goods store to demand why the goods are price-tagged and labeled only in Russian. The embarrassed reply is that to add Georgian would require additional personnel, that "just about all our customers know Russian anyway while many,

especially tourists, do now know Georgian," and besides "the people upstairs" want all business accounts submitted in Russian. In challenging the reasonableness of this latter claim, the author scornfully mimics the store manager's use of the Russian word for "account" (otchet, broadly pronounced as "achot") and asks him whether, as a Georgian, he even cares what happens to his native language—to which the manager inadvertently blurts out "kaneshna" (=Russian "konechno" meaning "of course"). This slip of the tongue launches the author into a diatribe against the common usurpation of correct Georgian terms by Russian ones, a tendency which must be resisted.

The appropriate office in the Georgian Trade Ministry responded to the original TV feature by stating that a special commission has been created to take steps to see that all goods are labeled and tagged in Georgian but that it will take some time because of the lack of Russian-Georgian terminology manuals. It may be necessary to find some person or organization to Georgianize the nomenclature on a contractual basis. The author of the article points out, however, that Russian-Georgian and Georgian-Russian technical dictionaries do exist and are available.

On a positive note, the final paragraphs of the article note that school teachers and students all over the republic have responded enthusiastically to the author's TV and newspaper appeals to maintain and enhance the purity of the Georgian language in all endeavors, and business officials have responded positively to complaints about language misuse in business correspondence.

### **Needs of Georgian Language Discussed**

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 27 September 1987 carries on page 3 under the title "Language Is the Nation's Mother" a 3,200-word essay by Professor Shota Dzidziguri, academic secretary of the Department of Language and Literature in the Academy of Sciences, sketching the proud, millenia-old history of the Georgian language as the heart of the Georgian nation and the vehicle of its culture, Georgian's scientific value as an object of linguistic study, its near extinction in the face of the "imperial languages" of foreign invaders and oppression under the Tsars, its resurgence after the establishment of Soviet rule, and its eminent suitability as a cultured language of modern civilization and as a medium of science and technology. The author lists the names and accomplishments of numerous past and present scholars, as well as classic literary men, who have shaped the modern language, created its school texts, explored its dialects, set its standards, and compiled its dictionaries. He makes reference to the landmark Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers decree some years ago laying down the guidelines for further development and refinement of the

Georgian language and the teaching of Georgian literature, notes the titles of essential general and specialized dictionaries and other works compiled to establish and propagate language norms and foster "purity," and similar efforts.

Despite all these praiseworthy efforts, it is found that Georgian pupils and students are not adequately proficient in the speaking and writing of their native language. Moreover, language use in the press, radio and TV, cinema and theater, signs and advertising, and elsewhere in public life leaves much to be desired. Norms are established and published, to be sure, but very poorly disseminated, much less enforced. Persons who are supposedly responsible are guilty of negligence. A Linguistics Institute study reveals that the situation is deplorable, and special criticism is leveled at the products of translation into Georgian (from which language is unspecified, presumably Russian) in terms of grammar and style. Officials and functionaries in all institutions and organizations have been put on notice as to their specific responsibilities in these matters.

The author of this article makes several general and specific proposals. He urged the republication of the monumental 8-volume Academy Dictionary, to be reissued every 5 to 7 years in revised and updated form; the investigation of living dialects and compilation of their vocabularies in order to draw upon them for necessary new coinages; publication of the literary classics, technical works, and popular manuals on style and usage (Georgians are especially deprived in this regard); monitoring of "business language"; and practical school texts for guidance in correct usage and composition (present language texts emphasize linguistic analysis rather than practical concerns).

07310

### **Philologist Defends Kazakh Explanatory Dictionary**

18320404 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 8 September 1987 carries on page 4 an 1,100-word review of the recently completed "Qazaq Tiling Tusindirme Sozdegi" (Explanatory Dictionary of the Kazakh Language). The review is by A. Yesenghulov, candidate in philology and senior research worker of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Linguistics Institute, and is published under the rubric "Bookshelf" entitled "Treasury of Words."

Reviewer Yesenghulov, responding to much adverse criticism leveled at the 10-volume dictionary in the recent Kazakh press, seeks to defend it for the achievement which it is. He does, however, acknowledge problems with printing sizes of the 10 volumes—only half as many copies of later volumes were printed as of earlier—and with coverage. However, he asks forbearance in regard to words included in view of the youth of Kazakh lexicography and the richness of the Kazakh language. He claims that, given these limitations, a good effort was made to include an adequate cross section of material.

/12913

### **Hebrew Lessons Offered at Baku Railway Workers' Club**

18300073a Baku VYSHKA in Russian 4 Nov 87 p 4

[Text] The Baku "Udarnik" Railway Workers' Club is continuing its enrollment off students for Hebrew language courses. Classes will be held on Mondays and Thursdays beginning at 6:30 pm. For further information contact the club at 13 Ryleyeva Street, Baku, telephone 99-50-92. Transportation: Tram No 6.

/12913

**Jurist Urges New Legal Approaches in Fight Against Narcotics**

18000037 Moscow SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA in Russian No 19, Oct 87 (signed to press 30 Sep 87) pp 13-15

[Article by M. Burmistrov, procurator of the Main Investigations Administration of the USSR Procuracy, R. Gotlib, and L. Romanova.]

[Text] Under the conditions of perestroika special significance is attributed to the observance of the principles of law and morality and the conquest of such antisocial activities and harmful habits, foremost among which are such ugly phenomena as drunkenness and drug addiction.

The drug addiction problem has recently become an urgent one. Its eradication is a social task of great political importance.

The party, soviet, and law enforcement organs of the Maritime kray have designed and are implementing measures to strengthen the struggle against drug addiction along with measures designed to destroy the primary source of addiction — wild-growing hemp. Measures have also been worked out to improve the entire system of preventive and educational efforts, particularly among the youth, in the elementary schools, and at vocational-technical schools.

We have attempted to investigate a few individual aspects of drug addiction as applied to the peculiarities of the region under consideration. With that purpose in mind we worked out a program which includes a study of court inquests, interviews of convicted addicts who are serving out their sentences at their detention sites, and questionnaires for groups of persons retained at labor-treatment centers.

The criminological characteristics of drug addicts indicate that young people comprise the overwhelming majority (about 90 percent) of them. One out of three addicts is a minor. Their numbers most frequently include vo-tech students and general education school pupils. The addiction of youngsters in their teenage years to narcotics not only irreversibly harms their health, but also cripples their minds and transforms them into morally depraved persons who are indifferent to themselves and the world around them. There has been a noticeable increase in drug addiction among women. This pernicious habit is particularly prevalent in the port cities among unemployed women who are leading an amoral lifestyle.

Studies have shown that there is a close tie between drug addiction and parasitism and other antisocial manifestations, including those of a criminal nature. Approximately 30 percent of those convicted have been without socially useful employment for an extensive period. If one considers the fact that, as a rule, such persons are

young able-bodied people, then it becomes quite clear that narcotism is not only a social and moral entity but an economic one as well inasmuch it makes its "contribution" to the shortage of the work force and impedes progressive transformations.

There have been quite a few established cases where parasitism has evolved in situations of unscrupulousness and connivance on the part of relatives or close friends who have sustained unemployed addicts to whom money was given for vodka and narcotics. Almost every other convicted addict was being supported by his parents, and many lived off their co-inhabitants. In the meantime, the amorality of this kind of support given to such a pernicious addiction is not yet being decisively refuted by the public and insufficient attention is being given to this problem at lectures, discussions, and other forms of antinarcotic propaganda.

An analysis of current practices also suggests the advisability of amending the RSFSR Code of Criminal Procedure that would make it possible to impose fines on persons who tolerate or conspire in the abuse of narcotics. This kind of legislation would eliminate the conditions that are concomitant with these antisocial phenomena.

One out of every four loafer-addicts did have a job at one time. The dropout of such persons from the productive sphere has often been connected with unfavorable background circumstances that preceded their parasitic existence. Our studies have shown that addiction to narcotics has dislodged individuals from the labor force and led to a gradual loss of vocational skills and interest in work and has given rise to absenteeism and defective workmanship. The administrations of a number of enterprises, in not wishing to burden themselves with the difficult task of treating and reeducating violators, are most willing to get rid of such workers.

Thus, the 20-year old lathe operator K. from a base of the Far Eastern trawler and refrigerator fleet was drinking and absent from work. The base administration got rid of him without making use of all of the labor collective's educational opportunities. Once having found himself to be outside the sphere of social controls, K. became addicted to narcotics and joined a criminal group and was subsequently sentenced to imprisonment. It therefore seems that the effectiveness obtained from the reeducation of law violators should be among the criteria used to evaluate the operations of labor collectives.

Our study allows us to conclude that the lack of interaction between drug addiction prevention and parasitism is one of the essential oversights that have been diminishing the effectiveness of law enforcement measures. Suffice to say that two-thirds of the drug addicts had not been working for a period of from three to six months, 24 percent were without work for up to a year, and 13 percent were unemployed for more than two years. However, not a single official warning was given to the

inveterate drug addict parasites. For example, the 22-year old chronic addict M., a resident of Vladivostok, intentionally avoided work for 14 months and lived off his aged mother. However, not once was he subjected to administrative questioning nor was he warned about the necessity of getting a job. The preliminary investigation authorities did not respond in any way to the fact that the militia personnel were not fulfilling their obligations with respect to cutting down parasitism.

A structural analysis of convictions for crimes associated with narcotics indicates that measures to determine the source of the acquired narcotics were not undertaken in one out of every three of the cases studied in which guilty verdicts were handed down. The operative-investigatory facilities of the militia were poorly utilized for these purposes. Appropriate missions were transmitted by the investigators in only 17 percent of the cases requiring them. And even then, as a rule, the expected result was not obtained because the officials of the investigatory authorities often limited themselves to conventional formal replies.

In several cases, decrees were issued to have the case materials assigned to a separate investigation which was a mere formality, however, inasmuch as such decrees were never carried out. The noted essential errors in the investigation process in practice led to the impunity of drug dealers who remained at large and continued to distribute narcotics as more and more people became involved in these dealings.

We note that in 60 percent of the cases pertaining to the manufacture, storage, and acquisition of narcotics, there was a failure to take the necessary steps to prove the motives and purposes behind the perpetrated crime. Moreover, many of the accused persons who were convicted of storing and manufacturing narcotics denied that they actually used them. Neither the investigation nor the court was able to disprove those claims and in the overwhelming majority of cases the question as to why the narcotics, even in such large quantities, were being stored was left unanswered. The insufficient investigation of case data made it difficult to establish the true motives and purposes behind the acquisition and storage of narcotics which in fact were frequently being kept for the purpose of selling them. This resulted in the erroneous categorization of committed crimes and the imposition of unjustifiably light sentences on distributors of harmful dope.

Similar shortcomings have been characteristic of legal proceedings as well. When the courts have established that preliminary investigations are incomplete, they have rarely taken measures to make them complete and have failed to implement the undeviating requirements of Article 20 of the RSFSR Code of Criminal Procedure. Criminal cases are almost never subjected to supplemental investigation for the purpose of identifying all the criminal accomplices, particularly dealers. In that regard there has not been a single judgement passed on an individual.

Among the recorded crimes associated with narcotics, more than 80 percent of the cases were concerned with the storage and transportation of small dose packages narcotics intended for use. In the overwhelming majority of cases the sentences imposed on those convicted of such crimes did not entail imprisonment. At the same time, the actual abuse of narcotics was treated under the law on administrative offenses which, under Article 44 of the RSFSR Code on Administrative Infringements of the Law, was punishable by a fine of up to 50 rubles. Thus, drug abuse itself constituted a milder offense than actions leading up to the use of drugs. The refusal to prosecute such drug addicts and the application of administrative measures for the illegal acquisition and storage of narcotics in small doses for personal use will facilitate a uniform accountability on the part of violators and a lessening of judicial repression. It is gratifying that a ukase of the USSR Supreme Soviet dated June 22, 1987 introduced amendments to the USSR Supreme Soviet Ukase of April 25, 1974 "On the Intensification of the Struggle Against Drug Addiction" that are designed to differentiate the battle against drug addiction. Thus, the law now retains administrative accountability for the use of narcotics without a physician's prescription for which the fine has been increased to 100 rubles. Simultaneously, alternative punishment provides for corrective labor from one to two months and a 20 percent salary withholding fine. In exceptional cases, the imposition of an administrative arrest of up to 15 days is also possible. Now the repeated use of narcotics within one year after the imposition of an administrative fine will be classified as a crime punishable by imprisonment of up to two years or by a corrective labor term of the same period or by a fine of up to 300 rubles. The illegal acquisition or storage of narcotics in small quantities without any intention to sell is also subject to administrative accountability. Only when such acts are repeated within one year will they be classified as crimes.

The insufficient effectiveness of the struggle against drug addiction is largely due to the ineffectiveness of medical measures, particularly at the early stages of the illness's development. The internal affairs and narcological service authorities have often been passive in the identification of persons who have become addicted to narcotics and the registry of such persons. One-third of the indicted persons in this category are chronic addicts, although the narcological registry shows only a tiny number of persons in need of treatment and an even smaller number of persons who have undergone treatment. Compulsory medical measures are being underrated. Literally only a handful of chronic addicts have been sent to labor-treatment centers.

The aforementioned USSR Supreme Soviet Ukase of June 22, 1987 has stipulated that persons for whom there is sufficient evidence to assume that they are using narcotics for non-medical purposes, are obligated to undergo a medical examination. If they refuse, they can be compelled to be hospitalized for a period of not more than 10 days so that they be examined in accordance with

the procedures established by the USSR Ministry of Health, the USSR MVD, the USSR Ministry of Justice, and the USSR Procuracy. Drug addict patients who refuse treatment are subject to be sent, upon the order of a rayon (city) people's court, to a labor-treatment center for compulsory treatment for a period of from six months to two years.

There are also shortcomings in the application of Article 62 of the RSFSR Criminal Code. In many instances the preliminary investigation authorities have not established whether or not grounds exist for the compulsory treatment of addicts. Medical findings of this nature are lacking in 41 percent of the cases, although there was a clear need for a medical examination in the overwhelming majority of such cases. The incomplete investigation of such essential circumstances that are not fully explained in court sessions has limited the application of compulsory treatment for convicted addicts. It is in fact this reason that accounts for the fact that compulsory treatment was prescribed in only 16 percent of the cases.

To a certain degree this has also contributed to the high level of the special recidivist. According to our data, one out of every four persons convicted for narcotics-related crimes has already served time for similar acts.

Our investigation has shown that addicts in search of funds to acquire narcotics which are rather expensive on the "black market," often commit crimes that are mainly of a venal or venal-violent nature. These are in fact the reasons for the high level of crime and recidivism among narcotics users. More than two-thirds of the interrogated addict-thieves serving at detention centers explained that the desire to acquire narcotics was the motive behind their commission of crimes.

No less an influential factor on the repetition of narcotics-related crimes is the cost of corrective-labor practices at some detention sites. Moreover, it has been found that it is in fact here that novices begin to take up the habit of narcotics. Unfortunately, such negative factors are being studied superficially and are not being appropriately countered by investigatory and court authorities. In many instances the authorities even fail to ascertain the circumstances under which the indicted persons first came into contact with narcotics. In that connection, the improvement of drug addiction prevention by corrective-labor methods would seem to be a very pressing task.

The testimony of individual convicted persons indicate that they wanted to break their habit but they were afraid of the charges they would face and the publicity. This confirms the correctness and timeliness of the legislative amendments introduced by the Ukase of June 22, 1987 in accordance with which a person who voluntarily turns over narcotics is released from administrative or criminal accountability for the acquisition of the surrendered narcotics as well as for any responsibility with regard to the storage, transportation, and dispatch of same. A

person who voluntarily goes to a medical institution for help in connection with the use of narcotics for non-medical purposes is also released from administrative and criminal responsibility as stipulated in Article 10 of the aforementioned Ukase as well as from any responsibility for the illegal acquisition, storage, transportation, and dispatch of narcotics that were used. It is essential that these important statutes be made known to the public through the mass media.

It is important that the experience gained in other regions of the country for the early prevention of addiction be utilized. The example of the Odessa Oblast is interesting in this respect. Departments concerned with this problem in the Kiyevskiy Rayon of Odessa adopted a decision to institute a bimonthly medical examination of pupils in the 7th to 10th grades for the timely identification of narcotics users.

One would think that there is every reason to proceed with an examination of the question of raising the preventive-educational role of the courts in the struggle against this social vice. Unfortunately, the preventive potential of the law courts is not being fully utilized. That conclusion is confirmed by the fact that assizes processes are conducted with extreme rarity in only a handful of cases. Some court officials most often attribute this to the undesirability of publicizing methods of manufacturing narcotics. Such arguments hardly have any factual support or legal substantiation since what is under consideration here is the storage and acquisition of narcotics that are in no way related to the technology of narcotics manufacture.

One should also note the poor utilization of criminal-procedural means of identifying and eliminating the causes and conditions that contribute to these crimes. Among the cases we studied the requirements of Article 21 of the Criminal and Procedural Code were carried out in only one out of five cases, and individual judgements were handed down by the courts in only 8.2 percent of the cases, although there were sufficient grounds for that in other cases as well. Information about the results of their examination is lacking in the overwhelming majority of criminal cases.

The public can accord invaluable assistance in the prevention of drug addiction. That kind of help can be made in different ways, such as participation in raids to identify narcotics users, assistance in registering persons in need of treatment, submission of petitions to have drug addicts who avoid voluntary treatment committed to labor-treatment centers, supervision of persons who have undergone treatment, the identification of loafers for the purpose of finding work for them, etc.

We believe that the decisive elimination of the noted errors and oversights in law enforcement practices and the strict enforcement of the law would enhance a more aggressive and effective struggle against narcotism and its antisocial consequences.

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zhurnal "Sovetskaya yustitsiya", 1987

6289

**Doctor Discusses Teenage Sexual Behavior,  
Attitudes**

18300037 Kiev *RABOCHAYA GAZETA* in Russian  
22 Oct 87 p 4

[Article by I. Sergeyeva: If Everything Is Permitted, or an  
Honest Discussion on a 'Risky' Subject]"

[Text] In Ternopol, this lecture series is also called the day of pedagogical knowledge. Organized several months ago at the initiative of the party gorkom, it is widely known in the city because those who comprise the lecturers' group — a teacher, a lawyer, and two doctors, one specializing in the treatment of drug addiction and the other of venereal disease — have visited not just Ternopol's largest enterprises (the agricultural combine plant, the cotton mill, and production association Vatra), but considerably smaller collectives as well, ones that in the past the majority of lecturers generally did not get around to visit: truck drivers' garages, railroad departments, and various offices.

We asked the specialists to discuss with parents such topics as teenage crime, drug addiction, prostitution, and venereal disease, and to do so openly, honestly, and without any veiled hints or false modesty," says the gorkom's Propaganda Department director Nadezhda Bogdanovna Chaykovskaya. And when the speaker is honest, the audience becomes honest, too. You should hear the questions they ask of the specialists!... Incidentally, in an hour Podolyanka factory workers will meet with the Oblast Dermatological and Venereal Disease Clinic's Clinical Department director G. A. Afonina. "Do you want to attend it?"

Soon, we were entering an auditorium that was filled to capacity. The doctor started the discussion:

I am frequently asked when a child's sexual education should begin. My answer is as early as possible. Here is a characteristic example. Sociologists studying a group of Gorkiy University students concluded that young women who preferred wearing slacks at an early age adopted, along with the outfits, a number of purely masculine qualities. Smoking is more prevalent among them than among those who prefer more feminine fashions, they do not mind taking a drink, take a simpler view of the relationship between the sexes, and are reluctant to sacrifice their interests for the family and kids... Is not this convincing?

Environment forms a person, but words do, too. However, some people often do not have time for an honest talk with a son or a daughter, or feel that a teenager is not

old enough for conversations about 'such things.' The street, meanwhile, is right there. It provides answers to questions troubling the young that are far removed from ethical and cultural norms.

Recently, our clinic discharged a 15-year-old girl who was treated for venereal disease for the third time. Here parents are very decent people, but I hold them responsible for their daughter choosing the slippery path. They entrusted the child's education to a young relation, while they themselves took off on a lengthy business assignment abroad. The relation was more interested in dances than in someone else's daughter, and the girl was left on her own. Lack of control, experienced older girlfriends, and the desire to show that she is 'an adult' completed the teenager's 'education.' [Question] Does it ever happen that a child is protected from all evil but the result is the same anyway? [Answer] I have known of such cases. We once treated a young man whose parents gave him a timely warning that early sexual activity exhausts the body and leaves the soul empty, and he also knew what causes venereal disease. Yet, at home the young man was allowed, at family celebrations, to have a sip of champagne — symbolically. If he could drink at home, the boy concluded, he could do it with friends, and not just champagne. But, in addition to all other evils, alcohol weakens willpower and heightens sexual desire. So one day after a party with friends, the tipsy young man met a woman 'without prejudices,' continued to see her for a time, and then turned to a friend of hers... The treatment was long and difficult, and it is not yet known whether or not this disease — syphilis — will affect the future of this guy.

[Question] What are those effects?

[Answer] This disease, just like gonorrhea, is classified as a behavioral disease. Unless a person leads a dissolute life, he will not have a chance to find out in practice what these highly contagious and severe ailments really are. Syphilis is especially dangerous. Its virus is inexorable, it strikes literally every organ and if not treated in time can cause blindness or madness. Most horrible of all, it is often a punishment that children bear for their parents' sins: if a person who had syphilis does not become sterile, he often produces physically or mentally crippled progeny.

As for gonorrhea, I often see 3- or 4-year-olds suffering from this disease. Of course they get it from their parents, through the common bed. Recently, we hospitalized an entire family of four — a couple and their two children, one of whom was a baby. The mother, a sales clerk at a food store, liked to drink a bottle or two with her girlfriends after work — after which she thought very little of her duty to her husband.

[Question] You mentioned behavioral diseases, yet, in your example, thoughtless behavior of one person cause suffering to others...



[Answer] Unfortunately, this happens. Moreover, one false step may cause tragic consequences. A couple applied for a marriage license and then each went away separately: she to take college exams and he to a resort. While the bride was studying diligently, the groom became the object of interest of a lady, an adventure-seeking type. She began to court the young man and he succumbed. He was unfaithful to his beloved only once. Six months later, however, the wife, who by then became pregnant, had to do some tests and the syphilis test came out positive. Everything came out. It transpired that the husband had not even suspected that his adventure at the resort turned into a tragedy. He wept and cursed himself, but by then it was, as you may well imagine, much too late.

Q: Today, one sometimes hears from the young people that continence is a prejudice, that we need to be calmer about the relationship between the sexes. In the West, for example...

A: A person's sexual activity is determined by the moral and ethical norms of the society in which he lives. Unlike many Western countries, where premarital sex was acceptable, in Russia female purity and male continence have always been cultivated. Of course, life goes on and society changes, but we should not forget that this quality of the Russian character protected the people from many evils. So let us continue to raise our children according to the same principles. In this respect, we should remember that if a child is used to getting easily everything he desires — be it a toy, a bicycle, or a pair of jeans — when he grows up, this adult will not deny himself anything either. This includes sexual desire, too. Why waste time on courtship or pretty words (which, in reality, make love beautiful), if it is easier to simply take it. This is the psychology of a consumer, a cynic, or even a rapist in the making.

The age associated with the burst of youthful passion is approximately between the ages of 10 and 18. In this period, it is very important to channel the young person's energy into right activities: into sport or work. Otherwise this energy will go into fights or excessive interest toward sex. In the teenager's conscience, there should always be a certain moral veto fostered by you, a kind of stop signal — this is forbidden, danger.

12892

**Theater-Art Institute Students Implicated In Alma-Ata Riots**  
*18300048a Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 24 Oct 87 p 8*

[Article by V. Maricheva, SOVETSKAYA KULTURA correspondent, under the rubric "After the Sentence": "Atonement"]

[Text] In the course of investigation it was established that "one of the hotbeds of preparations for the nationalistic demonstrations by young people in Alma-Ata in

December was the Theater Art Institute." Students K. Aytmurzayev, B. Imangozhayev, U. Seytinbetov, A. Kanetov and M. Kasenbayev, students of that VUZ, were tried. All five were Komsomol members. The KaSSR Procuracy received personal records stressing that the accused were young, artistically gifted individuals. These included lists of the leading roles successfully played by them in institute theatrical productions. That makes it that much more bitter to speak of the criminal role played by these students in the events of last December, events which were condemned by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. The main reasons for what happened were also cited: serious shortcomings in the republic's economic and social development, failures in ideological work and internationalist education. The events of last December were caused by people attempting to preserve their own authority and "the old way of doing things" at any cost. In order to achieve these selfish ends they pitilessly involved young people in criminal activity...

Let us turn to recent history. The prestigious Theater Art Institute came into being on a wave of social and economic vanity: our neighbors have one, so we should, too! Objectively speaking, the republic had been feeling the need of such a VUZ for some time. The problem was that insufficient resources were allocated to carry out the undertaking. The institute was given space only on a temporary basis, and in buildings completely unsuited to the academic and creative process. It was soon discovered that there was also an acute lack of qualified instructors. G. Dzhenyzbayeva was appointed rector of the institute. An actress by training, she had previously served as director of the KaSSR Young People's Theater. It turned out that she was not equal to the task of being director of a VUZ. There were complaints. A commission investigated. And handed in a sharply critical report on the state of affairs at the institute. Dzhenyzbayeva was let go "at her own request."

Four years ago S. Dozhenov, a doctor of historical sciences, became rector. Previously he had been head of the scientific atheism department at an economic institute. At this remove it is difficult to say why he was appointed head of a creative VUZ. But the reason why he was fired is recorded in a resolution of the Board of the KaSSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education: "Did not prove worthy of the trust placed in him." The Sovetskiy CPSU Raykom had the same opinion: unworthy.

Warning signs began to come from the Alma-Ata State Theater Art Institute [AGTKhI] from the start of Dozhenov's administration: he did not know the specifics of how to run a creative VUZ and had no desire to learn, would not listen to any advice, much less to objections, surrounded himself with toadies and permitted nationalistic distortions. Professional educators began leaving the institute: L. Bogatenkova, doctor of art history; R.

Rivina, candidate of philological sciences; A. Andriasyan, KaSSR honored artist and chief director of the Russian Dramatic Theater; F. Khalelov, a graduate of the Moscow Academic Art Theater School and Studio...

Those in favor were handled with the usual methods: overlooking of transgressions, lack of supervision. It became commonplace for instructors to be late to classes or not show up at all. Often lectures listed on the schedule were not held, but they had to be paid for anyway. Recently, after an inspection by people's control Dorzhenov himself "voluntarily" repaid the school's account 1,140 rubles "accidentally" credited to his account... Professor A. Tokpanov received a substantial amount of money for almost six months without even the semblance of doing any work. He had his assistant conduct all his classes. He did not have time to do it himself, as he was preparing for his own 70th anniversary, making the rounds of high-level offices requesting awards.

For example, A. Tokpanov unabashedly related to the buro of the Sovetskiy CPSU Raykom how he became a deputy in the gorsoviet: "I went to the party obkom and said that it was time that they made a person like me deputy." And... they did! From the Kazakh CP Central Committee Tokpanov requested nothing less than the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. They heard him out politely and then decided to split the difference: he was nominated for an Order of Friendship Among Peoples. That was the way things worked at the VUZ: with cunning and servility. People were not above offering bribes. People were proud of their entree with certain people and used their connections for purposes of intimidation. Tokpanov acted as if the AGTKhI were his personal fief. He was always happy to explain that "I was a student of Sakhnovskiy; I am the first Kazakh director to become a professor."

Recently, when discussing various sorts of ideological anomalies in some of our republics, we have frequently made use of the concept of feudal bai-style [bai = large landowner in Central Asia] vestiges of the past. But, as is now becoming clear, we did not realize what caused those vestiges. Not just the infamous "kalym" [dowry] or ritual circumcision. Another cause is the ascendance of a new type of "bai" who can pass judgment, either just or unjust, at his own discretion, while himself remaining above the law and even above question. And such individuals, who have heretofore flourished in the most diverse areas of society, are especially dangerous in the fields of cultural and intellectual affairs, where they have an opportunity to form public opinion, tastes and affections as they wish by exploiting their position.

Rector Dorzhenov failed in every respect to prove worthy of the trust placed in him. One can judge how well he and those under him conducted classes in the social sciences and scientific communism by taking a look at the average exam grade in those subjects: 3.5. Young people coming to the institute from village schools where

the level of instruction is not the highest were easily snared in the nets of nationalism. With the complicity of the institute's administration, communists and Komsomol members the dormitory of the AGTKhI was transformed into a cheap flophouse.

...On the evening of 16 December the rumor going around the city that "all Kazakh young people are getting ready to riot" reached the Theater Art Institute's dormitory. The rumor was spread by K. Zheksembayev, Ye. Kazyyev and A. Asrenkulov. Zheksembayev was enrolled as a student at a construction tekhnikum but did not attend classes. Kazyyev and Asrenkulov had been expelled from the same tekhnikum on account of drinking and absenteeism. They were unemployed.

As usual, they went to spend the night at the Theater Art Institute dormitory. "I think we heard about the riot from a taxi driver," testified A. Asrenkulov. "We retold the story at the dormitory for no particular reason. It was all the same to us." K. Aytmurzayev showed particular interest in the information. The transcript of his interrogation quotes him as saying: "They inspired me."

In the middle of the night he made the rounds of other student dormitories. To inspire... Seytinbetov, Imangozhayev and Kanetov went with him. After midnight they were going from dormitory to dormitory at the Kazakh State University, the Zoological and Veterinary Institute, the Polytechnical Institute, the Medical Institute, the Foreign Language Institute...

On that day no party committee member or instructor deemed it necessary, even in an official capacity, to go to the dormitory to talk with the students and explain the decision of the Kazakh CP Central Committee. Casual passers-by became the students' "ideological inspiration." It was at the AGTKhI dormitory that banners were made which distorted the meaning of Leninist nationalities policy. Artistically gifted, as their records note, Aytmurzayev, Imangozhayev and Seytinbetov assumed the role of "leaders." On the morning of 17 December Imangozhayev ran through the dormitory waking up the late sleepers: "Get up, it's time to go to the square." Aytmurzayev and Seytinbetov organized the columns of students and supplied them with nationalistic banners.

"We did not expect there to be fires and fighting in the streets," said Imangozhayev. "When all sorts of hooligans started showing up I got scared and left the square." Aytmurzayev lamented that the crowd practically trampled him: "I was pushed to the curb and fell, breaking my leg." Somehow the recent "leader" made it back to the dormitory. Seytinbetov had also gotten frightened at "how wild the crowd was becoming." "I returned from the square early," testified Kasenbayev. "I wanted something to eat. I went to see Larisa Kovaleva, who is in the year as I am, and she fed me."

Indeed, on 18 December Aytmurzayev, Imangozhayev, Kanetov and Kasenbayev did not take part in the riots at all. But among the rioters on 17 and 18 December were individuals incited and "inspired" by them, including students from the AGTKhI. Eight were recently convicted of willful violation of public order.

The molding of the next generation is always a complex dialectical process in which nothing may be overlooked. It is doubly complex when what is at issue is the molding of the next generation of creative talent and artists, who will themselves soon have the task of exerting an influence on the spirits of other people. In this case we will not go into the educational process: regardless of how poorly it was conducted, the students did learn skills and were being trained for their future profession. But the idea of a "process of education and upbringing" is not merely a high-sounding phrase; it is a concept containing a duality, and any infringement on either of its component parts inevitably leads to ideological and moral distortions in future specialists of artistic creative work. As was the case at the AGTKhI, where the upbringing part of the process of molding students evidently fell victim to the "leftover principle."

There is one more thing which stands out in this whole remarkable story. Everything negative and unacceptable which happened at the VUZ and poured out in distorted forms of nationalistic — not to mention hooliganistic — manifestations like drops of water, were a reflection of the overall negative phenomena which are typical of the intolerable situation throughout the republic and which were quite recently so harshly condemned by the party and by the public. And in this, in their pernicious influence on the younger generation and on its ideological and ethical form, lies the primary danger from such phenomena.

Currently a great deal of remedial work is being done in the republic, but so far the situation at the Theater Art Institute has not improved. The latest exam period yielded disconcerting results.

And one more extremely alarming fact: in the wake of the events of last December senior instructor S. Adenov presented a report at the Department of Marxism-Leninism entitled "Internationalist Education of Students in the Historical Materialism Course"; that report contained nationalistic distortions which twisted the principles of Leninist nationalities policy.

The critical situation at the AGTKhI has been worsened by the fact that the institute essentially belongs to no one. There has been foot-dragging with regard to resolution of the question of whether to transfer it and other specialized creative educational institutions from the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education to the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Culture. In other republics this was done long ago.

Dorzhenov has been relieved of his position as rector. No new rector has been appointed. There is a shortage of qualified instructors. A. Akhmetova, the recently-elected first secretary of the Sovetskiy CPSU Raykom, had the following to say: "We are convinced that the AGTKhI will require fundamental updating of the content and methods of the instruction and upbringing of students. We have consulted with many people on this subject. We have even heard the extreme opinion that the AGTKhI should be closed, since we will never be able to handle it..."

Is that really the only answer?

12825

### **Kirghiz Justice Minister on Legal Action Against Slanderers**

*18300059a Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 23 Oct 87 p 4*

[Article by M. Alymbekov, KiSSR minister of justice, under rubric "A Jurist Explains and Advises": "Responsibility for Slander"]

[Text] Things become difficult for the most honest person when a spiteful hack grabs onto him! In various monitoring organizations the attitude taken to the 'warning signals' sent in by citizens, including anonymous ones, is identical. The person who is accused must himself make desperate efforts to prove that he is not a camel, not a criminal, not an alcoholic. It is difficult to prove this; but if even the verifying officials record that 'the facts were not confirmed,' the unfortunate individual will not get any rest at all. In response to another 'warning signal' another commission will arrive, everything will begin all over again, and you can see that something will always be found to discredit the person. As for the person who sends those 'warning signals' and writes those anonymous letters, he never has to answer to anyone in any way, regardless of how much mud he slings at the person. I know people who have been literally poisoned by slanderers posing as seekers of the truth. But I have never heard of slanderers being brought to criminal responsibility. Why does the law create for such individuals 'most favored conditions'? — R. Kartsev, engineer.

Today, when glasnost is becoming the chief instrument for the improvement and democratization of society, the party, soviet, and law-enforcement agencies and the editorial offices of the mass information media have begun to receive more letters and statements in which people raise serious problems and reveal shortcomings without fearing persecution for having criticized negative situations.

As a candidate member of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee, I often meet people both during personal visits and at various places outside my office — in labor collectives, at educational institutions, and at people's place of residence. The recommendations, requests, and

complaints, as a rule, are resolved in conformity with the requirements stated in party decisions and the recently enacted CPSU Central Committee resolution, entitled "The Further Reinforcement of Socialist Legality and Law and Order, and the Intensification of the Protection of the Rights and Legal Interests of the Citizens." Prompt warning signals, communiques, and opinions concerning the violations of socialist legality make it possible to eliminate them promptly.

However, some people attempt to take this attitude toward the workers' statements and use them for their own personal, selfish interests.

For example, during the course of a year Frunze resident N. D. Volkova sent to different administrative levels twelve anonymous letters complaining about her neighbor M. Kh. Salpagarov — deputy manager of the Kirgizvyazstroy Trust — and members of his family and other officials.

As a result of the fact that not a single fact indicated in his statements was confirmed, the Oktyabrskiy People's Court in the capital sentenced N. D. Volkova, for having fabricated slanderous statements, to two years of deprivation of freedom and it was only as a result of the amnesty in honor of the 70th anniversary of the Great October that she was released from that punishment. But prior to the essential resolution of the question — prior to that court — each statement that she had made had resulted in the creation of an authoritative commission and the carrying out of complete checks and inspections, which required the expenditure of considerable amounts of money and time.

Sometimes a person who has been insulted by a neighbor, coworker, or administrator collects all kinds of nasty rumors about that person and presents them as reliable facts. It also happens that one known fact becomes interlarded with a large number of lies and slanderous statements. How then should the person be defended, and by whom?

Unfortunately, previously the slanderers and writers of anonymous letters were by no means always legally responsible. And this is why. The article in the KiSSR UK [Criminal Code] that establishes criminal responsibility for "simple" slander pertains to a very small group of articles, the cases for which are considered in the procedure of private accusation. That means that, as a rule, they are brought to court on the complaint of the injured person and are considered by the court without any preliminary investigation (other than instances when the procurator or the court deems it necessary to conduct such investigation). And they can be discontinued if the injured person and the defendant become reconciled (which is precluded with respect to all other criminal cases).

Thus, according to legislation that is in effect, a criminal case dealing with a slanderous letter concerning, say, citizen X. can be brought to court only on a complaint lodged by citizen X. himself. This used to pertain also to anonymous libels. Most frequently the injured persons, not knowing exactly who the slanderers were, did not appeal to the courts themselves. And that untied the hands of the anonymous libelers. By means of their lying letters they poisoned the life of people and grated on their nerves. And in the final analysis even when the anonymous writer of a libelous statement was grabbed by the arm, he could get off with a mild scare — the fear of facing public censure or of having the case transferred to a comrades court.

But now the situation is changed. Article 128 of the KiSSR UK, which establishes that slander is the dissemination of fabrications that are known to be false and that disgrace another person, has been amended by Ukase of the KiSSR Supreme Soviet, to include substantial changes and additions. There has been an intensification of the responsibility for all types of slander. Now this article consists of three parts.

The first of them defines the punishment for slander in the form of deprivation of freedom for a period of up to one year, or by corrective labor for the same period, or by a fine of up to 200 rubles; or by the application of measures of public influence.

The new second part takes the anonymous writers of libelous letters beyond the framework of cases involving personal accusation. An aggravating situation is the printing of the letter, statement, or various types of information on a slanderous nature in multiple copies by typewriter, mimeograph, xerox, carbon paper, etc. These actions, as well as slander carried out by a person who had been previously sentenced for that crime, are punished by deprivation of freedom for a period of up to three years, or by corrective labor for a period of up to two years, or a fine or up to 300 rubles.

Slander combined with an accusation of having committed an especially dangerous state or other serious crime is punished by deprivation of freedom for a period of up to five years.

Here is something else that is very important. At the present time, in the event of anonymous libel, the law-enforcement agencies are obliged to take steps to identify and punish the guilt person. Also, the criminal case cannot be discontinued at the request of the injured person.

In addition to criminal responsibility, the person who disseminates fabricated slanderous statements bears material responsibility. Thus, he must pay all the expenses incurred in conducting the expert evaluation, the storage, transmission, and study of evidence, and the

amounts of money expended to summons the injured individuals, witnesses, experts, specialists, and interpreters to the investigative agencies and to court.

Article 128 of the KiSSR UK is operating more and more actively, and trials of slanderers have already been held.

For example, the Kalininskiy Rayon people's court recognized R. Ye. Mironovich, who worked as a librarian at the Kara-Balta medical school, to be a slanderer and fined her 100 rubles. For several years she had sent many organizations and editorial offices statements containing insulting lies and insults pertaining to the deputy director of the school and his daughter.

In the process of the court examination, those lies did not find any confirmation, and it was for that reason that Mironovich was brought to responsibility. The KiSSR Supreme Court's legal board for criminal cases left the defendant's appeal unsatisfied.

Both public opinion and the press have repeatedly recommended that all anonymous letters be put completely outside the law, and not be considered at all. However, in the opinion of jurists, this question should not be resolved in such a categorical and identical manner.

The slanderer must be brought to responsibility. But there are also instances when, on the basis of reliable facts stated in anonymous letters, crimes have been revealed or steps have been taken to prevent them.

I would like to emphasize that, under the conditions of restructuring and *glasnost*, Soviet citizens have no reason to fear the consequences of the true facts that are communicated by them. Their rights are protected by the CPSU Central Committee's resolution "The Further Reinforcement of Socialist Legality and Law and Order, and the Intensification of the Protection of the Rights and Legal Interests of Citizens" and by the USSR Law "The Procedure for Complaining to the Court Concerning Illegal Actions of Officials Who Are Infringing on Citizens' Rights," which Law will go into effect on 1 January 1988.

And what society expects of the honest Soviet worker is that he will come forward bravely with open criticism, will boldly reveal the shortcomings, and will report directly concerning the unseemly and illegal actions of other persons.

5075

#### **Legal Officials Comment on Conduct of Kirghiz Slander Case**

18300059b Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in  
Russian 21 Nov 87 p 2

[Article under rubric "We Get Answers": "'The Anonymous Letter-Writer in the Defendant's Seat'"]

[Text] On 29 June 1987 our newspaper published an article written by KirTAG correspondent B. Bardadym, entitled "The Anonymous Letter-Writer in the Defendant's Seat." In the article it was stated that over a

prolonged period of time Frunze resident and retiree M. D. Volkova had used anonymous slanderous statements to terrorize a worthy and respectable person, M. Kh. Salpagarov. Today we offer for your attention the official replies from KiSSR Procurator G. Ivantsov and from N. Korniyenko, acting chairman of the presidium of the republic's board of lawyers.

[Reply by] G. Ivantsov, republic procurator:

The article correctly raises the question of intensifying the fight against persons who spread slanderous lies, especially in such an inadmissible form as writing anonymous letters. The criticism of the law-enforcement agencies with respect to the insufficiently dynamic defense of the slandered citizens is also well-founded. The republic's procurator's office is taking additional steps in this regard to establish the proper procedure in identifying the nameless slanderers and in punishing them with all the severity of the law.

At the same time, the recommendation contained in the article — the recommendation that verification be made for "only the first anonymous letter that arrives, dealing with the particular person" — contradicts the legislation that is in effect, in conformity with which a uniform procedure has been established for dealing with communications from the public irrespective of whether they have been signed by their authors, and also irrespective of whether they have been sent for the first time or repeatedly. Hence, if the subsequent anonymous letters remain without the corresponding reaction and, one assumes, "are dumped into the wastebasket," then this can lead to very crude violations of legality.

Nor can one agree with the conclusions concerning the workers in the law-enforcement agencies with respect to the specific case that formed the basis of the article — the censuring of citizen Volkova for slander in anonymous form. N. T. Buravleva, departmental procurator in the republic's procurator's office, and Ye. G. Fokina, lawyer in the Pervomayskiy Legal Consultation Office in the city of Frunze, were mentioned as Volkova's protectors. Moreover, the article author N. V. Bardadym stated the following — albeit with the stipulation that it was his personal opinion — as an indisputable fact: "using her official position for what were far from the best purposes, the former did everything that she had to do to prolong and complicate the case as much as possible, and the latter, to do her utmost to confuse it and, so to speak, to make the accused person and the injured ones exchange places." It was further stated that, on the request of Comrade Buravleva, a major supplemental investigation had been taken, with the obvious tendency to whitewash Volkova.

A verification of the information stated in the article established that the republic procurator's office had actually issued written instructions on Volkova's case, however not by Comrade Buravleva, but by the republic's first deputy procurator, E. A. Akhmatov. Their need

was influenced by the fact that previously the case had already been returned by the court for supplemental investigation as a result of the superficial study of the arguments that had been raised by Volkova in her defense. Those instructions were of substantial importance for the case, and their execution by the investigator played the decisive role when the guilty verdict was given. The placing in doubt of the legality of these actions by the procurator's office is actually equivalent to sounding an appeal for oversimplification in proving the fault of the citizens brought to criminal responsibility.

As for the correspondent's reproaches directed at lawyer Comrade Fokina, they at least evoke perplexity. According to the law, a lawyer must by no means be an objective or impartial participant in the proceedings. He is obliged to take all steps to ascertain the circumstances that attest only in favor of his client. Therefore, when proceeding from the specifics of the defense pertaining to slander cases, as soon as Volkova insisted on checking the negative factors in the behavior of the injured persons, Comrade Fokina completely conscientiously directed the court's attention to that.

A crude legal error was also made in the article. It was reported to the readers that Volkova was sentenced to two years of deprivation of freedom, and she was released from punishment in accordance with the amnesty, and in this regard the following explanation was provided: "If the slanderer attempts to sling mud at anyone else, she will probably have to sit out that sentence also." And yet the persons who were released from punishment in accordance with the amnesty cannot, under any circumstances, including the commission of a repeated similar crime, actually serve out that punishment.

Finally, despite the CPSU Central Committee requirements toward the mass information media concerning the inadmissibility of evaluations of the investigative and court cases for which the decisions stipulated by the law have not been made, the article was published prior to the moment when the sentence in the Volkova case went into legal effect.

[Reply by] N. Korniyenko, acting chairman of the presidium of the board of lawyers

The presidium of the board of lawyers, having checked and discussed the article by correspondent N. Bardadym, "Anonymous Letter-Writer in the Defendant's Seat," which was published on 29 July 1987, reports the following.

Yelena Grigoryevna Fokina, lawyer in the legal consultation office of Pervomayskiy Rayon, city of Frunze, having been authorizing to conduct the case of defendant I. D. Volkova, on the basis of the law and the statute

governing the lawyer profession of Kirghiz SSR, was obliged to render effective legal assistance by using all the allowed methods and means.

It was not by virtue of protectionism, as the correspondent indicates in that article, but rather by virtue of her duties to defend the interests of the defendant, that lawyer Ye. G. Fokina participated in the case. Every lawyer is annually assigned more than a hundred defendants who have been brought to justice for having committed various crimes.

As for the procedural behavior of lawyer Ye. G. Fokina in this court session, that behavior was deemed by the presidium to be incorrect. Various types of shouts, gestures, and giggling, altercations with the participants in the trial, peremptory style, reproaches, and meaningful glances are inadmissible.

Questions can be asked only with the authorization of the presiding judge and in such a manner that the witness or the injured person does not even take into his head the idea that people want to insult him or lessen his human dignity. Any nonprocedural behavior of the trial participants must be discontinued by the presiding judge immediately.

Lawyer Ye. G. Fokina deserves the strictest censure, but considering the fact that, effective 21 June 1987, she was no longer listed on the board of lawyers as a result of her retirement and was now participating in this trial as a retiree, this does not seem to be possible. At the present time her relationship to the board has been completely broken.

To avoid similar manifestations on the part of other lawyers, the presidium has obliged all administrators of legal consultation offices to discuss this article at production conferences with lawyers and to instruct them to preclude from their practice such behavior at court sessions.

5075

#### **Sex Therapist Interviewed on AIDS, Marital Problems**

18300055 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 11 Oct 87 p 4

[Interview by A. Lemeshenko with Dr. D.Z. Kapustin: "The Situation Was Verified Exactly"]

[Text]Dmitriy Zinovyevich Kapustin is well-known in the republic as a physician and sexual pathologist. Many are familiar with his books, "Garmoniya braka" [Harmony in Marriage] and "Intimniy mir semyi" [The Intimate World of the Family], written with his co-author, V. Vladin. Currently he is preparing to publish a new work, written in the same "duet."

In his conversation with our correspondent, D.Z. Kapustin shares his observations and speaks of the problems of sexual pathology today.

[Question] Dmitriy Zinov'yevich, a conversation with a sexual pathologist is always of an intimate nature. The information bureau does not give out your home address and telephone number. I can guess why...

[Answer] That's true. But thus far there is no alternative. Somehow, at about 6:00 AM, an insistent ringing resounded in my apartment. I open the door, and there a man with a traveling bag in his hand informs me that he has just arrived from Slutsk and requests that I urgently take up his therapy. I'll see him, it is understood; but I had to put it off. Today, for example, appointments are being made two and a half months in advance.

[Question] What in your opinion has brought about this rather peculiar boom for the services, of which you are a representative?

[Answer] I see two aspects. In the past the treatment of sexual disorders in the family was performed by non-professionals. And therefore there were no noteworthy results. People did not have much faith in the effectiveness of the treatment.

And the other aspect is that we have ceased being afraid to speak of this topic, and the taboo has been lifted from it. This led to the fact that women have begun to get information from the press, and many of them began to apply it to themselves. We can also put it thus: they began to bring complaints against their spouses which were often groundless. But there is another thing here that is astonishing. When we invite the wives of our patients to come to our consultation office on questions of marriage and the family, only about ten percent do so. And after all, this is an indispensable condition. Otherwise treatment of the spouse holds little promise.

[Question] You have said that at present professional people are engaged in the treatment of sexual disorders in the family and in correction of interpersonal relationships between the spouses. But as far as I am aware, only five or six physicians in the republic engage in sexual pathology...

[Answer] This is a painful question, and it is a very urgent one. Sex-pathology assistance to the population in the republic is currently rendered only in the oblast centers, where as a rule only one physician sees patients. And there is only one place for consultation on questions of marriage and the family in the republic—in Minsk; it carries out city, oblast and republic consultation functions. Recently several other consulting offices have opened. But even that is clearly insufficient. One cannot shed light on all aspects of a problem in a short conversation. But the fact that they must be urgently resolved is obvious.

[Question] Let's speak of your work more concretely. Prior to our conversation I read the two volumes on "Chastnaya seksopatologiya [Personal Sexual Pathology], edited by Professor G.S. Vasilchenko, and I was horrified by the amount of attacks a person must be on the watch for in this area. And you are forced to deal with the majority of them. Tell us, as a specialist, what is the principal reason for disharmony in marriage?

[Answer] A one-word answer would be simply untrue. But I will speak of the basic situations. The majority of the people are simply not prepared for marriage—to be more precise, for intimate life in marriage. Men do not always understand their own motives, and they are even more ignorant of the sexual motives of women. Even spouses who are ideally suited for one another make mistakes because of inadequate actions. Elementary illiteracy on this question and inappropriate bashfulness undermine many marriages. Quite often it happens in a family that after 7-10 years of living together sexual feelings peak out, and by then sexual preparation does not of itself operate in the desired direction. It can be supported, or the reverse may be true.

How does a man emancipate a woman to the maximum? Apart from everything else, by trying to completely suppress his own egoism.

[Question] But are egoists really found only among men?

[Answer] I agree. Many a man's misfortunes begin with squabbling in family life, when the woman starts to play the wrong "fiddle." And nevertheless it is namely the woman who by her nature is, as people are wont to say, the keeper of the family hearth. Moreover, the nature of a woman is such that her readiness for intimate life is more stable and more reliable. You see, basically men are nevertheless becoming our patients. But you have properly noted that without the sensitivity and delicateness of a woman, harmony in marriage will not be achieved. Practical experience also supports the following thought: many disorders among men strike because of the improper behavior of their partners. Here specialists have completely verified the situation. The worse the relationship in the family, the less promising is a normal life of intimacy in it.

I will cite the following example: Not long ago a 34-year old man came to me for consultation. After carefully examining him, I became convinced that assisting him would not be too complicated. I called the wife, but she stated bluntly that, "If this had happened about five years ago, I would have willingly come to his assistance, and would have met him halfway. But now both has a husband and as a person he is simply not attractive. I will not be a party to my own rape..."

And there you have it. But the previous history of this family tragedy is simple. For all those years the young man was concerned only about satisfying his own desires, and showed his egoism. And then he found himself in a trap.

[Question] Dmitriy Zinovyevich, currently many people speak of the stresses which torment us and which undermine our health...

[Answer] To a certain extent stresses, of course, have an effect on sexual abilities; but I think, nevertheless, to an extremely insignificant extent. After all, stresses, in and of themselves are in principle normal phenomena for an organism. One cannot avoid them. But it is important that stresses do not disrupt the holy of holies—the psyche. If the situation is to the contrary, the most undesirable disorders may strike.

[Question] In the opinion of sociologists medical-psychological assistance would be useful for every third spousal pair, and about every tenth family encounters serious problems in this sphere. Does such a state of affairs have an effect on the demographic processes? After all, it's no secret that today's birth rate is negligible, in our republic as well.

[Answer] I am personally inclined to believe that if such a connection is observed to a certain extent, it does not have a significant effect on the birth rate. Here the social and moral motives of human behavior come into play to a greater extent.

[Question] Reports are creeping into the press of the so-called "primitive" beaches. What is your attitude toward this

[Answer] As a specialist I am convinced that such phenomena undoubtedly have an effect on sexual disorders.

[Question] AIDS has frightened the people. Presently the so-called risk groups—homosexuals and prostitutes—are being exposed and investigated. Are these measures sufficient?

[Answer] I will speak openly: prophylactic work in the form in which it is being conducted today will do little to protect us from this terrible virus, if a reliable counteragent to this disease is not found in the near future; the more so since several carriers of the virus have already been discovered in the republic. I believe that in such a situation it would be much more effective to conduct not a selective, but a mass investigation. They say that this would be difficult to accomplish. But after all almost all women go through the Wassermann Test, and the entire population undergoes fluorography... The game, as they say, is worth the candle.

[Question] In Dresden I managed to pay a visit to a museum of hygienics. A great many people visit the museum, and adults come with their children. There one can learn of various diseases, and glean information on physiology and hygiene. Tell us, is such a museum a possibility here in Minsk, for example?

[Answer] Why would it not be? For example, at the House of Sanitary Education itself. But if such a museum is to be established, it must be done on a solid basis. Here the matter is held up by finances.

[Question] They say, Dmitriy Zinovyevich, that you are an ardent supporter of physical culture. Without a doubt you also recommend a healthy way of life to your patients?

[Answer] I will tell you frankly, and here there is no "propaganda" on my part at all, that if a man is serious about preserving his abilities for an intimate life for long, he will not be able to get along without engaging in physical culture or sports. The organism must be charged with good spirits and energy.

[Question] It might be of interest to the readers to learn what sort of recreation you take in your free time.

[Answer] In that case I would most likely disappoint them. I have no "hobby" in the generally accepted meaning of the term. Quite frankly, I do not understand those who have so many recreational activities. Where do they get the time for that? I have almost no time.

[Question] And now that you have decided to engage in paid private practice after your basic job of consultation, there will apparently be no time at all...

[Answer] That doesn't disturb me.

09006

### **Train Stations, Empty Cars Used As Overnight Lodging**

*18300013 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 Sep 87p 4*

[Article by V. Kharlamov, special TRUD correspondent: "Right Of Way"]

[Text] **There was neither shooting, nor a fast chase. The total losses of the raid brigade members amounted to a button torn off a militiaman's uniform and the correspondent's hopelessly soiled sneakers. On the other hand, it became completely clear that for a long time Moscow has had a problem which for many people is unexpected.**

What brought us here was a letter from residents of houses located near the Kalanchevskaya railroad station: "Strange things happen there at night. Suspicious strangers wander around; from time to time drunken screams come from the direction of the tracks ...".

The service yard of the Moscow-Kalanchevskaya train station has a gloomy and quite sinister appearance at night. Here, passenger trains are brought in to wait for service and to be prepared for a trip. Long rows of railroad cars with dark spots of windows cast whimsical fantastic shadows under the light coming from blue signal lights. The sound of long whistles from diesel



locomotives come from a distance ... A stranger must feel quite uncomfortable here. On the other hand, it is not recommended for such persons to be in the yard, especially at night. First, they have no right to be here, and, second, it is simply dangerous. However, there are strangers anyway. They represent quite a mixed public: vagrants, small black marketeers, and drug addicts. However, the main figure in the yard is a "lodger".

Short instructions are given, equipment (walkie-talkies and flashlights) is checked, and, divided in two groups, we dive into the darkness.

The most careful attention is to be paid to the section where passenger cars are awaiting repairs. They are guarded by conductors, who have been removed from their regular routes as a form of punishment. Some of them have been punished for taking passengers without tickets, others for black marketeering or plain rudeness ...

The conductor in charge of the first car ("SV" No. 02273) Sotnikova refused to let in the militia, and they had to use a window. In the auxiliary compartment they found empty vodka bottles, dishes with unfinished food, and playing cards scattered on the floor. The rest of the compartments were filled with sleeping people.

**From evidence provided by Yelena D.: "We were spending the night at Rizhskiy terminal. A young man approached us and said that for 2 rubles he could arrange for lodging. After he put together a group of 17 people, he brought us here ...".**

From explanation of conductor Sotnikova: "Cockeyed" [Kosoy] (that is how in the local slang the "lodgers" are called) were brought by conductor Borisov. He also collected the money". [In Russian Kosoy also means hare [zayats], that is, an expression for unticketed passenger.]

The next is a compartment in car No. 12298 guarded by conductor Kopyrin. The situation is similar to the previous one. 11 people are lodging here. The only difference is that they were brought from Kazanskiy terminal. The same Borisov brought them here for 2 rubles.

There was nobody in the international coach "SV" except two half-naked conductors (their names are Karaseva and Zavyalova) and their "boyfriend". It is true that all three of them were in a condition meriting detention in a detoxification center.

On the other hand, the open-plan car No. 28237 (conductor in charge Rezyuk) was full. 25 people paid the conductor 2 rubles each to spend a night here.

One of the "lodgers" objected: "And what should we do? I do not care about the 2 rubles. Hotels are full, and there are no waiting rooms at the terminals ...".

Indeed, where can a person, who happens to be in a strange city, spend the night? Hotels meet arriving people with signs "No Vacancies". And the rooms for rest? According to the Ministry of Railways decision these rooms were abolished at all Moscow terminals except the Leningradskiy terminal. However, the room there is a pitiful space for 20-30 people. At the same time, there are hundreds and thousands of people who need lodging. Many of them are children and old people ...

At the present time, the capital reconstruction of Pavletskiy terminal is being completed. This terminal will take a part of the passenger flow from the Kurskiy and Kazanskiy terminals. However, there is no provision in this new huge building to open a waiting room. On the other hand, the same situation exists at the Savelovskiy and Kazanskiy terminals, which are being rebuilt ...

The resourceful "businessman" Borisov, who happened to be caught red-handed by the militia, appeared to be more caring (at least, in his own opinion) than the management of the railroad.

We, at least, provide a good service to the people by providing lodging. As to the money coming into our pockets rather than those of the government, it is not my fault ...

Unintentionally, a question comes to mind: if the empty cars are extensively used by scoundrels, why should they not be used legally? To bring a train to the empty platform at night, to assign several conductors, to provide clean bedsheets, and for the same 2 rubles to officially let the transit passengers use the cars as lodging ... The state will have additional income, and the people will have a solution to their problem, albeit a temporary one. By the way, Leningrad has similar experience: the city uses ships laid up for the winter as hotels.

A long time ago it became an axiom that where the government authorities are slow and where any kind of deficit is created, there scoundrels become very active. The same situation exists here: some crooks realized that they can make money on the shortage of hotel rooms and a complete lack of railroad services, and at night seemingly discreet people appear at Moscow terminals and in a quiet voice offer their services for a certain fee. They lead groups of 15-20 people to the yards. Some go to Kalanchevka, some go to Nikolayevka in accordance with the "spheres of influence". At the peak of the summer season, when the terminals are so filled with people that there is no place for an apple to fall, all kinds of Borisovs and Kopyrins pocket 100 and even 150 rubles a night.

Unearned income? It turns out that existing laws do not find such actions to be a crime. There is no respective clause in either the Criminal or Administrative Codes. The only thing that can be done to a crook-conductor is

to send a letter to his work and to punish him in the administratively. He also can be laid off. However, because there is a shortage of conductors, this is done very reluctantly.

And vastly assured of their impunity, the conductors indifferently look at the militia reports. Most likely, the night business will go unpunished.

The chief of the Moscow department of internal affairs on railroad transport, Anatoliy Vasilyevich Romakhov put it in more exact words: "Indeed, the 'lodger' has become a problem for us. However, it is not only because of them that the service yards have turned into 'sore spots' on the map of the capital. At night, the yards attract all kinds of antisocial elements like a magnet. Among the arrested there are wanted criminals, black marketeers, people selling liquor, prostitutes, and vagrants without passports.

The following is the sad chronicle of arrests only for the last month and only at one yard at the Nikolayevka station of the Kazanskiy terminal:

**August 16. Resident of Rovno oblast A. Gumbatov is arrested for transporting 5 kg of koknar (narcotic raw material).**

September 6. In one of the cars of the special train "Turkmenistan" 9 kg of a strong drug were found. A former conductor from Ashkhabad S. Yazlyyev tried to transport it.

September 14. For black marketeering with 180 packs of Indian tea, a fitter of the technical service station at the railroad station Nikolayevka, resident of Orekhovo-Zuyeveskiy rayon of Moscow oblast V. Aleksandrov was arrested.

September 16. Citizen S. Sattayev was arrested on the train No. 185/186. He tried to sell 13 men's shirts, 10 sweaters, and 32 imported kerchiefs.

And tens of such examples, which took place only during the last year, can be mentioned.

Unbelievable, but a fact. Almost in the center of Moscow, literally a 10 minute walk from its main "master", the Ministry of Railways, there are places that live a special life at night, one which cannot be placed within the framework of morals and the Criminal Code".

"The service yards", Anatoliy Vasilyevich continued his story, "belong to the Ministry of Railways and are located on the right of way. And, unfortunately, the Ministry does not exercise any practical control over the order on its territory. As a rule, everything ends as rare and formal inspections.

Insofar as other types of transportation are concerned, this problem in many aspects is resolved. They have tough control, fences around airports, sea and river ports. In short, the passage for people who do not belong is closed."

... It was dawn over Moscow, when our raid that took many hours came to an end. The night "passengers" of the cars to be serviced started to move across the tracks to the square with three terminals in order not to be late for the first morning trains.

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**Stavropol Kraykom Chief On Rural Development,  
Other Issues**

*18000084a Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian  
No 17, Sep 87 (signed to press 25 Aug 87) pp 23-28*

[Article by I. Boldyrev, 1st secretary of the Stavropol CPSU Kraykom: "Priority Nature of Social Policies"]

[Excerpts] The June (1987) of the CPSU Central Committee and the radical reform of the system for administering the economy, with the extensive introduction of cost accounting and self-financing, have opened up new opportunities for accelerating solutions for social tasks. "Today" it was emphasized during the Plenum, "there is nobody to solve the social problems for the collectives. In the labor collectives, in the cities and rayons and in the oblasts and republics, the work must be carried out in an energetic, intelligent, enterprising and generally thrifty manner.

Concern for the individual and his true interests and motives is constantly the object of attention by the Stavropol Kray party organization.

Since the beginning of 1986, all of the kray's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have converted over to self-repayment for expenditures and to self-financing for capital investments. These same principles have now been approved in the work of 18 industrial enterprises in Stavropol Kray. The new managerial conditions have imbued the personnel with confidence that each ruble earned by them will be employed for expanding social production and particularly for raising the standard of living and improving domestic conditions for the workers.

We also accomplished a great deal in this regard in the past. During the 11th Five-Year Plan, for example, 800 million rubles were allocated for the social reconstruction of the rural areas — twice as much as was allocated during the 10th Five-Year Plan. As a result, approximately 30,000 comfortable apartments, dozens of schools, childrens' pre-school institutes, clubs, hospitals and dispensaries were placed in operation. However, the most important result of the social changes during the past five-year plan lay in the fact that success was achieved not only in lowering the run-off of personnel but also in increasing the kray's population by 40,000 individuals. This undoubtedly assisted the Stavropol workers in successfully carrying out their five-year task for the production of agricultural products and for achieving noticeable growth in the sale of such products.

But today the tasks are more complicated and large-scale in nature. In carrying out the socio-economic program for the 12th Five-Year Plan, the kray party committee bases its position upon the need for carrying out thorough long-range planning in developing the sphere of life for its people. I would like in particular to discuss the development of all-round special purpose programs for the social development of the rural areas.

Based upon experience, we became convinced that a well thought out approach for the task of social development represented the best means for satisfying the needs of a majority of the workers. Thus the all-round plan for social development of the rural areas, which had proved its worth earlier, was for the most part retained for use throughout the kray during the 12th Five-Year Plan. One billion rubles were allocated for its implementation. The plans called for the construction of more than 30,000 comfortable apartments. In addition, considerable increases were called for in the installation of gas and water supply facilities, civic improvements and in road construction in the rural areas. Such an approach was dictated exclusively by considerations of social fairness. Judge for yourself: the absence of one individual apartment represents a misfortune for one family. However, if gas and roads are lacking, an entire village suffers.

Moreover, the social changes in the rural areas were by no means limited to the construction of housing and cultural installations. The all-round special purpose approach assumes solutions for such important problems, for example, as ensuring a continuous supply of food products for the kray's population. Thus the "Milk" and "Meat" special purpose programs were developed and are being implemented successfully. The purpose of these programs is to find additional reserves for supplying the population with the needed food goods. A "Health" program is being introduced into operations and it calls for considerable improvements in the work of public health organs. The importance attached to solving this task was once again emphasized at a recent meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, during a discussion of both current and long-range problems concerned with the restructuring of public health.

We have assigned ourselves the goal of creating a medical-obstetrical station in each settlement. This will make it possible to bring medical services closer to the population. Specialists have estimated that the false economy realized in the past through the elimination of rural medical stations resulted in great losses in working time as a result of the personnel having to make trips.

Certainly, it is one matter to develop a program and still another to carry it out. Thus the kray party committee undertook to exercise control over its implementation. The chief concern at the present time, with the funds earned by labor collectives being expended for social needs, is that of encouraging the broad masses to participate in carrying out these changes. Just as in the past, the housing problem continues to disturb us. At the present time, housing is needed in Stavropol Kray for roughly 137,000 families. In order to ensure that they are provided with comfortable apartments by the year 2000, up to 1,800,000 square meters of housing space must be placed in operation annually.

However, let us glance at some sober factors: during the generally favorable year of 1986, when the plan for the turning over of housing space was fulfilled, only

1,166,000 square meters of housing space were occupied. If the work proceeds in this same manner in the future, then the task assigned by the party will certainly be under threat of disruption. Thus the kray party committee seized the initiative: each labor collective, each social organization and all municipal and rural workers without exception must participate actively in the erection of housing facilities. The decision was handed down to utilize all construction forms and methods: contractual, economic, mixed, cooperative and private. They began by assigning a maximum workload to the housing construction combines (previously, use was made of only 62 percent of their capability) and they supported and we are now introducing the VAZ [Order of Red Banner of Labor Volga Motor Vehicle Plant imeni 50th Anniversary of the USSR] initiative into operations on an extensive scale — to work four or more days on the construction of socio-cultural and domestic installations. We are supporting in every possible way the creation within the kray of youth housing complexes and we are striving to expand the use for social purposes of the funds of ministries and the departments of enterprises located in Stavropol Kray.

Many examples could be cited showing how collectives which earlier required assistance are now actively engaged in building their own housing facilities.

The kray party committee today views the implementation of the plans for social changes as a most important state task. It is a gauge to be used for checking upon the political and business-like qualities of a particular leader and his ability to organize the masses and to carry out a task from start to finish. We based our position on the fact that any administrative organ and any leading worker who is responsible for implementing social changes is obligated to reinforce his words with specific actions. One cannot overlook the fact that each individual — from a secretary of the kray committee to a communist-leader of a local element — is today responsible for the development of the social sphere.

Recently the buro of the CPSU kray committee examined the question concerned with the work of an agro-industrial committee in the reorganization and technical re-equipping of enterprises engaged in the processing of animal husbandry products and the food industry. This was understandable: the supplying of the population with food products is largely dependent upon the work performed by them. A very useful and timely discussion ensued. It became clear during the course of the discussion that some of the committee's leaders, particularly the deputy chairmen of the kray's agro-industrial committee A. Sobin, V. Chernov, V. Latiy and A. Shiyanov, had tolerated some serious miscalculations in carrying out their work. Reference was made to certain objective and subjective factors and yet they themselves did very little in the interest of correcting the shortcomings found in the production branches for which they were responsible.

The buro of the kray party committee corrected the leading workers mentioned above and it underscored their lack of initiative, the absence of self-criticism and their inability to draw the correct conclusions.

In the resolution which was adopted, emphasis was placed upon the personal responsibility of the 1st secretaries of municipal and rayon party committees for improving the food supply for labor collectives and the residents of cities and villages. The handling of the problem in this manner was by no means accidental: a greater demand for social changes is now being imposed upon the CPSU municipal and rayon committees and particularly upon the organs of political management.

Concern for improving social conditions in the rural areas is closely associated with achieving solutions for the economic tasks. At the Nadezhdinskiy Sovkhoz in Shpakovskiy Rayon, for example, following the placing in operation of an apartment house for livestock breeders, the problem concerned with a shortage of milkmaids and livestock tenders was eliminated. Today the youth rush directly to this dairy complex. Here the average age for a worker is 30 years and one of the firms is staffed entirely with graduates from a local secondary school.

And there is one other factor. As a result of the creation of improved working conditions, the kray's farm workers on the whole have succeeded in raising considerably the productivity of the dairy herd. Last year the milk yield per cow increased by 188 kilograms and during 7 months of this year the increase amounted to another 161 kilograms.

The Kirovskiy Rayon CPSU Committee is devoting a great amount of attention to developing the sphere of services. The results are readily apparent: approximately 20 installations of a socio-cultural and domestic nature have been built or modernized, with one half of them being domestic services facilities. The rayon's kolkhozes and sovkhoses spent approximately one and a half million rubles for their construction. Although considerable, these expenditures were nevertheless justified: each resident is now receiving one and a half times more services than the average for the kray.

The experience of the Budennovsk CPSU Gorkom in improving trade in the rural areas is deserving of attention. Thus, within a brief interval of time, consumer cooperation in the rayon created a far-flung network of procurement points. The procurement system, developed on the basis of the brigade method, made it possible to raise considerably the support for the population in the form of food products and industrial goods. The initiative displayed by the workers in Kirov and Budennovsk in improving domestic and trade services for the population is deserving of maximum support. It was by no means an accident that seminar-conferences

were held in these rayons, for the party and soviet workers and the leaders of domestic and trade enterprises, for the purpose of disseminating leading experience throughout the entire kray.

In discussing the positive facts, we must not overlook the negative ones—those which continue to disturb us. For example, in the Turkmenskiy, Novoaleksandrovskiy, Kurskiy and Khabezskiy CPSU raykom committees, only a limited amount of attention is being given to developing the social sphere, with this important work being turned over entirely to the soviet and economic organs. Thus the party committees are being kept from carrying out this most important party-political task. Can such a situation be considered normal?

Nevertheless, this incident has forced us to ponder the situation thoroughly and to examine those forms and methods for organizational and political work that are associated with the carrying out of social tasks in Stavropol Kray. One simple conclusion can be drawn: personal responsibility and exactingness of leaders must be raised in a decisive manner and the leaders must be taught not to conceal themselves behind collective irresponsibility. Indeed, a careless leader not only compromises a directive party or soviet organ and its social policies. There is still another dangerous factor — by his irresponsibility, he tends to corrupt the collective entrusted to his care and he diverts it from solving problems which are of vital importance to the people.

It is no secret that, during visits to labor collectives, responsible party and soviet workers receive the greatest number of complaints regarding dissatisfaction with domestic matters. Thus, as usual, the executive agents are assigned tasks — what must be done, adjusted or supplied, by whom and by what date. But let us ask ourselves: is control always being exercised over the carrying out of this work? Those who issue promises often forget about them. Thus it turns out that the problems remain unresolved for a long period of time. As a result, a false opinion is created among the people that the local authorities are limited to discussions regarding restructuring and thus the work never advances beyond the discussion stage.

This is why we follow the rule of making extensive use of the proven and traditional forms for raising the discipline and responsibility of leaders — listening to their reports to the buro of the kray party committee on a more frequent basis. Private interviews and worker recommendations serve this same purpose. As a rule, the personal qualities of leaders are highlighted here — they may assist the work of restructuring or, conversely, they may restrain it by throwing a spoke in the wheel. In such instances, a frank and strict discussion is held in a spirit of party fellowship.

For example, prior to holding organizational sessions on the formation of the leading organs of soviets in the CPSU kraykom and the kray executive committee, interviews were conducted with the deputies. It is emphasized

that at the present time, with soviet organs being granted many realistic rights and opportunities for implementing social changes, each such organ must implement in a more effective manner the all-round development of subordinate territories and the entire infrastructure.

It cannot be denied that today many leaders of soviet organs are employing the rights extended to them in a very timid manner and thus they are forgetting to undertake responsibility. In other words, they have been transformed into a type of intermediate mechanism lying somewhere between the party organs and the labor collectives.

And so? This discussion, which was direct and impartial, produced results: many of those who were criticized drew the appropriate conclusions and began operating in a more energetic and assertive manner — in a manner required by the times. The value of such interviews lies in the fact that they aid in defining more clearly the chief trends in the application of efforts.

Thus, during an interview with secretaries of the kraysovsprof [kray council of trade unions], which took place in the kray party committee, the following questions were touched upon: why is the organization of subsidiary farms of enterprises being carried out at inadequate rates in Stavropol Kray and why are the production costs for their output so high? The answers to these questions were to have been given to the kraysovsprof and particularly to its secretary V. Talichkin. It turned out that the professional trade union organs had substituted a comparison of unnecessary data and reports for the carrying out of lively and specific work in organizing the farms.

Although this was a difficult and impartial discussion, the results realized from it were nonetheless noticeable — substantial improvement was realized: the kraysovsprof issued a recommendation calling for the development of a unified program for developing the subsidiary farms of enterprises and the production by them of the required food goods.

At the present time, with each enterprise being authorized to handle and distribute earned income at its own discretion, control from below — by the primary party organization — plays an invaluable role in raising the responsibility of a leader for the carrying out of social tasks. Last year, more than 4,000 leaders delivered reports regarding the work performed by labor collectives. And only one out of every five received a testimonial without further comments. Is this not an indicator of increasing exactingness and democracy? The personnel furnished an impartial and objective evaluation of those who are called upon to display concern for their social well-being.

With the conversion over to self-support and self-financing, we must glance once again at party control over administrative operations. The committees of party organizations must now try to know in more detail what

happens to the income of a collective, how the requirements of social development are taken into account and the degree to which the interests of a majority of the members of a collective are being satisfied. Here a great deal depends upon the primary party organizations and their secretaries — the authorized representatives of rayon and municipal CPSU committees. In addition to taking note of the profound political meaning embodied in the social changes, they must also lead the right-wing restructuring of our society.

In other words, the new managerial conditions are forcing us to glance anew at the process of party management of social changes. It is obvious that the established tasks require a high business-like attitude, strong principles and persistence on the part of the kray, municipal and rayon CPSU committees and the primary party organizations.

To a large degree, we associate improvements in the overall operation of the kray's national economic complex with the carrying out of social changes. There is a good basis for this conclusion: last year, the tasks for the production of both industrial and agricultural products were over-fulfilled to a considerable degree. The high rates are continuing to be maintained this year.

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### **Saratov Obkom Chief Urges Improved Work Conditions, Services**

*Moscow AGITATOR in Russian No 17, Sep87  
(signed to press 13 Aug 87) pp 20-23*

[Article by A. Khomyakov, 1st secretary of the Saratov CPSU Obkom: "Sphere of Special Attention"]

[Excerpts] Many of us, upon visiting plant shops and construction projects, have observed on more than one occasion how personnel perform manual tasks where use could very well be made of machines, mechanisms and automation. And quite often they have to change their clothes right in the vicinity of their machine or in some other unsuitable place. And just as often there is not even a place where they can wash themselves. Certainly, everyone agrees that such a situation should not be allowed to exist and yet the greatest harm lies in the fact that too much emphasis is placed upon the need for ensuring that an individual performs shock labor, participates in a competition and over-fulfills his task. It bears mentioning that agitation and propaganda work are aimed at achieving these goals. But they are overlooked at times and the choicest words and arguments are of no meaning if they are not reinforced by realistic actions. And the gulf between words and action causes great harm to the task of personnel development.

The decisions handed down during the 27th Congress and the June (1987) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee required a radical restructuring of human relationships. The organization of labor and recreation for personnel, the situation in the consumer's market and the status of socio-cultural services are having a direct effect on stimulation of the human factor. The attraction of broad layers of workers into the task of restructuring the economic and social sphere is equivalent to creating real conditions for accelerating our growth. And this means that we must be convinced concerning the need for restructuring the social sphere. This is why, in matters concerned with implementing an active social program, they are relying heavily upon extensive explanatory and mass-agitational work being carried out by the oblast party organization.

Certainly, it is not possible to understand and accomplish everything at once. The trouble spots must be uncovered and defined and a decision made as to where to begin and what the prospects are for the future. Here an important role is played by systematic meetings between the party-economic aktiv and the personnel in local production units. Here an example was set by members of the buro and workers attached to the staffs of the oblast, municipal and rayon party committees. We went to the people so as to be able to participate with them in solving urgent problems and, when possible, to resolve the various questions that arise. In the process, we tried to create an atmosphere in which each individual would be able to express his opinion openly and discuss in a sincere manner those factors which tend to trouble and disturb him.

As a result of collective efforts, an interesting initiative developed at a number of enterprises. Its essence — to create or restore to order, for the most part prior to the 70th anniversary of the Great October, the existing cultural-domestic services in production: to have well-planned dressing rooms, showers, dining halls, food acceptance rooms, culinary stores or their branches, all-round receiving points for domestic services, medical stations. As the saying goes, these were the minimum requirements. Roughly the same requirements are found on each farm and in homes for livestock breeders. Where there are such homes, they must be modernized and adapted to the new requirements. And where there are none, new ones must be built. As you can see, provision is even made here for concerns which seemingly are not directly associated with production.

Thus, everything in life becomes closely intertwined. For example, who can accurately measure the extent to which labor productivity is dependent upon the mood of an individual, one who following his work shift must enter a polyclinic for stomatological treatment, purchase products for his family, send clothes to be laundered or have his haircut. This dependency cannot be measured despite the fact that it undoubtedly does exist. And thus

it must necessarily be taken into account, from the standpoint of the interests of production and also bearing in mind concern for the personnel.

It bears mentioning that the workers in Balashovskiy Rayon were the first among rural rayons to develop a system of measures for creating modern socio-domestic conditions in behalf of highly productive labor out on the fields and farms and they indicated when this work was to be completed — prior to the 70th anniversary of the Great October. Today, each rayon and each kolkhoz and sovkhoz in the oblast has such a program. A great deal has been accomplished. More than 300 homes for livestock breeders alone have been built or modernized during the past 2 years. There will be approximately 1,000 prior to the October jubilee. The plans call for a similar number of homes to be built for machine operators.

As already mentioned, such work is also being carried out in an active manner in the city: at enterprises and construction projects and in organizations and institutions. A question may arise in this regard: are the resources available capable of accomplishing this? Can all of this work be carried out? And can it be completed within such a brief period of time? But first of all it should be borne in mind that the work did not commence on a bare spot. Take these same homes for livestock breeders — earlier we built many of them. Now they must be modernized taking the new requirements into account and they must be suitably equipped. The same holds true for the enterprises: there are dining halls which were built some time ago. Their quality from the standpoint of today's conditions is another matter altogether.

Secondly, a definite public opinion has developed concerning the programs for production conditions and this opinion must necessarily be taken into account. The programs were created on the basis of recommendations expressed by workers during the mentioned meetings in the primary collectives, which involved participation by the party-economic and agitation aktiv. And now the realization of the programs is receiving the fixed attention of the broad masses. It can be stated that this is an extremely mobilizing factor. The press accomplished a great deal in the development and formation of public opinion. In the oblast newspaper *KOMMUNIST* and in all of the rayon papers, a number of questionnaires concerned with socio-domestic problems were published and numerous responses were obtained. Measures are being undertaken on the basis of these responses. Thus the work regime for domestic services stores and enterprises in Saratov and other cities throughout the oblast was changed taking into account the recommendations sent in by readers. Medical stations which are visited periodically by medical specialists are being established in remote villages and in the homes of livestock breeders.

Thirdly, the high activity of the labor collectives and their desire to make a contribution towards good sanitary-domestic arrangements are reassuring. I have in

mind not only the fact that last year the Saratov workers worked an average of 4 days free of charge on the construction of schools, hospitals, apartment buildings and cultural and sports complexes and on the establishment of public services for territories and microregions. In addition and acting upon their own initiative, many built new domestic services facilities in their departments or restored old ones

. Nevertheless, it must be recognized that the organization of comfortable conditions for daily routine and recreation for each production operation constitutes extremely difficult work.

Thus it was in this manner that public opinion was formed, initiative appeared, measures and entire programs were developed and schedules defined. Headway was made in carrying out this great work, with all of the collectives participating. And the results are already apparent.

We are presently exercising constant control over the carrying out of measures concerned with the socio-cultural conditions. A special working group has been created and it is headed by the secretary of the oblast CPSU committee. It convenes every Tuesday for the purpose of discussing how the work is proceeding, it adopts operational measures, it furnishes advice and it coordinates the actions of various departments. Control is necessary. Indeed, even experienced leaders, during certain situations occasioned by their initial successes, at times act in a weak manner, waste time and cease to be master of the situation. Such was the case with the Oktyabrskiy Rayon CPSU Committee in the city of Saratov. Here, during the course of solving the problem of socio-cultural conditions, they were distracted by the factor of quantity and thus overlooked quality to a considerable extent. And a most important consideration — it was discovered that the rayon committee does not possess a clear understanding of what has already been accomplished in the various areas and that it is still awaiting its turn.

And there is still one other aspect to the work being performed by the working group. This sphere of work is complicated by numerous interrelationships. And the experience accumulated in organizing it under the new managerial conditions is limited. Various problems are arising. Thus an analysis of the work being carried out in the various areas, a sincere exchange of opinions when discussing reports and a scrupulous study of the experience accumulated is aiding us in seeing the problem more clearly, in collating our ideas on methods for solving it with practical opportunities and in recommending optimum variants, while not undermining the soviet and economic organs in the process.

We have stated a great deal here regarding production daily routine only because we evaluate this portion of the social sphere as the one requiring special attention at the

present time. That is, we are attaching priority importance to it. And it is hoped that radical restructuring will be achieved here in the immediate future. In passing, I would like to state that in so doing we are not only creating the conditions required for highly productive and creative labor by workers, kolkhoz members, engineers and technicians, but in addition we are achieving improvements in the quality of services. Actually, a working collective will no longer tolerate a crude or inattentive salesman or an unskilled cook or domestic services worker. Thus, tradeworkers and workers attached to domestic services enterprises, upon coming here, pass through a fine cultural services school and learn how to carry out their work in a modern manner and in the process they attach a priority to man and his concerns and requirements.

In addition to improving production services, progress must also be achieved in the development of other spheres. Here I have in mind the need for supplying the workers with food products. Indeed very little is accomplished if food products and goods from the state trade network are simply delivered to the plant dining halls, stores and order desks. Such actions would merely give rise to new problems.

Over the past 2 years, the number of subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations within the oblast has increased by almost one third. They have at their disposal 50,000 hectares of agricultural land. Last year they sold 5,880 tons of meat, 5,040 tons of milk and 2,400 tons of vegetables. The task has been assigned of having each subsidiary farm produce not less than 25 kilograms of meat for each worker at the enterprises. This task is being solved successfully on the best of these farms. On the whole however, many subsidiary farms are still operating at a loss. Their livestock productivity and indicators for field crop husbandry are low.

However, man does not live by work alone. He also requires certain socio-domestic and cultural conditions at his place of residence. In waging a general campaign against drunkenness, every attempt must be made to counter harmful habits with those which promote improvements in the culture of people and the elimination of proper communication among them. We believe that the people should be moved out onto the streets, parks and squares and that a complex of opportunities should be created for them that will be conducive to good recreation and interesting intercourse. Over the past 2 years, considerable changes have taken place in the appearance of public places in the oblast center. More than 100 coffee houses have opened here. And for the oblast as a whole, this figure has jumped to 250. So-called public centers have appeared in which people can enjoy cultural services, associate with one another, obtain various types of domestic services and relax in a coffee house.

The time is at hand for creating public trade-domestic services and cultural centers in each microregion of a city, in the rayon center and in villages. Much is being

done in this regard and yet we are still only starting out on this path. Meanwhile, we have already encountered some problems. Although operating under equal conditions, some leaders are making extensive use of the economic method for building socio-cultural and domestic installations, while others reject this method on the basis of difficulties encountered. The economic leaders are not making full use of the right extended to them to utilize 10 percent of the funds in the production sphere for satisfying social requirements. Over a period of many years, no use has been made of the resources of local soviets.

We have now resolved not to recognize any "objective" causes for the failures to place socio-cultural and domestic installations in operation. An indispensable criterion for the political and business-like maturity of any leader is being approved — his ability to resolve social problems correctly.

In June there was a meeting of the aktiv of the oblast party organization, during which a discussion took place on the tasks of organizational and political work concerned with improving socio-domestic conditions during production operations. It was a very thorough and frank discussion. The speakers mentioned the experience and achievements in which they took pride. But the principal attention was focused on criticizing the shortcomings and searching for effective means for accelerating improvements in this area. We came to understand that not all of the leaders understood the gravity of the situation. There were those who were in no hurry to display initiative and others who had adopted a wait-and-see attitude — to just sit around, remain silent and continue the usual unhurried operational rhythm. But those forces of inertia which are restraining the restructuring effort and the deceleration mechanism are persistently being overshadowed by manifestations of national initiative and by skilful actions by the party committees and the agitation aktiv, which are relying upon this initiative and developing it further. And here we see a guarantee for success. COPYRIGHT: Izdatelstvo TSK KPSS "Pravda", "Agitator" 1987

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### **Serious Ecological Problems Threaten Ararat Plain in Armenia**

#### **Scientist Outlines Problems**

*18300057a Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 2 Sep 87 p 2*

[Article by G. Petrosyan, director of the Scientific-Research Institute of Soil Sciences and Agrochemistry, ArSSR Gosagroprom: "The Land Is Hurting"]

[Text] During the past 20 years more than 1.5 billion rubles have been expended for land-reclamation operations in Armenia. Reliable concrete information concerning the repayment rate and return on these funds is



lacking, since, in the achieved increase in agricultural production, a large amount of the credit goes to technology and poisonous chemicals and to the introduction of new varieties with high harvest yields and of intensive technological schemes. But the condition of the land in a very large agrarian area in Armenia — the Ararat Plain — places in doubt the effectiveness of the measures that were carried out and gives rise to serious unrest.

Of the total area of the Ararat Plain, within the confines of 134,500 hectares used for agricultural purposes, only 60 percent are in public use. In any other region of the republic, this indicator would cause complete satisfaction, but not in Armenia's granary, where every bit of land yields a tremendous result.

I shall not discuss in detail the purposes for which all the remaining territories in the plain are used, and how they are being used. I would like only to cite a few items concerning our losses. The area of the unused solonchaks here constitutes 22,000 hectares, but we actually must also include in this category the considerably large sectors of land that have been neglected as a consequence of salinization, which for some reason have been put in the category of "hay meadows," "plowland," and "fallow land." Thousands of hectares have been removed as inoperative open drainages, road shoulders that are overgrown with weeds, and excessively cumbersome embankments for irrigation systems. Finally, 5,800 hectares of solonchaks have been set aside for the building of ponds for fish breeding.

How thoughtlessly lavishly we dissipate the land that nourishes us, and how skimpily and uneagerly we expend the funds to protect, cure, and restore it! Because the most modest computations indicate that, when the proper state approach is taken and elementary concern is shown for the land, and when steps are taken to manage the land and water resources, including steps to eliminate the increased salt content, it is possible to increase the areas of agricultural land in the plain from 80,000 to 110,000-115,000 hectares, while sharply increasing the production of output.

Unfortunately, this realistic possibility remains only a dream of soil scientists and vegetable husbandrymen. The lion's share of the funds and manpower expended in the republic for land reclamation is channeled into water-management construction, which does not affect the fundamental interests of land renovation. On the other hand, even those comparatively small amounts of money that are allocated for these important purposes are being expended ineffectively.

In the past five-year plan more than 60 million rubles were expended on reclaiming the land in the Ararat Plain. But the areas of waterlogged land have not decreased, the rate of providing the fields with water has not reached the proper level, and the processes of salt

accumulation continue to progress. The plain continues in some places to be choked by a surplus of water, and in other places is thirsting from a lack of water.

Yes, that's right. I have not made a slip of the tongue. It is difficult, of course, to understand that in a burning hot land that has a total of 200 millimeters of precipitation a year, swamps can occur and plantings of perennial crops can be doomed to destruction. But this is actually so, and an example of this is the state of affairs in Masisskiy Rayon. Out of 16,400 hectares of land in the rayon, 3200 are on the brink of swamping, inasmuch as the ground water lies at a depth of 20-100 centimeters. The situation is somewhat better for 7000 hectares where the water is located slightly deeper. More than a thousand additional hectares have been flooded to form ponds. Incidentally, I would like to discuss this "undertaking" in more detail.

When categorically objecting to the use of areas of solonchak soils for the establishment of ponds for fish breeding, we are concerned, first of all, not about those few thousands of hectares that remain immediately in the flooding zone. In the specific hydrogeological conditions of the Ararat Plain, under the pressure of large masses of water, in the adjacent territories the level of the ground water and the amount of salt accumulation in the soil rises. The inexorable law of communicating vessels begins to operate. On the other hand, is it wise, when there is a critical water shortage in Armenia, to use millions of cubic meters of water to fill up ponds, when 1500 hectares of bodies of water which formed after sand quarries began operating and which were filled with absolutely clean ground water have been changed into swamps and frog ponds here?

Let us recall the recent past. Flooded rice growing was one of the reasons for the waterlogging and salinizing of a considerable amount of the Ararat Plain. Now we are repeating this fatal error, but in a more barbaric form.

Today the administrators of the water-management agencies have made it a habit to shift all the responsibility for the low effectiveness of land and water use to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Obviously, there is a definite amount of truth in this, but let us try to analyze the available opportunities for the purposeful use of the land. If one characterizes the situation briefly and figuratively, the land reclaimers put a sieve in the hands of vegetable husbandrymen and now they are telling them to expend the water economically.

Putting it bluntly, despite all the steps that are being taken the neglected state of the irrigation and drainage systems is the basic reason for the losses. More than half the intrafarm irrigation systems do not have any facings; in a number of sectors there are breakdowns of the Nizhne-Razdanskiy, Levoberezhnyy, Sevdzhurskiy, Arbatskiy, Gekhanistskiy, and other mainline canals, in which a tremendous amount of water is lost.

As a rule, the intrafarm irrigation systems lack water-regulating and water-gauge devices. This not only deprives people of the opportunity to monitor the water expenditure, but also forces them to put the water onto the fields manually, by scoops, thus making it impossible to carry out the irrigation during the nighttime. As a result, the water that is so scarce is wasted in a neglectful manner, causing, in addition, irrigation erosion and the swamping of the land. Can we reconcile ourselves to this if, in the Ararat Plain, the annual erosion is of the order of a million tons of fertile soil, and the expenditure of irrigation water in many places, instead of the planned 5000-6000 cubic meters per hectare, reaches 8000-10,000?

More than a thousand kilometers of the drainage network are also in a neglected state, and of them only one-fifth are executing their functions. And how could one expect them to operate if a covered drain lies at a depth of 300-320 centimeters, and the collectors that are supposed to carry off their water are situated — would you believe? — slightly higher?

We might add to this the "do it yourself" methods of certain farms where the shortage of water-mainline drains and collectors is used to set up dams from which water is taken to irrigate the fields. That is what people have done, for example, on the Artashar and Vardanashen farms in Oktemberyanskiy Rayon; the Aratashen farm and farm imeni Gay, Echmiadzinskiy Rayon; and the Sayat-Nova and Dostlug farms, Masisskiy Rayon; thus raising the level of the ground water to 50-150 centimeters and creating a real threat of secondary salinization of the soil.

It is inadmissible to bring the old plowlands to a critical state. Today, in order to save them, it will be necessary to expand 2500-3000 rubles per hectare, but tomorrow, after their complete salinization, those amount could quadruple. Moreover, the probability that irreversible consequences that are difficult to forecast might arise is also not precluded.

The poor land-reclamation state of considerable areas of the land in the Ararat Plain is also influenced by the unsystematic and uneconomical use of the underground water that flows out of more than 2000 bore-holes. The impression is created that this situation has been allowed to drift along under its own momentum, and is being carried out without the appropriate scientific substantiation and consideration. Otherwise how does one explain that, on the territory of the village of Ovtashat, Masisskiy Rayon, there are 82 bore-holes; the village of Sayat-Nova, in the same rayon, 29 bore-holes; in Dzhrarat, Echmiadzinskiy Rayon, 40; etc.? And one is no longer surprised when one encounters bore-holes for individual use on the private plots of the resourceful villagers. But what can one say when, as yet, no long-term scheme for locating deep bore-holes on the valley has been developed!

Nor are things any better with their operation. A large number of bore-holes are inoperative, and some of them were dispossessed from kulaks. For example, at land-reclamation projects adjacent to the villages of Arazap and Pshatavan, Oktemberyanskiy Rayon, because of the water shortage, the work involving the chemical reclamation of the solonchaks has been interrupted, the plants on the already reclaimed land are dying without water, and the 30 deep bore-holes that were drilled here in recent years by Glavarmvodstroy, and that have an estimated cost of approximately a million rubles, are not operating.

Computations indicate that, if the existing deep bore-holes were normally spaced and normally operating, they would annually produce as much as a billion cubic meters of water, which, in combination with the 500 million supplied by pumping stations, would make it possible to resolve the problem of irrigating the Ararat Plain.

And now a few words about the chemical reclamation of the salinized land. During 12 years of work in this direction, the farms received 4200 hectares of restored areas, but one-third of those areas already need the carrying out of additional reclamation. Some agricultural areas were put into circulation before the desalinization was brought to the rated level, and others were subjected to repeated salinization because of the lack of normally operating drainage systems. Ten to 12 million rubles proved to be thrown to the wind, plus the losses from the annual underharvesting.

The situation was aggravated even more by the use on the incompletely reclaimed land in the Ararat Plain, despite the persistent objections of the institute, of the Kuban sprinklers. Soaking the ground to a depth of only 10-15 centimeters, they promote the accumulation of salts in the stratum under the plowed depth, creating for the plants extremely unfavorable conditions and the threat of repeated salinization of the soil. Properly speaking, the vegetable husbandrymen resolved the problem in their own way, by converting nine of the 14 Kubans available here to ordinary pumps for feeding water to a field to be irrigated by scoop. It's only that no one can compute the cost of this unique use of modern, expensive technology that has recommended itself excellently in other regions.

From everything that has been said, there may arise doubt about the reliability of the technological scheme developed by our institute for chemical reclamation and about its acceptability. It remains only to state that this method has received broad international recognition, and at the institute's land-reclamation station we annually obtain from every hectare of former solonchaks 55-60 quintals of winter wheat, 140-150 quintals of alfalfa hay, 300-400 quintals of watermelons and rose geranium, and 130-150 quintals of fruits and grapes. The

harvest yield is not very far from these indicators on the normally reclaimed land on the Metsamor, Dzhrarat, and Lusagyukh kolkhozes, Echmiadzinskiy Rayon.

Today everyone is talking and writing about the previous miscalculations and mistakes, and are giving assurances that they have been eliminated. However, it sometimes happens that something that is obvious obsolete is concealed behind the billboard of the new. Why, for example, after the sad experience of recent years, should provision be made once again during this five-year plan to carry out at various times on various territories, in accordance with individual programs, such completely uncoordinated measures as the activation of irrigated land, the improvement of the land-reclamation state of the irrigated land, the remodeling of irrigation systems, capital planning, the building of collectors and drains, etc.? All these things should be contained within a single plan; there is no reason to separate them artificially.

And then there is the newly shameful practice of building drainage systems that have not been provided with collectors to remove the water; the chemical reclamation of salinized soil without the preliminary lowering of the ground-water level; or the building of irrigation systems without carrying out capital planning.

Other mistakes are also planned. As is well known, assignments for land reclamation have been regularly unfulfilled for a period of many years, primarily in Oktemberyanskiy Rayon. Having failed to make the proper conclusions from this, the people there stipulated once again for the 12th Five-Year Plan the reclamation of 2000 hectares of solonchaks, and in the remaining rayons on the plain, a total of 1150 hectares. But the plans do not stipulate the building of a single new sovkhoz. The way that this will end can only be assumed by considering the example of the Oktemberyanskiy poultry plant, whose reclaimed land has been given by the local authorities, in areas of 20-50 hectares each, for temporary use to other farms. This kind of consumer attitude toward the land, the conversion of land into small change under conditions of insufficient land in our republic, deserves the strictest censuring.

It is also completely inadmissible to continue the practice of transferring to the farms' balance sheet the complicated, expensive drainage systems that they are incapable of operating.

As we can see, there are a rather large number of unresolved problems, but they are not being discussed with the proper depth, no categorical steps are being taken, and so the land is becoming poorer and dying.

It would seem that it is necessary, starting next year, to reduce the "prestigious" plans for increasing new irrigated land, and to allocate the necessary funds for the

comprehensive reclamation of the Ararat Plain. And in this program it is mandatory to take into consideration all those errors and delusions that were previously mentioned.

It is high time to organize a specialized trust that would engage exclusively in questions of reclaiming the solonchaks of the Ararat Plain. And there is something else: it is time to extend the procedure of state acceptance of the quality of output to the land-reclamation projects also.

**Editor's note:** In publishing G. Petrosyan's article, the editorial office deems it important for the specialists and workers in the agroindustrial complex to express their views concerning the problems that were posed so acutely in the article.

#### **Officials Confirm Situation, Urge Action**

18300057a Yerevan *KOMMUNIST* in Russian  
19 Nov 87 p 2

[Article under rubric "KOMMUNIST Gets Answers":  
"The Land Is Hurting"]

[Text] "The Land Is Hurting" was the title of an article published in *Kommunist* on 2 September 1987, in which the author, from a position of sharp criticism, analyzed the problems of the preservation and efficient use of the natural resources of the Ararat Valley.

In response to that article, the editorial office has received a reply from ArSSR State Committee for the Protection of the Environment, signed by O. Kirakosyan, board member and chief of the Water Resources Protection Department.

In that reply it is stated that the state committee completely shares the author's position with regard to all the problems posed in the article.

The results of inspections that were carried out by ArSSR State Committee for the Protection of the Environment in 1986-1987 to determine the condition of the protection and use of the underground water in the Ararat Valley also coincide completely with the conclusions stated in the article "The Land Is Hurting."

ArSSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Management has not yet engaged seriously in eliminating (plugging) more than 160 Artesian wells that are unsuitable for operation, which work is to be carried out at governmental expense.

The reason for the erratic situation that has developed in water use is the lack of a single scheme for the comprehensive, efficient use of the water in the Ararat Valley to meet the needs of the public, industry, and agricultural irrigation. At one time such a scheme was prepared by

Armkomunproyekt Institute for the populated places in Masisskiy Rayon. But unfortunately at the present time only the first phase has been carried out for 114 villages.

The situation is even worse with the protection of the surface and underground water in the Ararat Valley against pollution; chemical reclamation leads to the pollution of that water, and this includes a situation in which there is a possibility that the various levels of underground water can be polluted from the neglected wells with a negative piezometric index.

As of today, the runoff water from enterprises in the cities of Echmiadzin, Artashat, Ararat, and Ashtarak, and the rayon centers of Masis and Aparan are being dumped into bodies of water without being purified. Household plumbing waste and industrial runoff from enterprises in the city of Yerevan, including the Nairit NPO [Scientific-Production Association] and the Polivnilatsetat P/O [Industrial Association], are being dumped in the Razdan River; this water is used almost completely for the purpose of irrigating the fields.

In addition, the instances of increased content of chemical substances in the vegetable and melon crops of the Ararat Valley, which were cited in the article in *Kommunist*, entitled "Pesticide Salad," are not only the result of the increase in the dosage of chemical fertilizers, but also the use of polluted water when irrigating those crops.

These instances must alarm literally all the interested agencies, and primarily Glavarmvodstroy and ArSSR Minvodkhoz [Ministry of Water Management], since the state of affairs in this area causes major concern. ArSSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Management and ArSSR Ministry of Construction, over a period of many years, have regularly failed to fulfill the plans for activation of water-protection structures, particularly purification structures, in the cities of Echmiadzin and Ashtarak and the rayon centers of Masis and Aparan.

5075

### **Chemically Contaminated Products Found in Armenian Markets**

18300028 Yerevan *KOMMUNIST* in Russian 10 Sep 87  
p 1

[Response to *KOMMUNIST* editors by E. Stepanyan, chief of the Armenian Republic Toxicology Laboratory.]

[Text] The editors have recently started to receive indications of poisonings resulting from the consumption of products acquired in the markets. The editors have asked Chief of the Republic Toxicology Laboratory, candidate of biological sciences E. Stepanyan to respond to the question as to what the situation is in this regard and what measures are being taken to place a solid barrier against toxic products.

"We too, associates at the Toxicology Laboratory and the Armenian SSR State Committee for the Agroindustrial Complex, are also aware of the serious violations committed in the technical utilization of toxic chemicals and mineral fertilizers for the cultivation of agricultural products in the private sector. Nevertheless, the essential measures aimed at eliminating the existing shortcomings are not being undertaken. The functions of the Republic Toxicology Laboratory are concerned only with the analysis of products that enter state trade from the republic's farms. There have been violations in the technical utilization of toxic chemicals and mineral fertilizers in this area too, in spite of the fact that the utilization of chemical preparations is a province of specialists who have the appropriate qualifications for such work. Thus, during this year alone, associates at our Laboratory detected 48 cases of violations. The harvesting and sale of toxic products have been prohibited.

As regards to the products grown in the private sector and sold in the markets and cooperatives, that trade continues to remain without any controls whatsoever, in spite of the fact that the violations committed there are considerably more than in the state sector. In the first place, the private trader does not have the essential knowledge for the proper use of toxic chemicals and mineral fertilizers. In the second place, his activity is in no way being controlled. On the other hand, the use of high dosages of mineral fertilizers guarantees a high level harvest and marketability, and hence the corresponding price.

In connection with the increasing number of poisonings resulting from the use of products purchased at the markets, our laboratory has been commissioned to undertake an emergency inspection of those products as a result of which we found that 14 out of 40 tested agricultural crops contained excessive quantities of toxic chemicals. That constituted 35 percent(!) of all products. Thus, we found that the eggplant being sold at the markets contained residues of toxic chemicals that were five times in excess of the maximum permissible level. The maximum limits were exceeded by three times in the peaches and by 1.3 times in the apples.

The use of mineral fertilizers is no less alarming. The amount of nitrates in melons and potatoes was double the permissible level. These violations pertain not only to the privately grown produce brought from Armenian rayons but also produce grown on the territory of neighboring republics.

The resulting situation is intolerable. However, a single inspection will not resolve all of the problems. Poisonings will continue to occur until such time as a system is developed to warn of violations and to provide strict control over marketed produce. In connection with the situation at hand, the following measures must be taken: A toxicology service must be organized at markets of the Armenian SSR for the control of produce both grown within our republic as well as produce brought in from

other regions; a rapid spot check method must be devised to assay nitrate residues; essential brochures and recommendations should be issued for the proper use of toxic chemicals and mineral fertilizers in the private sector; punitive measures must be established for persons producing toxic produce.

**The editors believe it is essential to call the attention of the Armenian SSR State Agroindustrial Committee to the intolerable situation that has developed and entrust the appropriate service of the Armenian SSR State Agroindustrial Committee with the responsibility of controlling the quality of produce that comes to the markets and the cooperatives of our republic.**

6289

### **Armenian Officials Act to Improve Lake Sevan Water Projects**

*18300028b Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian  
30 Oct 87 p 2*

[Armenpress report: At the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers] construction]

[Excerpt] The Armenian SSR Council of Ministers has examined the problem "On Measures to Accelerate the Construction of a Sewage Trap Around Lake Sevan."

It was noted that a certain amount of work had been done recently on reducing the drawdown of water from Lake Sevan, on the rational utilization of water resources, and on the prevention of lake water contamination by sewage waste.

The Ranchar and Azizbek pumping stations and the Tsovagyukh-Sevan and Sevan-Razdan sewage traps equipped with a decontamination apparatus have been put into operation at the village of Kakhsi, the Sevan-Razdan irrigation system is being reconstructed, and a complex of hydraulic engineering facilities is under construction to divert part of the Vorotan River flow into the Arpa River Basin and the Gerger and Yegvar reservoirs.

Group water inlets drawing water from wells in the Echmiadzinskiy rayon and a subsidiary closed distributor from the Arzin-Sharmiram canal have been constructed. Reconstruction projects have increased the capacity of the Azizbek and Ranchar pumping stations which has led to a savings of about 120 million cubic meters of Sevan Lake water. In spite of the fact that repair work is going on in the Arpa-Sevan tunnel and no actual diversion of water took place in 1987, the Sevan Lake water level was nine centimeters higher than it was during the corresponding period of 1986.

The drawdown of water has been reduced from an average of 465 million cubic meters per year during the 11th Five-Year Plan period to 361 million cubic meters in 1986. In 1987 the drawdown will not exceed 300 million cubic meters.

At the same time it was noted at the session that the progress being made in the implementation of the decrees relating to the Lake Sevan problem that were previously adopted by the directive authorities of the country and the republic has been extremely unsatisfactory, and that no trend toward an improvement in the ecological condition of Lake Sevan has been observed. In particular the construction of a circular sewage trap around Lake Sevan has been going on for an intolerably long time. In recent years progress on the construction of the circular sewage trap has been proceeding at a slow pace because of the limited funds allotted for these purposes as well as the poor production base of the contracting organizations.

In order to affect the better protection and rational utilization of Lake Sevan's natural resources and in order to accelerate the construction of a sewage trap around Lake Sevan for the purpose of preventing further contamination by industrial and municipal sewage, the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers has approved an engineering financial plan designed by the Armkommunproekt Institute and coordinated with the Armenian SSR Gosplan and Gosstroy for the construction of a sewage trap with sewage treatment facilities at the village of Kakhsi (second construction phase) and a water conduit at an estimated cost of 120.9 million rubles. The Council has entrusted the Main Administration for the Construction of Waterways, the Trans-Caucasian Pipeline Construction trust, the Armgasprov production association, and the Armenian SSR Ministry of Construction with the responsibility for the project's implementation.

The Armenian SSR Gosplan has been commissioned to provide for the planning and construction of the indicated facilities within the 1988-1990 planning period and to affect the transfer of contract projects in the established manner at the USSR Ministry Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises Construction, and the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry.

The Armenian SSR Ministry and Municipal Services has been commissioned to utilize the resources of the Armkommunproekt Institute to develop the planning and cost estimate documentation for the construction of a second phase sewage trap with decontamination facilities at the village of Kakhsi and a water conduit around Lake Sevan at the established time periods.

In order to accomplish these purposes the Council decided to organize a special group to plan the indicated facilities.

6289

**ArSSR: Waste Resulting from Uninstalled, Unused Machinery**

18300058a Yerevan *KOMMUNIST* in Russian  
1 Nov 87p 2

[Article by A. Bagdasaryan: "Rusty Machine. 67.4 Million Rubles—Such is the Value of Uninstalled Equipment at Republic Industrial Enterprises"]

[Text]

**Installation at a snail's pace**

**Machine tools and mechanisms not installed due to delays in the construction of production buildings comprise 86.2 percent of the "dead capital." It will be more than 3 years before a considerable part of this capital is used.**

Precisely on the appointed day—13 October 1983—a truck column of imported equipment drove through the open gates of the Sovetashenskaya Poultry Factory. Crates of products from the Italian Salima-Babcock Firm and the Dutch Khalima Firm were unloaded in the enterprise's yard. All that remained for the [firms'] representatives to do was to install the compressors and condensers and the quick-freeze tunnel for the broiler processing complex. But it then became apparent that the foundation of the building that was to house the new equipment had not even been laid. Construction work had only begun last year. The contractor's design came a year later and revealed that only one-eighth of all scheduled work had been performed. Finally, in November 1985 the last stones were laid in the walls of the new buildings and concrete was poured in the last area. The managers of the poultry factory breathed a sigh of relief: now the factory installers could be summoned. But a discouraging answer was received from Italy: "We are unable to send specialists because Salima-Babcock has gone bankrupt." Nor were the Dutch installers able to complete their work since the polyurethane refrigerant reagent had evaporated from the freezing equipment due to improper storage.

Together with R. Sarkisyan, the factory's deputy manager for capital construction, we examine the broiler processing complex. The rumble of machinery can be heard in some of the nearby shops, but here silence reigns. Only a light breeze brings the fan blades of the air cleaning mechanisms into motion.

"We were nevertheless able to install the imported equipment ourselves," R. Sarkisyan relates. This year the Spetsstroy Trust transferred the construction project to the charge of the poultry factory. Thus we willy nilly changed from customers into a contractor. We ourselves had to cope with the complex blueprints and assemble the machines at our own risk. But we managed to complete the work."

Does this mean that the machines will soon be put into operation?"

Sarkisyan made a despairing motion with his hand:

"No way! We did the installation work but we could not install the power supply for lack of cable. We repeatedly appealed to Armptitseprom and Gosagroprom but the answer is always the same: we do not have the authorization [*fondy*] for cable."

**Statistical analysis shows that every unit of equipment in the republic is on the average in the warehouse for 2 years before it is installed.** So it is that the Leninakanskoye PShO is totally unable to complete the installation of Elitex dryers and equipment costing four million rubles and delivered to the Kanakerskiy Aluminum Plant back in 1981 has not yet been put into operation.

The immobilization of new machinery is especially inadmissible at machine building enterprises that are called upon to be the lever for accelerating technological progress and the intensification of production. Nevertheless, at facilities belonging to the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, Ministry of the Machine Tool Industry, and Ministry of the Automotive Industry there is a large quantity of equipment that has not been used for 4 or more years. At the Leninakanskiy Magnitoprivod Plant, for example, the value of such machine tools and other machines is 135,000 rubles; at the Yerevan Gidroprivod PO—72,500 rubles; and at the Armavto PO—140,000 rubles. So it is that brand new machine tools and mechanisms just off the conveyor lie for months and years in enterprises' back yards, rusting and going out of commission. **The lack of readiness of building sites is the basic reason why new equipment stands idle.**

But there is another astonishing feature: the idle time is not in any way reflected in the enterprise's work. Any of them can manage to meet their plan by citing "objective factors." And here, returning to the Sovetashenskiy case, the following parallel can be drawn: on the one hand a capitalist firm that works rhythmically but goes down the tubes due to stiff competition; on the other hand, our poultry factory, notwithstanding all losses, is among the front-rankers.

**The dog in the manger**

**Surplus equipment at republic enterprises, more than half of which was manufactured and delivered to the requesters in 1982 or earlier, is valued at 9.3 million rubles.**

Machine tools and mechanisms are frequently inactivated due to changes in technology or the specialization of production at plants and factories, due to design changes, or incorrect redistribution. It is all well and good if the equipment is stored in warehouses, but what if it is out of doors, without any protective covering, as at the Yerevan Automotive Plant? Under sun and rain, it

quickly rusts and goes out of commission. It is easy to remove parts, nuts and bolts, transformers, and even entire engines. At the same time, this equipment is urgently needed elsewhere.

Every year, plants and factories prepare all manner of reports on surplus equipment and submit them to republic and all-union ministries. Gosnab [State Committee for Material-Technical Supply], and the State Committee for Statistics. Here, long registers and books are compiled on the basis of the lists and are sent to enterprises. Everything now depends on whether some plant or combine needs the equipment indicated in the lists, and whether a given enterprise will request it. Such cases are extremely rare since it takes not weeks and months but years before the documentation is prepared and a buyer is found. The equipment becomes hopelessly outmoded. Enterprises find it preferable to order new equipment albeit at a higher price.

**Ministries and departments, enterprises and organizations do not sufficiently concern themselves with the sale of surplus equipment. How otherwise is it possible to explain the existence of surplus equipment at virtually all republic enterprises?** Thus, surplus equipment valued at 273,000 rubles has accumulated at the Yerevan Gidroapparatnaya Plant and equipment valued at 103,000—at Glavarmvodstroy projects.

This list could be continued but that is not the most important point. It is much more important to see that an optimal solution to the problem has not been found over a period of many years. Until recently, plants and factories did not have the right to sell unneeded allocated materials and resources without the consent of Gosnab, ministries and departments. However, now that Gosnab has given enterprises the possibility of selling equipment without its consent, economic managers are in no hurry to exercise this right. A more effective system for advertising surpluses must be organized. Finally, collaboration with cooperatives would not be a bad channel for the sale of surplus equipment. The Yerevan Leather Combine im. Shauman in particular has such experience.

"Last year imported equipment with a value of 230,000 rubles became idle due to the shutdown of a facility for producing stiff hides," relates A. Oganyan, general director of the association. "At the request of the Davidashen Cooperative, we sold it several such machines. In the near future, another cooperative will be created under the auspices of the association and we will transfer a hydraulic press and grinders to the cooperative."

We live at a time in which a new economics—the economics of initiative—is forming. Cost accounting and self-financing will give enterprise management not only rights but also significant obligations. Therefore, under the new forms of management delays in the

installation of equipment will hurt the pocketbook of the producers themselves. It will then probably no longer be necessary to compile statistical reports on uninstalled equipment.

5013

### **Save the Aral Sea Committee Officials, Writers Update Situation**

*18300058b Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 19 Nov 87 p 6*

[Article by A. Yakubov, Uzbekistan People's Writer; UzSSR State Prize Winner; T. Pulatov, writer; UzSSR State Prize Winner; Yu. Kovalev, writer; deputy chairman, Save the Aral Sea Committee; S. Mirzayev, professor; TIIMSKh [Tashkent Order of Labor Red Banner Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers]; deputy chairman, Save the Aral Sea Committee; P. Shermukhamedov, writer; chairman, Save the Aral Sea Committee]: "The Aral Sea Must Live"]

[Text]The fate of the long-suffering Aral Sea has literally not left the pages of the central and local press in recent years and decades. And with each passing year, the facts and figures used by the authors of these articles become more and more alarming.

Mankind has not known an instance when a sea with over 6 million hectares of water area and a depth of 69 meters disappeared from the face of the earth before the eyes of a single generation of people—Tulepbergen Kaipbergenov, people's writer of Karakalpakiya; USSR State Prize Winner spoke of this in sorrow and anger at the last plenum of the USSR Union of Writers.

Now, most regrettably mankind already knows such an example. It is the Aral Sea! No, the Aral Sea is not yet entirely dead. It is dying. It is in its death throes and the area along the Aral Sea [Priaralye] is dying with it.

In the last two and one-half decades, with the "assistance" of man, the Aral Sea's banks have receded by 70-80 kilometers; its level has dropped by 13 (!) meters; while in 1962, its water area totaled 66,000 square kilometers, at the present time it is only 40,000 and the volume of its water is now almost one-third of the previous volume. The Aral Sea has almost entirely lost its previous significance as a transport medium and a fishery, the catch of valuable muskrat has declined to one-seventieth of the previous level and indeed the flora and fauna of Priaralye are threatened with total destruction. Over 800,000 hectares of tugai [vegetation-covered bottomland] that have protected the coastline from the onslaught of sand have already disappeared here. Of the 57 species of animals inhabiting the coastal zone, 13 remain to date. To date...

Where the coastal zone previously had a rich vegetable and animal world, there is now a lifeless sandy-solonchak desert two million hectares in area. By the year 2000, if nothing gets in the way of the salt and the sand, the desert "will add" another million hectares. A million!

Even now, in direct connection with the death of the Aral Sea, the number of salt-sand storms raging in this region has increased several fold. Each year over 70 million tons of salt and sand dust are raised into the air and 600-700 kilograms of the mixture that is fatal to everything living fall on every hectare of land in Karakalpakiya, in the Khorezm Oblast of Uzbekistan and Tashauz Oblast in Turkmenia. And during the years of the Aral Sea's slow death, already about a billion tons have already settled in the lower reaches of the Amudarya River.

Is it any wonder that the return on irrigated land is smaller and smaller, that gardens and even wild-growing trees accustomed to all manner of adversity die?

But that is still not all! The indisputable truth "Where there is water, there is life" is passed on from generation to generation in the East. It has come down to us from our distant ancestors. But the most worthless, criminally wasteful practice of using the life-giving moisture has produced the formula "Where there is much water, there is death!"

The Aral Sea has for centuries been fed by two great Central Asian rivers: the Amudarya and the Syrdarya. Today, the sea receives from the former a pitifully small number of cubic meters of water. The Syrdarya does not flow into the Aral Sea any more. It simply does not reach the sea!

We could probably reconcile ourselves to the situation if all the water taken from the Aral Sea and Priaralye, from the first to last drop, served man, served the land, nature, and the harvest.

But this is by no means the case. A good half of it is lost on the long approaches to the irrigated field! It is lost to evaporation and filtration thereby causing the secondary salinization of cultivated land, making the kishlaks and cities warmer, and creating swamps and seas that are "not of human making."

The Aral Sea was particularly hard hit by the commissioning of the Karakum Canal which took from the Amudarya almost half of its annual runoff. And with what result? Was the water from the Amudarya used entirely in the effort to realize man's age-old dream of "transforming the desert into a flowering land?" If only that were the case!

Even now hundreds of thousands of hectares in the zone affected by the Karakum Canal require immediate, effective reclamation! Turkmen scientists themselves admit that the development of new land in the republic has already reached a critical, "red line," where, as a

result of the proximity of ground water and secondary salinization, the land area lost from agricultural circulation exceeds the newly activated area. (We note that over 1.2 million hectares of arable land in Uzbekistan are urgently in need of reclamation).

Ashkhabad, the capital of Turkmenia, has always been tormented with an unquenchable thirst. Today, however, the city has installed and operates 150 pumping stations that pump away the ground water and save the city from flooding! And all this is the same water that was taken away from the Aral Sea!

None other than P. A. Polad-zade, first deputy minister of USSR Land Reclamation and Water Resources, at a conference devoted to regional water problems which was held in Nukus in December last year, urged the local population to "get used to living without the sea, to adapt to the new conditions" and as a "cardinal measure" advised the acquisition of demineralization units that were available in abundance in the ministry's warehouses. We cannot fail to note that Priaralye was completely deprived of its more or less good quality drinking water by the "concerns" of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources.

But the nation's Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, despite numerous protests by party and soviet organs and the general public, continues to "drive" for hectares of newly developed land and kilometers of new water arteries. It continues despite the most negative reaction to the construction of new hydroengineering facilities, despite elementary common sense.

The construction of the new canal through Khorezm and Tashauz oblasts—the so-called "Tashauz branch"—can serve in full measure as a current example of mismanagement. Calculations submitted by scientists and specialists to all levels showed that the water supply of this area of Turkmenia could be successfully improved through the minor reconstruction of interrepublic canals already in operation whereas the construction of a new canal with the same earth channel would have a negative impact on the reclamation condition of even long cultivated land. A USSR Gosplan State Commission of Experts spoke out against commencing the construction of the canal. But the construction of the canal is in progress and is proceeding at an enviable tempo!

But P. A. Polad-zade and B. G. Shtepa, first deputy ministers of USSR Land Reclamation and Water Resources, are evidently not entirely concerned about the immediate and remote consequences that are associated with this construction project, which is their brainchild.

The first section of the "Tashauz branch" is more than 180 kilometers long. What is more, over 145 kilometers are the so-called "cold part," i. e., the canal will run through sand desert where there is neither cultivated



land nor population. But what is there? There is a sand desert in which an enormous quantity of precious moisture is irretrievably and uselessly lost! Specialists estimate that water losses due to evaporation and filtration in the "Tashauz branch" zone will be up to a half billion cubic meters a year! And this in Central Asia, which chronically suffers from a shortage of irrigation water and now, drinking water as well!

The passage of water through the canal with a soft, earthen bed will inevitably cause ground water to rise and consequently will lead to the removal of large areas of land from agricultural circulation in Khorezm and Tashauz oblasts!

According to the calculations of specialists, the impact of the canal on the level of subsurface water will inevitably be felt at a distance of 20-30 kilometers. But world-famous Khiva is only 10-12 kilometers distant from the canal.

Even now Khiva with its fabulous Ichan-kala bears the brunt of fierce salt-sandstorms, the number of which has increased severalfold with the demise of the Aral Sea. And what will happen when the ground water comes all the way up to the palaces and minarets of the fabled city? Khiva belongs to all mankind and we must leave it in its original incredible beauty for future generations!

Such values, which are essentially priceless, must not in any case be sacrificed for illusory, instantaneous gain!

The threat hanging over Khiva must be eliminated! Khiva should and will live in the form that it is known by many millions of people in all corners of the planet Earth!

And the Aral Sea must live! Otherwise future generations will never forgive us.

We must hasten to the aid of cities and people, rivers and the sea that have suffered a great misfortune for which we are entirely to blame. Tomorrow may be too late...

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### **Coverage of Southern Azerbaijan in New Encyclopedia Volume**

18300087 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABO-CHIY in Russian on 12 December 1987 carries on page 3 a 200-word Azerinform article about the latest volume of the Azerbaijan Soviet Encyclopedia. The article states that the volume will include coverage of Fizulinskiy, Khanlarskiy, Khachmasskiy, Dzhebrailskiy, Dzhailabadskiy, Dzhulfinskiy, Shemakhinskiy, Shamkhorskiy, Shekinskiy, Shushinskiy, and other rayons of the republic as well as of "Southern Azerbaijan."

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