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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

RELIGION SEEN AS WEAPON IN PENTAGON'S ARSENAL

Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 4 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by A. Rotovs'kyi: "The Gospel From... the Pentagon: Clerical Centers Abroad in 'Psychological Warfare' Against the USSR"]

[Text] Bourgeois sociologists placed at the disposal of practitioners of ideological sabotage the methodology of conduct of "psychological warfare" in peacetime. The principles of conduct of such warfare against the ideological adversary are most clearly formulated in a special Pentagon manual entitled "Psychological Warfare."

Stating that peace is a continuation of war by nonmilitary means, the dispensers of ideological poison consider "psychological propaganda or psychological operations" to be the principal instrument to use in present-day conditions. These operations aim at influencing the feelings and conduct of the general public in other countries in a spirit "required for achieving the political objectives of the United States." Their aim is to create an atmosphere of pessimism, apathy, to induce people to place their own personal interests above those of society, "to encourage skeptical attitudes toward the political goals and ideology of local or central authorities (if they do not agree with U.S. objectives)," to disorganize society, and to encourage its members to engage in "decisive antisocial actions in order to undermine the country's political structure," etc.

The claim of "discovery" by the "scientists" at the Pentagon, however, is without substance, for the methodology of ideological sabotage they have worked out in such detail does not contain any new theses. That which the psychologists at the U.S. Department of Defense call a "discovery" has long existed in religious propaganda practices, and in particular has been widely utilized by the Jesuits.

As an example, let us examine the thesis of the ideological saboteurs regarding so-called "psychological propaganda." One of its methods is the preparation of materials for a broadcast by bourgeois "radio voices" in such a manner that the listener will be emotionally aroused and his nerves weakened. As a result, the radio provocateurs claim, an almost hypnotic effect may occur. And it is at this moment that propaganda information "to be assimilated" should be presented. Music is also extensively employed in these broadcasts to create such a psychological background.

Throughout the entire history of Christianity, however, and especially during the times of spiritual domination by the Catholic Church, Christianity's propagandists played on people's emotions, implanting benightedness and obscurantism, and suppressing any sprouts of free thinking. Therefore, having established an entire network of clerical-anticommunist centers, the mission of which is to carry out ideological sabotage against the socialist countries under the guise of religion, the imperialists made use of the rich "methodological" experience of the church in manipulating the consciousness of religious believers. All that remained for the anti-Soviet ideologists to do was add to this experience the latest techniques and devices of the secular pseudo-theorists of "psychological warfare."

The so-called "factorographic method" is another principal method of disinformation on the part of Voice of America, the BBC, Deutsche Welle, Radio Liberty, and others.

The essence of this method is clearly and frankly formulated in the materials of the American Institute of Propaganda Analysis: a person "does not want other people to use his emotions for their own purposes.... He wants to know facts, and the possibility of utilizing his emotions lies precisely among these facts."

The arsenal of "factographic" sabotage is rather substantial: techniques include emphasizing "advantageous" facts, even if they are not characteristic, and failing to state "disadvantageous" facts, inserting nonobjective information into a number of facts which have indeed taken place, appropriate commentary accompanying genuine facts, etc.

In practice, in order to slander socialism, bourgeois propaganda says nothing about the true achievements of the Soviet people, but constantly "relishes" facts of certain deficiencies, against which the Soviet press itself comes out. There is another favorite method of the radio provocateurs -- a shameless juggling of facts, which results in creation of a distorted picture of reality.

Clerics employ a similar propaganda method. The ideological saboteurs of religion exploit in particular the fact that biblical stories have the weight of genuine facts for a certain segment of religious believers. For convinced believers, the "Word of God" is an argument of incontrovertible authority.

But the Bible is woven of contradictions. It reflects the views of the different times through the course of which it was written. In particular, the Old and New Testaments differ greatly in spirit. Since both these parts of the Bible are sacred, an example for religious believers, clerics are able, by removing citations from context, to "reconcile" what would seem to be incompatible things.

Thus clerical ideological saboteurs have a wealth of "factual" material with the aid of which they attempt to manipulate the minds of the targets of their propaganda. Commenting on the "present" place of the Bible from the standpoint of clerics or citing passages taken out of context, anti-Soviet propagandists endeavor to guide the ideology of the consumer of their "information" in conformity with specific propaganda objectives.

Precisely for this reason, volumes containing citations pertaining to specific subject matter represent a substantial part of clerical product intended for the Protestant faithful. In these volumes clerics give counsel from the "Word of God" for all occasions in one's daily life: how to "combat sin," how to pray, etc. One thing is missing, however: how a religious believer should work better for the good of society and how one should take part in a country's societal affairs. And this is not because one cannot find in the Bible affirmative words about labor: it is simply that the clerical radio saboteurs have a different goal in mind: to impede the joint productive labor of believers and nonbelievers, to sow seeds of enmity between them, to split Soviet society from within.

Nor do anti-Soviet clerical propagandists ignore common, garden-variety disinformation. "Persecution of Christians," "violation of freedom of conscience in the Soviet Union" -- these and other such myths are constantly to be found on the pages of clerical materials published in the West and in radio broadcasts of this type.

Here is an eloquent fact: channels for delivering to the USSR all the clerical, anticommunist poison are similar to those employed for the secular saboteur and propagandist product: over the radio, through the mails, attempts to recruit agent-disseminators among seamen (a "Mission for Eastern Seamen" has been specially established in Marseille, for example), and through emissaries (there is also a "specialized" mission called "Christian Wayfarers Society"). Attempts are also made to soil with anti-Soviet propaganda cultural relations between countries, tourist travel, etc.

The activities of the clerics are not limited to propaganda. They actively support in a material way anti-Soviet religious extremists: they illegally bring in funds for them, printing and duplication equipment, and make up parcels. A large number of centers have been established which deal directly with these acts of provocation: the "Service to Assist Martyrs," the "Working Committee for Solidarity With Persecuted Christians," etc. The activities of these organizations are coordinated by the "Convention of Separate Evangelical Churches of the East," which unites 20 odd "assistance committees." Common nets of spies and saboteurs are established under an alluring "philanthropic" guise....

Common strategic interests, forms and methods of propaganda, and an anticommunist, anti-Soviet ideological and political thrust -- the above forms a basis for extensive coordination of the activities of secular and clerical disinformation and provocation centers abroad. The large scale assumed by this coordination is demonstrated by the very makeup of the various specialized councils and committees, the members of which include Catholic, Protestant, and secular professional anticommunists.

As a result, for example, a practically identical hysterical campaign is being waged against the people of Poland by secular subversive radio centers such as Radio Free Europe and Vatican Radio. Even the Voice of AND, a Protestant radio station, has begun "to sympathize" with the Polish counterrevolutionaries, who include persons of the Catholic faith.

Few of the uninitiated know that a clandestine organization is operating behind these centers -- "House of Meetings" (FRG), which has close ties to Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, and therefore to the CIA as well. This is who is really doing the talking over the bourgeois "radio voices" which, under various disguises, carry out the will of their patrons from across the sea.

V. I. Lenin stated that there are many concrete facts and comparisons which show the link between class interests and the class organizations of the contemporary bourgeoisie with the organizations of religious establishments and religious propaganda. The subversive activities of the clerical anticommunist centers irrefutably attest to the fact that this statement by Lenin holds equally true today.

3024

CSO: 1811/66

INTERNATIONAL

COMMERCIALIZATION OF U.S. SPORT SCORED IN OLYMPICS PREPARATIONS

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 27 Oct 82 pp 1-4

[Article by S. Guskov: "1984 Los Angeles Olympics: Overseas Conspiracy of Silence"]

[Text] The people of the United States usually find out from TV advertisements and sports stories in the press that the Olympic Games are approaching. The stores speak of the difficulties and problems of the sponsoring cities, and of the progress of American athletes in their preparation for the biggest sporting event in the four-year period.

However, in this respect, the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics are an exception. Nothing has gone wrong with TV advertising: it continues to be the main source of income of U.S. sport. It is thanks to the advertisements of commodities and the services of such well-known U.S. companies as Coca-Cola, Anheiser-Bush, MacDonald, and United Airlines that the ordinary American has so far understood only one thing, namely, that another rise in prices is just around the corner. This time the prices will go up on commodities with Olympic symbols.

As for telling the public many other things connected with the preparations for the coming Games, the leading TV companies and press organs have been dragging their feet.

Glancing through the files of THE NEW YORK TIMES, WASHINGTON POST, CHICAGO TRIBUNE and other highly-influential U.S. newspapers for 1970, 1974, and 1978, they wrote a lot about the preparations for the Munich, Montreal and Moscow Games two years before they were held. The stories dealt with problems concerning the international Olympic movement, and forecasts were made about the coming performances of the American contestants.

The U.S. press was especially zealous when the Soviet capital got ready to host the Games. Some journalists worked in the sweat of their brows in describing Moscow's difficulties. Articles appeared regularly in such political publications as TIME, U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, and the SATURDAY REVIEW MAGAZINE. Even the organ of U.S. business circles, the WALL STREET JOURNAL, had something to say about the Olympics. Items were sent in by senators and representatives. Even the future President of the U.S.A., Ronald Reagan,

could not hold himself back from spawning a whole series of stories in 1978.

How do affairs stand today? Less than two years remain before the next Games begin, but, with the exception of the LOS ANGELES TIMES, practically no other newspaper in the U.S.A. has up till a short while ago printed items dealing with the preparations of the organizers and athletes for the 1984 Olympics. The LOS ANGELES TIMES itself has been dealing mostly with the financial side of the matter, for instance, the sale of TV transmission rights, the issuance of Olympic coins, and a description of a new commercial "model" of the Games. Stories with critical remarks appeared only after the fouling of the nest, after the visit to Los Angeles by representatives of the International Olympic Committee and other international sports organisations.

The past sport season was highlighted by the World Cup in football, the world championships in aquatic sports, free-style and Greco-Roman wrestling, basketball, cycling, rowing, weight-lifting and many other sports. But, unfortunately, when you are in the U.S.A., it is only with great difficulty that you learn of the results of these major sporting events. The only exception was the World Cup. The U.S. team did not qualify for the finals in Spain, but the games were watched there by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and a number of other smart dealers, who run the business of football in the U.S.A.

It was not accidental that these smart dealers went to Europe and were the initiators of holding the next World Cup in 1986 in the U.S.A. in case Colombia refuses to stage it. These smart dealers simply need a fresh football boom and to attract attention, not so much of the younger generation, than of the mass media, and television, first of all, to soccer (as association football is called overseas), which so far has a poor following. It is not the popularisation of soccer that worries these smart dealers in sport, but the desire to make a fortune out of it. They hope to achieve this by holding the next World Cup in their country. As for the "free" press and TV, they smell profits from a mile away. That is the only explanation for the great publicity given in practically all the papers of the country to the World Cup in Spain over a period of several weeks. The U.S. TV companies devoted more than 200 hours to the World Cup. The ABC, the company which two years ago stopped showing North American Soccer League games nationwide, acted more favorably towards football this time.

What about other popular sports in the U.S.A. like basketball, swimming and athletics? Believe it or not, not a single American sportscribe covered the world men's basketball championships in Colombia. The CBS limited its telecasts to only a recording of the second half of the U.S.A. vs USSR final in its regular Saturday sport programme. The only explanation a U.S. commentator, Dick Stockton, could offer for the defeat of the U.S. team was that it did not have a single leading player of the nation.

Many other major sporting events of the year were given approximately the same coverage and comment as described above, because the American swimmers, water polo players, wrestlers, boxers and track and field performers did not

do so well. All this has no resemblance to the clamorous campaign in the beginning of 1980. We remember how the sport stories smacked of cheeky optimism. For instance, it was claimed that if R. Gaines had competed in the Moscow Olympics, he would have won at least four or five gold medals.

The Americans are not used to speaking about their faults and blunders. It is not accidental, therefore, that the U.S. Big Press prefers to keep quiet about the preparations for the Los Angeles Games. It has nothing to boast about. The refusal to build the Olympic Village, the incompetence of the organisers, the problems of transport and the ensurance of security-- this does no credit to the 1984 Olympics. There are a lot of problems and they are being resolved too slowly.

Besides the traditional scornful attitude towards international sporting events, towards their own amateur sports, and besides statements that the ordinary American is not interested in stories on Olympic subjects, the U.S. mass media feel uncertain today and are afraid to make any forecasts about the 1984 Olympics. Indeed, who can vouch that they will be promoted on appropriate standards?

New York.

SOVETSKY SPORT, 16 October. In full.

CSO: 1812/13

INTERNATIONAL

BALTIC CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE HOLD MOSCOW MEETING

PM041103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 82 p 5

[Sergey Baygarov "Commentator's Column": "Under the Banner of Helsinki"]

[Text] A routine plenary conference of the Baltic countries' chambers of commerce has been held in Moscow. The participants--representatives from the GDR, FRG, Norwegian, Polish, Swedish, Finnish and Soviet Chambers of Commerce--discussed topical aspects of trade and economic cooperation among the Baltic states and the present state of and prospects for its development.

Now that in some countries imperialist circles are using talk of peace merely as a blind for pressing ahead with the arms race and spouting about "free trade" while in fact introducing various "sanctions" and "embargoes," it is particularly important to work for the development of normal and mutual advantageous cooperation among countries and peoples. This was the meeting's precise objective.

In recent years cooperation among the Baltic countries has been an important element in the expansion of East-West business ties. It is conducted on the basis of the provisions of the final act of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe and existing international treaties and accords.

From ancient times the Baltic Sea has been an important trade route connecting the states bordering it. With good reason the conference devoted much attention to the development of mutually advantageous ties in the marine transport sphere, to ensuring safe navigation and to safeguarding the environment. Questions relating to further improving forms of trade and economic cooperation, including the promotion of trips by businessmen, the exchange of commercial information and organization of exhibitions and fairs were also examined.

In the process, the conference final communique notes, the solution of problems which arise must be sought at the negotiating table on the basis of equality and mutual respect and rational consideration for the interests of all the parties concerned.

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The countries washed by the Baltic have rich historical and cultural traditions. The development of international tourism also numbered among the items on the agenda. The Baltic states' representatives resolved that cooperation in this sphere be encouraged in every way.

The work of the conference, which was held in a spirit of mutual understanding, and the final communique adopted at the forum are a good example of the prospects for international cooperation among states with different social systems.

CSO: 1807/20

INTERNATIONAL

ROUNDTABLE HELD ON STRUGGLE AGAINST ANTICOMMUNISM

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 7, Jul 82 pp 72-102

[Round-table discussion: "Against Bourgeois Ideology and Revisionism: Current Problems of the Ideological Struggle Against Anticommunism and Falsification of History and CPSU Policy"; passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in source]

[Excerpts] The CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism and the editors of the journal VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS held a joint round-table discussion on the subject indicated in the title. Following an introductory address by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences M. P. Mchedlov, deputy director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, Professor A. P. Kosul'nikov presented a paper dealing with discussion of problems of the ideological struggle on the pages of the journal VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS. The following participated in the discussion of this problem: Candidate of Historical Sciences N. A. Vasetskiy (Oktyabrskiy Rayon CPSU committee, Moscow), Candidate of Historical Sciences Ye. Ya. Vittenberg (CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism), Doctor of Philosophical Sciences P. S. Gurevich (USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council on Problems of Foreign Ideological Trends), Candidate of Historical Sciences L. N. Dobrokhotoy (Oktyabrskiy Rayon CPSU committee, Moscow), Candidate of Historical Sciences N. V. Zagladin (Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU Central Committee), Candidate of Historical Sciences Yu. I. Igritskiy (Institute of Information on the Social Sciences), P. S. Kol'tsov (the journal VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS), Candidate of Philosophical Sciences A. Ye. Krukhmalev (CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism), Candidate of Historical Sciences Yu. K. Malov (CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism), Candidate of Juridical Sciences R. F. Matveyev (CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism), Candidate of Historical Sciences S. I. Mokshin (the journal VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS), Doctor of Historical Sciences S. L. Titarenko (CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism), Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Yu. I. Filippov (CPSU Central Committee Institute of

Marxism-Leninism), Doctor of Economic Sciences G. B. Khromushin (Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU Central Committee), and Candidate of Philosophical Sciences V. V. Shinkarenko (the journal VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS).

The following invited guests of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism took part in the meeting: Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor Ladislav Grzal, department head, Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Jaroslav Gmejrek, senior scientist, Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Problems of the Struggle Against Bourgeois Falsifications of the Role of the Worker Class Under Socialism -- Ye. Ya. Vittenberg

Today nobody doubts the fact that the ideological struggle around the problems of the status and role of the worker class in the socialist society and its mutual relations with the Communist Party is becoming increasingly more acute. Bourgeois Sovietologists deny in theory the leading role of the worker class in socialist countries, but in practice, analyzing the lessons of history and the lessons of the defeats of the counterrevolution, they essentially acknowledge it, for today they are directing their principal propaganda efforts at influencing the worker class of the socialist countries for the purpose of undermining its unity and setting the workers against their vanguard -- the Communist Party. Bourgeois propagandists and scholars devote considerable attention to falsification of CPSU policy toward the Soviet worker class, which is the leading detachment of the world proletariat.

We should note that Soviet social scientists have long been waging a vigorous campaign against bourgeois and revisionist falsifications of the role of the Soviet worker class in society and its relations with the CPSU. A systematic large-scale debate with our ideological adversaries on these issues, however, began in the 1970's. In the last decade, according to our calculations, more than 100 specialized studies have been written and 10-odd dissertations defended which show the methodological, theoretical, and factological groundlessness of bourgeois and revisionist attacks on the role of the worker class in the developed socialist society. The scientific bankruptcy of anti-Marxian treatments of the question of the place of the socialist worker class in the social structure of the USSR has been demonstrated in 14 studies by Soviet social scientists, and on the mutual relations between the CPSU and the worker class in 20. These works are prepared and published in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Chelyabinsk, Donetsk, Kalinin, Minsk, and other of our country's scientific centers.

It is important to stress that the authors of these works are not only party historians but also representatives of other social sciences. This uniting of the efforts of scientists of different fields of study in the campaign

against anticommunism is producing positive effects. Of particular value is the fact that at the present time a substantial number of Soviet social scientists are successfully combining positive research with critique of bourgeois and revisionist fabrications on the role of the socialist worker class and its party. Among these, one must first and foremost mention A. A. Amvrosov, Yu. Ye. Volkov, V. Z. Drobizhev, A. Ye. Krukhmalev, and M. N. Rutkevich. Thorough knowledge of the subject enables these authors to conduct a profound, well-argued and aggressive debate with bourgeois scholars.

Speaking of the achievements of Soviet historians in the struggle against attempts to slander the socialist worker class and its party, we must note that in the past decade there has been an improvement in the level of scientific debate against bourgeois opponents, and there has been an improvement in the quality of argumentation. Soviet scientists have begun more frequently fighting attacks on CPSU policy toward the worker class with facts indicating that our party, thanks to scientifically substantiated political decisions and precisely organized practical actions, consistently promotes realization of the objective pattern of enhancement of the leading role of the Soviet worker class in societal development.

While taking note of obvious achievements in this area, one must acknowledge that in light of the well-known CPSU Central Committee decree on improving ideological and political indoctrination work and the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which demand that all ideological work be raised to a qualitatively new level, large tasks are assigned to critique of bourgeois falsifications of the role of the worker class in the USSR.

First of all there is a need for publications which would summarize the results of the work done by Soviet social scientists to repel the attacks of our ideological adversaries on the contemporary worker class in the USSR. They would help not only assess our achievements in this area but also would help in analyzing existing shortcomings. For example, one frequently encounters instances where authors attempt in a small article to discuss several major issues at once, which leads on the one hand to a superficial, too general, and sometimes hackneyed presentation of the position of our opponents, while on the other hand -- and this is most important -- it hinders a thorough, serious analysis of bourgeois concepts and soundness of counterargumentation.

Unfortunately one still encounters studies in which the authors critique one and the same theses of bourgeois social scientists. Little attention is devoted to showing the methodological unsoundness of bourgeois and revisionist concepts of the role of the socialist worker class and exposure of various falsifications of CPSU activities pertaining to development of labor and sociopolitical activeness on the part of Soviet workers, and particularly criticism of the theses of the socioeconomic and political alienation of the worker class which is allegedly taking place in the USSR.

Also requiring further critical analysis is bourgeois literature dealing with participation by the worker class in socialist competition, mutual relations between the worker class, the party and the trade unions, etc.

There is another aspect of enhancement of the level of reasoning and persuasiveness of criticism. Sometimes bourgeois propaganda seeks to profit on actually existing negative phenomena which still occur and which are either a legacy from the old society or a consequence of this legacy: for example, alcoholism among a segment of the working people, chronic absenteeism and other violations of labor discipline, etc. In addressing such subjects, we must explain the actual causes of phenomena of this kind and expose attempts by our enemies to attribute them to the nature of socialism. The reader must be shown that the party sees these problems and is successfully solving them. In short it is necessary, as is demanded by the 26th CPSU Congress, not to sidestep in ideological work acute issues of our daily lives.

On Some Problems of the Ideological Contest in the International Arena -- S. I. Mokshin

The contemporary period is characterized by an aggravation of the ideological struggle in the international arena. Our class adversary, his propaganda and intelligence services have unleashed psychological warfare against the USSR and the other socialist countries. This has been elevated to the level of state policy, which is particularly vividly manifested in the activities of the new U.S. Administration, the representatives of which, including President Reagan and his immediate entourage, take active part in anti-Soviet campaigns, but most frequently are the direct organizers of these campaigns.

To judge by publications in the U.S. press, a large-scale, aggressive anti-communist campaign has been conceived within Reagan Administration circles and is being carried out, directed against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Essentially the objective is to plunge the world into a new total ideological war, akin to the "cold war" of the 1950's and beginning of the 1960's. The core of this ideological campaign, which has been sanctioned by President Reagan and the White House's National Security Council, is so-called Project "Truth" which, we must frankly state, is of a demagogic character. This project calls for the following: publication of a monthly periodical which would carry tendentious, carefully selected analytical reviews of Soviet propaganda, intended for members of the U.S. Congress, and containing concrete recommendations for representatives abroad of the U.S. International Communication Agency, stationed in 126 countries, with the aim of discrediting the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet states; distortion by the Voice of America, Radio Liberty, as well as U.S. news agencies of broadcasts by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for listeners abroad; the most extensive dissemination of information with emphasis, as stated in Project "Truth," on "America's strong points and positive aspects of the capitalist system, while drawing attention, ESPECIALLY IN THE ECONOMIC DOMAIN, to weak points in the Marxist societies."¹⁸ James Wick, new director of the International Communication Agency, stated with cynical frankness: "We are in a state of war of ideas against the Soviet Union," the United States "will be more aggressive," etc. And all these psychological warfare actions pursue the aim of falsifying the truth and propagandizing the American way of life, the moral, spiritual, and cultural ideals of capitalism. As (F. Nikoleyds), new program coordinator for news review and commentary for the Voice of

America, stated, "we must portray the Soviet Union as the last great predatory empire on earth" and seek "to destabilize" the situation in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.¹⁹

Just how are anticommunist circles attempting to achieve these aims? What techniques are they using? What new elements do they contain?

FIRST. A struggle against Leninist ideas, which have spread enormously throughout the world, including in developed capitalist countries. Anticommunists hate Leninism with a passion, for with its rigorous scientific objectivity and correctness of conclusions it strikes the most sensitive points of their bourgeois ideology, which has long since lost historical perspective. On the one hand, the ideologists of imperialism heap praise on statements by persons who call themselves Marxists, but have trouble even spitting out the word "Leninism," rejecting it and contrasting "democratic" socialism to scientific socialism, etc. The essence of the thrust of ideological attacks on Leninism is most clearly expressed in the following statement by Zb. Brzezinski: "A profound revision proceeding along the path of social-democracy, and an erosion of revolutionary Leninist traditions."²⁰ And although this statement applies to the end of the 1960's, it defines with sufficient clarity the main feature of the task specified by the ideologists of imperialism in present-day conditions -- to weaken the influence of Marxism-Leninism and to represent the guiding Marxist-Leninist parties in socialist countries as the principal obstacle on the road to social progress. On the other hand, anticommunism has veered sharply to the right, rejecting both Marxism-Leninism and those stunted "liberal ideas" which it was so energetically propagandizing until recently.

In a book entitled "Soviet-American Rivalry" by U.S. historian and diplomat Thomas Larson, the author acknowledges that in the area of ideology Marxism-Leninism "has gained more followers than the liberal ideology supported by the United States." Larson is also worried about the future fate of liberalism in the developed capitalist countries, since the pluralism preached by the liberals "is being subjected to a test of viability."²¹ Hence the conclusion: back to conservatism, to an extreme reactionary policy. It is not surprising that in the last 2 or 3 years the doctrine of the "New Right," which is reviving conservative ideas which have long since been rejected by the realities of life, has been coming more and more into fashion in the West.

What is causing such a sharp veer to the right by the ideologists and politicians of the capitalist West, who only recently were raising a great hue and cry about "human rights" and were widely disseminating the ideological product of "liberal Sovietologists"? First of all, it is an aggravation of the class struggle in the capitalist countries and the strengthening of Communist parties and of leftist forces in general which, in spite of mass brainwashing of the population by the bourgeois mass media, are achieving new successes, and in some developed capitalist countries (France) have even formed a government with the participation of Communists. Secondly, the inability of capitalism to solve acute problems which affect the interests of millions of working people: crisis phenomena in the economy, growing inflation and unemployment. Even U.S. political scientist R. Isaak admits that the traditional

optimism of the Americans "has noticeably lessened," that they have become aware that they are living in a society of "class inequality and constant disappointments."²² As we see, the very logic of the aggravated class struggle and the correlation of forces in the world, which has shifted in favor of socialism, enhances the prestige of Marxism-Leninism and is inexorably undermining the ideological position of the bourgeoisie. Our task is to exploit crisis situations in the capitalist society and consistently to expose the crisis of confidence by working people in a system of exploitation and oppression as well as increased class awareness by the worker masses in the capitalist countries.

SECOND. The class enemy is lavishly expending manpower and funds for psychological brainwashing of the population of the socialist countries, in an attempt to split the socialist community, to achieve the "erosion" of socialism and its evolution in a bourgeois spirit. As was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, the strategists of imperialism are interested in only one thing: the search for ways to penetrate the socialist countries and for channels of ideological influence on their peoples in an anticommunist, anti-Soviet spirit. At the beginning of the 1970's the so-called "Tripartite Commission" established by the billionaire Rockefeller devised a strategy of struggle against genuine socialism: an all-out campaign would be waged to encourage nationalist, revisionist and other elements within the socialist countries which are hostile to Marxism, to wage an all-out campaign propangadizing "polycentrism," encouraging tendencies which weaken their ties with one another and with the Soviet Union, to discredit the activities of Communist parties in order to gain recognition of notorious "Western values."²³ Imperialism, drawing conclusions from its defeats in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, is today operating in a more differentiated manner, taking into account the specific features of each country, in order to find a weak link and deal a decisive blow. Poland has proven to be that weak link, as a serious political crisis erupted in that country in 1980-1981. The opponents of socialism, with the support of external forces, attempted to turn the development of events in a counterrevolutionary direction and to seize power. A threat arose to the very existence of an independent Polish state. The establishment of martial law by our Polish friends made it possible to defend the people's rule and commence pulling the country out of its protracted, deep crisis. As W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, stated during talks with Soviet leaders in Moscow, "Poland will not veer from the path of socialism. It will not be socialism's weak link. Our worker class, our toilers," he stated, "feel bound to the ideas of socialism and have faith that we shall overcome our difficulties and restore the prosperity of our homeland...."²⁴

Experience in combating activation of imperialist and revisionist forces which are hostile to socialism shows how important it is not to forget the practically tested and proven general laws and patterns of building socialism and demonstrates how important is continuous strengthening of the leadership role of the Communist Party -- the vanguard, leading and guiding force of the socialist society, strengthening of its ties with the masses, waging a consistent and firm struggle against the class enemy, and indoctrination of working people in an internationalist spirit.

THIRD. Anticommunist ideological centers are continuing loudly to trumpet the myth of a "Soviet military threat." The strategists of anticommunism (R. Pipes, D. Holloway, P. Nitze et al) are attempting to foist on the public the idea that "devotion to violence and pressure from a position of strength is... the main component in Soviet communism." By means of propaganda about a "Soviet military threat," the imperialists are attempting to throw cold water on the antinuclear, antiwar movement and to present the United States and its allies as countries which are being "forced" additionally to arm, in order to resist "aggressive communism."

Taking cover behind such a phony banner, the most extremist Washington circles hope to revive in the United States the anti-Soviet attitudes of the "cold war" times and fully to eliminate the so-called "Vietnam syndrome," that is, to crush the resistance of extensive groups within the U.S. democratic community to U.S. military adventures abroad and a course of policy which is fraught with the threat of thermonuclear war. And in the meantime the arms race is continuing to escalate: over a period of five years almost one and a half trillion dollars will be spent on the military, comprising 32 percent of the federal budget.

The ideologists of anticommunism are doing everything they can to conceal from the public the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which specified realistic ways to bring an end to the present complex and dangerous international situation, and proposals introduced by the congress for strengthening peace, deepening détente, and curbing the arms race. This is why we must work persistently to expose the military-political ideas of imperialism and wage a well-reasoned and aggressive ideological campaign against the class enemy in the international arena. We must explain in a clearer and more understandable manner the practicability of the Peace Program for the 1980's, advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress and further developed in numerous new initiatives and proposals by our party and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary L. I. Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. We must show that imperialism, in conditions of détente, fears peaceful competition with socialism. Hence the sharp turn by imperialist circles toward a policy of aggression and war.

Our journal can do a great deal to reveal the sources of military threat and the reasons for a shift to a policy from a "position of strength," and to expose the reactionary, aggressive nature of imperialism and the impracticability of its attempts to take "social revenge" for its defeats. Opposing this is the continuing peace offensive of socialism, in the very nature of which is grounded a love of peace and an unprecedented growth of resistance by the broad masses the nonsocialist world to the aggressive course of policy by the forces of reaction.

From the Experience of Ideological Struggle by the Brother Parties -- R. F. Matveyev

In present-day conditions, when the economic and political foundations of domination by the monopolies and imperialism are continuing to weaken, while the correlation of international forces is shifting increasingly more decisively in

favor of democracy, social progress and socialism, the forces of reaction and its ideologues are particularly aggressively attempting to hold back these objective processes not only by defensive but by offensive actions as well.

This circumstance is of exceptional importance, for the content and forms of ideological struggle by the Communists depend on the adversary one is facing. As facts indicate, today's ideological attacks by the monopolies are distinguished by an obvious weakness, since they are taking place in conditions where the objective internal economic and political processes of capitalism attest to a crisis of capitalism.

On the other hand, the situation is favorable for the forces of democracy and socialism. Here the content of the ideological struggle coincides with the thrust of economic and political development, the process of intensification of the class struggle and strengthening of world socialism. Imperialist ideology, on the contrary, is resorting to propaganda techniques which are not in conformity with but most frequently are in conflict with the course of historical development. Communist propaganda is based firmly on objective forces, on the political experience of the masses, which is richer and at a higher level, on justified historical optimism, and this enables it to stand up against the most unbridled imperialist campaigns.

These circumstances determine a number of specific features of contemporary bourgeois ideology and its vulnerability.

Attempting to hinder participation in the class struggle by the working people in the capitalist countries, the monopolies are aggressively suggesting to the masses the impossibility of understanding the essence of the historical process and are disseminating various forms of irrationalism. Another weakness of the bourgeois ideology lies in the fact that it fails to move working people to social activeness, to amass their own political experience. In addition, it is in conflict with the genuine aspirations of the masses.

It is therefore not surprising that bourgeois Sovietologists are feverishly looking for individual, isolated, random, superficial facts and are constructing their propaganda work on these facts. They are attempting to compensate for weakness of objective substantiation, argumentation, and a lack of substance with forms which frequently amount to outright psychological warfare.

An important place in Sovietology is occupied by falsification not only of the present day but of history as well, particularly history of the CPSU, as well as Marxist-Leninist theory. Communist parties correctly view this as an attempt to distort the wealth of experience of the international class struggle, amassed over an extended historical period.

The experience of a number of capitalist countries has shown that the crisis which has staggered the capitalist system has exerted a conflictive influence on the consciousness of working people. Substantial numbers grasp the fact that crisis is internally inherent in capitalism and have proceeded to fight the consequences of the crisis and the capitalist system as a whole. But a certain segment, on the contrary, has withdrawn from collective class struggle and has

commenced class cooperation with the bourgeoisie, and in some cases has shifted to outright support of monopoly capital. This segment of the working people is being subjected by the reactionaries to particularly massive ideological treatment.

Communists in capitalist countries also encounter other problems. The successes of the nations of the socialist community, the Communist and worker movement, and national liberation revolutions have intensified the process of drawing substantial segments of the population into the class struggle. But at the same time successes have also engendered among this segment of the population passivity, temporizing, and the desire to pass off onto others the job of solving urgent problems.

This has demanded improvement in all the ideological work of the Communist parties, deeper analysis of the concrete situation in their countries, flexible and well-reasoned exposure of bourgeois and reformist ideology. Deserving of serious analysis and synthesis, in my opinion, is the work done by these parties to study the political experience of the masses and development on this foundation of a class, revolutionary consciousness in the capitalist countries. It would be useful to discuss more extensively on the pages of this journal problems of accumulation of political experience by the working people and growth of political consciousness in conditions of socialism.

As the totality of international experience indicates, one of the most effective means of combating bourgeois ideology is development of scientific theory by the Communists, particularly in the area of investigation of the general laws and patterns of the class struggle, the functioning and liquidation of the last exploiter system, the creation and development of socialism. Also essential is timely scientific explanation of all the numerous new problems advanced by the realities of life.

FOOTNOTES

18. WASHINGTON POST, 10 November 1981.
19. WASHINGTON POST, 14 November 1981.
20. "Beyond Left and Right Radical Thought for Our Times," Richard Kostelanetz, editor, New York, 1968, page 319.
21. T. Larson, "Soviet-American Rivalry," New York, 1978, pp 284-285.
22. R. Ysaak, "American Democracy and World Power," New York, 1978, page 1.
23. S. Azrael, R. Loventhal, and T. Nakagawa, "An Overview of East-West Relations," New York, 1978, page 47.
24. PRAVDA, 2 March 1982.

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CSO: 1800/1180

INTERNATIONAL

KAZAKH POEM ON WAR IN AFGHANISTAN TRANSLATED, PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Moscow OGONEK in Russian No 41, 9 Oct 82 p 15, carries a 250-word poem "The Airport in Kabul" by Amanzhol Shamenkov, a Kazakh poet. Translated from Kazakh into Russian by O. Savel'yeva, the poem is identified as one in a series titled "The Sky of Afghanistan". The poem recounts the poet's visit to Kabul where he notes "even [his] heart beats in an unfamiliar way" and where "We have gone into battle and are prepared to go again."

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CSO: 1800/144

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

MEXICAN POLITICIAN IN TASHKENT--Alejandro Gascon Mercado, member of the Political Commission of the United Socialist Party of Mexico, is in Uzbekistan. On 19 October A. Gascon Mercad was received in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan [Excerpts] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Oct 82 p 2]

INTERNATIONAL THEATER SEMINAR IN TASHKENT--Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 23 Oct 82 carries on p 2 a 100-word UZTAG report on the close of an International Theater Institute seminar on "K.S. Stanislavskiy's Creative Legacy and the Development of the Soviet Multinational Theater." The report quotes institute Secretary-General Lars of Malmberg on the importance of the seminar and of Soviet theater generally. [Editorial Report]

KIRGHIZ DEPUTY PREMIER IN TUNIS--Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian on 16 Oct 82 carries on p 1 a 50-word TASS report on a Week of Tunisian-Soviet Friendship held in Tunis, which was attended by a "delegation of Soviet society" headed by D.Ch. Tashibekova, deputy chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers. "The delegation was received by D. Guiga, minister of the interior; M. Mesaadi, chairman of the house of representatives (parliament); and Mayor Ben Mustafa of Tunis, who held a reception in honor of the guests". [Editorial Report]

CSO: 1807/22

NATIONAL

ANTIRELIGIOUS EFFORTS DESIGNED TO INCREASE SOCIAL ACTIVITY

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 9 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by K. Nurmukhamedov, teacher of secondary school No 4: "Against Vestiges of the Past"]

[Text] The regular session of the bureau of the Serakhskiy Rayon party committee discussed the challenges of scientific atheistic propaganda. The experience of propagandists for atheism from the imeni Sverdlov, Leninizm, and Ashkhabad kolkhozes was analyzed and recommended for dissemination.

Questions of improving atheistic propaganda have been discussed at plenums of the rayon committee and meetings of activists more frequently recently. It has been recommended that primary party organizations monitor fulfillment of party decisions on this matter closely.

Indoctrination work, including scientific atheism work, is done in the rayon according to a future plan developed by the rayon committee of the Turkmen Communist Party for five years. The rayon committee has a methods council for propaganda for scientific atheism. Similar councils have also been set up at the rayon department of Zaniye Society and in primary party organizations.

Propagandists for scientific atheism are looking for different forms and methods of influencing people. They conduct question and answer evenings, theoretical conferences, and reader conferences and organize series of lectures. They make extensive use of graphic agitational means in this. Rural assemblies are being used more broadly. They offer a good opportunity to exchange opinions on how to step up the fight against vestiges of the past and refine the entire system of propaganda for scientific atheism.

Veterans of labor and of the Great Patriotic War are being actively enlisted to work on atheistic propaganda. These people are the invaluable organizers and participants in new Soviet holidays, ceremonies, and rituals. They give send-offs to young people during religious marriages, to children being sent into the army, and to veterans of labor going on pension. They have done a great deal to make harvest holidays and shepherd's days traditional.

"And all the same, there are still numerous problems in atheistic work," said S. Shadzhanov, first secretary of the rayon party committee. "Unfortunately, we

find people whose consciousness is still not free of the drug of religion. We observe cases of a feudal attitude toward women, which prevents them from taking an active part in socially useful labor.

"We are fighting against these phenomena. Above all we are trying to improve the system of propaganda for scientific atheism, as demanded by the CPSU Central Committee decree entitled 'Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work.' Considering that nationalism is one of the principal weapons in the subversive activity of the Islamic clergy and all the proponents of religion, we teach atheistic propagandists to wage a consistent, aggressive battle against attempts to kindle nationalistic prejudices in certain people and firmly oppose any deviations from Leninist principles of nationality policy."

A special topic has been worked out for lectures and discussions in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. It is the achievements of the Turkmen SSR in the fraternal family of peoples of our country and the superiority of the socialist way of life and socialist democracy.

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CSO: 1830/09

NATIONAL

IDEAS OF SULTAN GALIYEV RECALLED, REJECTED

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 11 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by T. Khybyrov, doctor of philosophical sciences, and K. Bagdasarov, candidate of philosophical sciences, under the rubric "Help for the Propagandist": "Islam in the Plans of Anticommunism"]

[Text] As observed at the 26th CPSU Congress, the ideological struggle in the world arena has intensified noticeably in recent years. In its struggle against real socialism and the national liberation movement, international imperialist reaction, above all the United States, is using religion to block the penetration of Marxist-Leninist ideas into the consciousness of the masses of people in the capitalist and developing countries.

In recent years the national liberation movement has developed under the slogans of Islam in a number of Islamic countries of the East. The Islamic clergy are trying to use this to strengthen the influence of Islam among the masses, attributing a supposed "special mission" in history to it. But the decisive cause of revolutionary, national liberation, and democratic movements in these countries, as in any other region of the world, is not religious factors, but economic and political factors.

The development of social movements under religious slogans is not a new phenomenon in history or a distinctive characteristic of the East. Given cultural and political backwardness among the masses and the absence of legal opposition parties where an anti-people's despotic regime is in power, a situation may take shape in which the clergy, which traditionally have strong influence among the masses, occupy a leadership role, although temporarily, in the anti-imperialist and anti-monarchical struggle. For example, these were the circumstances in the anti-imperialist, anti-Shah revolution of 1978-1979 in Iran. But the religious coloring of this revolution cannot conceal its true moving forces: the working class, the working peasantry, the petty bourgeoisie of the cities, the working intelligentsia, and college students.

Analysis of the social content of different political movements and schools that have developed under religious slogans in contemporary conditions shows that Islam plays a dual role in the ideological-political struggle. With this contradictory role in mind, L. I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress: "The liberation struggle may develop under the banner of Islam. The experience of

history, including very recent history, testifies to this. But it also indicates that reactionaries who instigate counterrevolutionary uprisings also manipulate Islamic slogans. The whole point, therefore, is the actual content of the particular movement."

It is very characteristic that international imperialism, which in words represents itself as a friend of the peoples who profess Islam, in fact provides all-out support only to the most reactionary, conservative forces in the Islamic countries. Thus, the criminal gangs of Afghanistani counterrevolutionaries, who have entrenched themselves in Pakistan, enjoy the complete support of the U. S. imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists. The cynical hypocrisy of the U. S. administration, which in words affirms its friendship for Islamic believers, is exposed by its absolute support of Israel.

Neo-Islamic ideological-political schools which are petty bourgeois movements in social content have become quite widespread under Islamic slogans in a number of countries such as Iran, Libya, and Algeria. These schools are usually anti-imperialist and anti-feudal. In some countries they also have a negative attitude toward the capitalist way of development in general. The ideologists of these schools and movements call for achieving and strengthening national sovereignty and oppose integration with the imperialist powers. In some countries, specifically Algeria, Libya, and Iran, democratic ideas have found reflection in program documents or constitutions.

It must be emphasized that the opposition between scientific socialism and Islam as a religious form of public consciousness continues in the area of ideology. International imperialism in its alliance with local reactionary forces, in particular with the conservative part of the Islamic clergy and right-wing nationalist elements, is making desperate efforts to carry the worldview contradictions over into the political arena, direct the leaders and advocates of neo-Islamic schools onto the path of religious fanaticism, and in this way keep them from cooperation with the socialist countries.

The USSR and the other countries of the socialist community support the national liberation struggle of the world's peoples, including the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, anti-colonial, and democratic orientation of the neo-Islamic ideological-political movements and schools.

A constituent element of imperialism's global anticommunist strategy is its desire to use all possible means to rekindle vestiges of private property psychology, the consumer attitude toward life, bourgeois nationalism, and Islam among Soviet people. In their propaganda aimed at the Soviet Central Asian republics, including the Turkmen SSR, the imperialist centers of lies and disinformation devote special attention to preaching Pan-Islam and Pan-Turkism, bourgeois nationalism, and religious prejudices.

The ideological servants of imperialism turn themselves inside out trying to prove that Marxist-Leninist ideas are unacceptable for the peoples of the East, including Central Asia. They slanderously assert that Islam is the immutable and eternal spiritual foundation of the way of life of the Central Asian peoples.

Thus, bourgeois ideologists A. Benningsen and S. Wimbus in the book "Islamic National Communism in the Soviet Union" and M. Rodinson in his book "Marxism and the Islamic World" preach the antiscientific ideas of so-called "national Islamic socialism." It has become a kind of fashion in bourgeois Sovietology today to try to resurrect from the trash pile of history the long-rejected myth of Sultan Galiyev, a bourgeois nationalist of the 1920's, to the effect that "the Russian variation of German Marxism" (this refers to Leninism) is supposedly unacceptable for the "Islamic" peoples of Russia. The bourgeois hack writers labor to show that, as they say, for the peoples of the Soviet East Islam is the symbol of everything national, supposedly expressing the essence of their entire socio-political and cultural life.

The starting point for the reasoning of bourgeois ideologists concerning the Islamic religion in the USSR is their assertion of the identity and unity of the national consciousness of the Central Asian peoples with Islam. In this respect the words of the West German "Sovietologist" G. Brecker are typical. He said that "identification of national consciousness with Islam" is characteristic of the entire population of Central Asia. In addition, Brecker writes, we find that the Soviet state and party leadership do not acknowledge the dogmas of Islam and its goals, which supposedly leads to opposition between the religion and the socialist system. It follows from the reasoning of this "Sovietologist" that there is a contradiction not only between the materialistic worldview of Marxism-Leninism and Islam, as any other religion, but also that this contradiction applies to the entire sphere of national consciousness of the Central Asian peoples. In other words, anticommunist ideologists are arguing that a socialist system and Marxist-Leninist indoctrination of the working people have not changed the supposedly traditional "Islamic consciousness" of the Soviet peoples of Central Asia.

It is obvious here that the very approach of bourgeois sociology to studying and evaluating the spiritual life of the peoples and equating the national with the religious and patriarchal through it is methodologically unsound. The bourgeois ideologists do not understand, or better do not want to understand, that the people of Central Asia together with the other fraternal peoples of the country, above all the great Russian people, in the course of building socialism and communism under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, have long since accepted the ideas of Marxism-Leninism as their guiding star. These ideas have entered their flesh and blood. And it was only thanks to implementation of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism that the peoples of Central Asia, like all the peoples of our country, liberated themselves from any and all forms of social and national oppression.

The large majority of Soviet people of all nationalities today are atheists. Their consciousness has been indoctrinated in scientific knowledge, not religious fantasies. But the consciousness of a certain number of Soviet people still has not been liberated from religious prejudices. In our republic vestiges of Islam manifest themselves in observance by a certain part of the population of such religious fasts and celebrations as "uraza" and "kurban-Bayram," in pilgrimages to so-called "holy places" and regularly saying the Islamic prayer five times.

Religious vestiges are often intertwined with other antipodes of the socialist way of life: vestiges of nationalism, private ownership psychology, a consumer attitude toward life, a feudal attitude toward women, and so on. Therefore atheistic

indoctrination of working people cannot be carried on in isolation from other forms of ideological indoctrination work. It must be an inseparable component part of an integrated system for shaping the communist consciousness of the masses.

In communist, in particular atheistic, indoctrination of the working peoples special attention must be devoted to using systematic forms and methods of ideological work, in particular schools and seminars of party and Komsomol education, people's universities of culture and scientific atheism, lecture series, and special political days. It would also be useful to increase the effectiveness of various public bodies, councils of elders and women, with respect to introducing new rituals and traditions into everyday life.

It is especially important to combine atheistic indoctrination of the working people with formation of a scientific, dialectical materialist worldview, with internationalist and patriotic indoctrination, with an explanation of the materials and resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 22nd Congress of the Turkmen Communist Party, and the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and clarification of the concrete tasks of each labor collective to fulfill the lofty socialist obligations assumed in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

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CSO: 1830/09

NATIONAL

SITUATION IN TURKMEN ZOO REMAINS BAD

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 11 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by S. Mukamova, student at Turkmen State University: "Forgotten and Neglected"]

[Text] A feeling of outrage has led me to take up my pen. I want the inhabitants of the Ashkhabad Zoo to receive help immediately.

The animals in their cages are uncared for and the feathers of the birds have become dull in color. But certainly when the swans were brought to the zoo they were lovely, white birds. And the peacocks? What beautiful birds; usually you cannot take your eyes off them. Their movements are so graceful and smooth. But you cannot see that at our zoo; the peacocks have a very sorry look.

The water problem in the city today is not so critical. But then why does the zoo have a shortage of water? Even the crocodiles, it seems to me, refuse to swim in the swampy muck that has stagnated in their cage.

But the zoo is very important to citizens of Ashkhabad and to guests of the city both large and small. Its educational significance is immeasurable. Acquaintance with the diversity of the animal kingdom also teaches a love of nature. That is why the poor hygiene and lack of care of the animals is simply unforgivable.

I recall that the question of the condition of the zoo has been raised more than once in the newspaper. But the situation there is not only not improving, it is getting worse every year. Certainly something can be done so that this facility will serve its proper purpose.

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NATIONAL

BASMACHI RECALLED BY TURKMEN BORDER GUARDS

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 11 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Kh. Gazdullin, officer: "Vigilance of the Guard"]

[Text] Nurberdy Ashirov, switchman on duty, made another round in his sector. The night was dark and quiet. Suddenly, somewhere off to the side of the line the railroad worker heard a cough. "Who might that be?" he wondered. Ashirov came down off the embankment and, shining his light, saw a young man sitting on his knapsack lacing up his shoes. The stranger squinted his eyes against the light.

"What are you doing here, son?" the railroad worker asked him.

"I am a geologist," the other said, pointing to his heavy pack. "I got off the train and am going to join the other geologists. But I seem to be lost. It is dark and hard to get oriented. Perhaps you, father, can tell me which way to go?"

Nurberdy-Aga shone his light on the stranger again. "Probably he is a geologist," he thought. "He dresses like one. That is the way those people who are searching for gas a few kilometers from the village dress. I have to help him."

"Okay, son, you are going the wrong way," the rifleman said. "Your comrades live over there," Ashirov pointed north with his hand.

"Thanks, father!" And, saying goodbye, the young man picked up his knapsack.

Ashirov stood for a minute watching the figure disappear into the darkness. But after traveling 20 paces the stranger turned in a different direction. In the silence of the night Ashirov could clearly hear gravel under his feet. And the gravel road led to the border...

To be absolutely sure of his observation Ashirov turned on his light and pointed it toward the border. The beam captured the figure of a person in the darkness. The switchman no longer had any doubt that an unauthorized person with bad intentions had appeared near the border. He had to inform the border guards as quickly as possible. Nurberdy-Aga ran to a "watch station" and picked up the telephone:

"A young man was headed for the border. He called himself a geologist."

This is only one episode in which people's guard Nurberdy Ashirov has helped the border guards.

Nurberdy-Aga is already past 60. He has been a member of the village people's Guard for 25 years. He was a team commanding officer for four years. He has an interesting history, and has seen a great deal during his life. Soviet power in Turkmenistan grew strong before his eyes. He witnessed the desperate battles of the border guards against the Basmachi in the 1930's. At that time, while still an adolescent, Nurberdy began helping the soldiers in the green hats.

Once while returning from a field where he was helping his father water cotton Nurberdy saw a group of armed horsemen on top of a hill. The thought occurred to him: "Basmachi." The boy raced off to the military outpost to report the appearance of the bandits. The senior man at the outpost carefully listened to him and alerted the subunit. The Basmachi were routed.

Nurberdy Ashirov was the first in his village to join the Komsomol. He was secretary of the cell. When a kolkhoz was organized in his native region the young man was sent to study at a school for tractor drivers. He worked at the controls of the "steel horse" until the spring of 1942. Then his fellow villagers saw him off for the front. He traveled thousands of kilometers along the roads of war. He celebrated victory in Eastern Prussia. After demobilization he went to work on the railroad.

He has a large and harmonious family. His sons Kakali, Murad, and Ashirmurad have followed in their father's footsteps. They work as switchmen at the railroad station and are also members of the People's Militia.

"How could it be otherwise?" Nurberdy-Aga says. "After all, the station workers know every inhabitant of this village and the nearby settlements at sight. They see everything."

Not only has Ashirov himself helped capture offenders; so have members of his family. For example, his oldest daughter, a sovkhov worker, noticed a stranger who had appeared near the livestock farm during milking. The women reported this to the manager, who immediately telephoned the outpost. Border guards came and established that the stranger was wanted by the militia.

We sat in Ashirov's spacious apartment drinking aromatic tea. Nurberdy-Aga showed me his awards, among which were "Outstanding Border Guard" insignia 1st and 2nd degree and a Certificate of Honor from the Presidium of the Republic Supreme Soviet for active assistance to the border guards. The chief of district troops has given him valuable gifts, monetary bonuses, and certificates numerous times.

There are many people like Ashirov. No sooner does an unknown person appear near the border than they let the outpost know. And this is not overly suspicious. This is a manifestation of concern for reliable defense of our country's border, a sense of responsibility of the Soviet citizen for the security of our sacred frontiers.

11,176

CSO: 1830/009

NATIONAL

JOURNALISM'S RESPONSIBILITY TO SOCIETY EMPHASIZED

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 8 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Anatoliy Anan'yev, editor-in-chief of OKTYABR': "A Measure of Responsibility" under the rubric "Editors-in-Chief Comment"]

[Text] Literature and journalism, like life itself, are ever dynamic and developing. It cannot be said of them even for an instant that they already have reached their pinnacle and can no longer progress. No, there are not and cannot be any limits to our activities. Time and the rapidly changing reality open new vistas and pose to us ever new tasks. How can literature be more firmly linked to life? Who is he, the positive hero of our times, capable of influencing the actions of others and reflecting in his destiny the destiny of the nation? How does he live and work? How can young litterateurs be helped to grow? The CPSU CC resolution "On Creative Bonds Between Literary and Art Periodicals and the Practice of Communist Construction" is directed toward the solution of these questions. It is dictated by the unflagging concern of our party for the multinational Soviet literature.

Nowadays the anxieties and hopes of all mankind are centered on the main question--the question of the threat of a thermonuclear war and the possibilities for achieving a stable peace. Soviet literature is called upon to answer this question with its inherent impassioned conviction. In the ideological struggle of two world systems history itself bids us to oppose to the gigantic flood of bourgeois disinformation and inflammatory appeals for a "crusade" against the socialist countries the truth about the Soviet way of life and the peaceful nature of our nation. The role of literature in the noble cause of defending peace cannot be overestimated. But to this end the writer should be constantly in the thick of life; he should master facts and arguments that most fully reveal the goals and ways of building a new society.

The journal OKTYABR' has already gained considerable experience in helping writers who seek material for creating works dealing with topical contemporary themes. Our literary columns "In the Russian Non-Chernozem Zone" and "On Tyumen' Land" at present are among the most important activities of the editors. And it is precisely this current focus of attention that each year attracts more and more writers--both the experienced masters and young tyros making their first steps on the arduous literary path. We shall continue to care for our local correspondents and the patronage we extend to the working people of town and country so as to broaden the possibilities

of writers for selecting the themes and heroes of their future works, and we shall help them perceive more clearly and fully and reflect the giant scale of communist construction in our country--this role of the literary and art journals has been especially stressed in the party resolution. The rising literary generation needs to be surrounded with unflagging solicitude. We face a great deal of work on the upbringing of not only prose writers and poets--our literature has gained definite experience in working with them--but also young publicists and feuilleton writers on whose shoulders is to fall, in the already not distant future, the lofty mission of continuing the traditions of an impassioned and operative intrusion into life and bold reconnaissance of new literary frontiers.

In general, these days a special role belongs to publicist writing. It reflects and propagandizes not only the party's domestic policies and the growth of our economy and culture: it also actively serves the propaganda of the peace-loving foreign policy of the Communist party and Soviet state. And we strive to accommodate both these directions in our plans and publications. Our journal has already formed its own stable of publicist writers, and eminent activists of foreign communist and worker movements are increasingly often published on the pages of OKTYABR'. From one issue to another, impassioned words in the defense of peace are proclaimed, without ever growing silent.

The bonds between literature and life manifest themselves in varied ways. Every new talented work invariably provides a new dimension to these bonds, and the more such works are published the more fully the image of life is revealed. In selecting for publication in OKTYABR' new novels, tales and short stories, the journal's editorial board aims to encompass the broadest possible number of topics. We also expect an artistic revelation of life from historic prose permeated by revolutionary traditions, from political novels dealing with burning international problems and, of course, from prose dealing with the present, describing the deeds and accomplishments of our contemporaries--workers, engineers, kolkhoz members, builders, teachers, agronomists, warriors of the Soviet army and students. In our talks with authors and in editing manuscripts we explore together the paths and possibilities of creating that image of the contemporary man which would reflect the thoughts and dreams of the people and become a symbol of our time. After all, it is precisely he, that heroic contemporary, who defines the image of not only our journal but our entire literature. As we already have found in practice, such joint explorations can produce good results and benefit both the writer and the journal.

A major role in consolidating the image of the contemporary man in literature should be played by criticism. The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee contains highly important formulations concerning literary criticism and it justly points to the need to make it more militant and capable of viewing social phenomena historically, from explicit class-oriented attitudes. This is not accidental, since criticism rightly plays a major role in the contemporary literary process.

We expect of critical articles primarily a profound and comprehensive analysis and principled assessment of the most notable works of literature being published. At the same time, we strive to keep in our field of view anything new and interesting that arises in literature and deserves attention, and we consider our mission to consist in keeping the reader posted about such developments. The passage of time and the changing tasks of literature acutely pose the question of the quality of critical comments published in literary and art journals. But a class-oriented clarity and definiteness of judgments, attitudes and world outlook is that invariable prerequisite without which criticism at present would be inconceivable.

The party's resolution pays special attention to the educational significance of artistic literature at the present stage of the life of our society. "To the art of socialist realism there is no more important task than that of affirming the Soviet way of life and the norms of communist morality, the beauty and magnificence of our moral values--such as honest toil for the good of the people, internationalism, and faith in the historic rightness of our cause." This excerpt from the party's resolution also provides us with an explicit direction and program of action. To accomplish this task, we need new creative efforts and a new measure of responsibility for the entrusted mission. We need new forms whereby the party organization at this journal can influence the work of the editorial board and the entire editorial collective. The necessary work in this direction has already been commenced at our journal.

The party prizes highly the role of literature in building communism. There is no doubt whatsoever that the educational significance of artistic literature shall continue to grow and that literary works imbued with a lofty patriotism and calling for active service to the Homeland and the cause of communism shall continue to resound in the hearts of the Soviet people.

1386

CSO: 1800/30

NATIONAL

CENTRAL ASIAN RESEARCH CENTER ATTACKED

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 24 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by A. Arnol'dov, doctor of philosophical sciences and professor: "The One Culture of the Peoples of the USSR — a Reliable Support for Friendship among the Peoples"]

[Text] The uniform Soviet culture of the peoples of the USSR is one of the outstanding achievements of our country. Socialist in content, diverse in national forms, and international in its spirit and character, this culture is an organic fusion of the spiritual values created by all the peoples of our country.

I.

The CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "The 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" stated as follows: "Socialism has been able to solve a problem of truly historic significance: To arm millions of working people with the achievements of culture and to open up all sources of knowledge to every individual regardless of social position or nationality."

From a country that was once almost completely illiterate the USSR has changed itself into a country where three-fourths of the working people have higher and secondary education, a country which reads more books than any other in the world. For example, the number of public library readers exceeds 200 million. The number of persons visiting the theater, concerts, museums, and exhibitions is higher than in any other country.

We know that the population of the USSR is roughly six percent of the total number of persons in the world. At the same time, one-quarter of the scientists and more than one-third of the doctors on our planet are working in the Soviet Union. The USSR is now the greatest "book power," occupying first place for number of books published and for translations of artistic literature. One out of every seven books published in the world today is Soviet.

Providing access to culture has been raised to the level of state policy in our country. From the first years the Soviet Government began eliminating social barriers and restrictions that hindered the education and intellectual development

of working people. The material, technical, and organizational base was established for truly universal dissemination of cultural values. A well-proportioned, all-encompassing system of public education took shape in the country and the network of cultural-educational institutions grew enormous. Whereas Tsarist Russia in 1913 had just 200 clubs, in the Soviet republic today there are more than 138,000 club institutions and beautiful palaces and houses of culture. More than 20 million people participate in amateur artistic groups. We have 329,000 libraries operating well in our country with more than 4.7 billion books. There are more than 1,500 museums in the Soviet Union, and in 1981 they were visited by more than 150 million people.

An intelligentsia devoted to the ideals of communism has taken shape among all peoples and nationalities. It is rapidly growing in size. In the national economy today 29.8 million people with higher and secondary specialized education are employed.

It is important to emphasize here that the intelligentsia was formed and continues to grow chiefly from the sphere of workers and peasants. The bulk of the intelligentsia are employed in the state sector of the economies of all the republics.

The right of a Soviet citizen to enjoy all the achievements of culture is secured by generally accessible educational institutions, cultural-educational institutions, and the like. Our country has 143,000 general educational schools alone, and they are attended by 44.3 million children (in prerevolutionary Russia there were 9.5 million students).

Soviet culture actively shapes civil self-awareness, instills the noble ideals of internationalism, and nurtures not the faceless, passive individual but rather the bold and decisive person who is fighting for the happiness of all, a person with an activist posture.

The attempts of our ideological enemies to prove that communism is incompatible with humanism and that socialist society nullifies individuality and human cultural life are completely pointless. On the contrary, our society and our culture elevate the citizen, treasure his individuality, and help him uncover his own capabilities with maximum force and depth.

They help him create new things and recognize things which were formerly unknown.

Socialist culture teaches noble ideals and feelings. Its humanistic orientation can be seen with particular clarity in the creation of a spiritual environment in which people are given the possibility of correctly understanding their place in life, evaluating it from socially significant points of view, and acting usefully in it.

Considering this, our party and society are concerned above all to instill Soviet people with high political sophistication and to develop ideologically loyal, class-conscious, and socially active individuals, people who do not simply master knowledge and cultural values, but also participate in their creation and apply them in their everyday life.

II.

Socialism offered all the peoples and nationalities who populate the Soviet Union broad opportunities for the development of national culture and cooperation among them. Bourgeois "Sovietologists" try to distort these processes and falsely depict the internationalization of the cultural life of our republics as "Russification" and the extinguishing of national cultures.

In England, for example, the Center for the Study of the Republics of Central Asia has existed for many years. Together with St. Anthony's College in Oxford it publishes a journal whose authors grieve over the "extinguishing of national cultures" in the Soviet Central Asian republics. The Munich Institute for Study of the History of USSR Culture has also acquired a bad reputation. It declared to the entire world that "national cultures have disappeared in the USSR."

Let us return to the true facts. Before the revolution only isolated individuals among the Turkmen, Kirghizes, Uzbeks, Kazakhs, and Tadjiqs were literate. There was not a single higher educational institution in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan before 1917. In Kirghizia, Tadjikistan, and Turkmena there were not even secondary specialized schools, let alone higher education.

But today the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan have 125 higher educational institutions which are attended by 705,000 students. This is four times as many students as there were in all the higher educational institutions of Tsarist Russia. The percentage of college students among the population of these republics is higher than in several developed capitalist countries.

Each republic today has hundreds of talented writers, actors, musical collectives, and artists. Trips by cultural figures of one republic to another have become more frequent. For example, the Moldavian SSR has recently held weeks dedicated to the culture and art of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Azerbaijan, Latvia, Armenia, and Estonia. Thousands of people attended concerts, exhibitions, and meetings with creative collectives from these republics and acquainted themselves with the interesting and diverse cultural life of the fraternal peoples.

Moldavians today read books translated from 35 languages of the peoples of the USSR and 33 foreign languages. Moldavian theaters are performing plays by Russians, Ukrainians, Belorussians, Uzbeks, Lithuanians, and Kazakhs. At the same time the works of Moldavian writers have been published in dozens of the languages of the USSR people.

In Tsarist times only 13 peoples living in Russia had their own artistic literature. And in Kazakhstan, for example, not a single national writer, even the great Abay, saw his work printed in his native language during his life.

During the years of Soviet power books and brochures have come out in 89 languages of the peoples of the USSR. In 1981 our country published journals in 46 languages and newspapers in 55 languages of the peoples of the USSR,

while theatrical groups (not counting people's groups and amateurs) worked in 45 languages. In the past the Kazakhs, Uzbeks, and Tadjiks had no professional musical art; there is now a Kazakh opera and Uzbek and Tadjik ballets.

The culture of each people has specific national traits and traditions which express the distinctive characteristics of this people's historical development, its national self-awareness, everyday life, character, and geographic environment. Each national culture is not only nourished by its own sources, but also drinks fully from the spiritual wealth of the other fraternal peoples.

The Russian people and Russian language occupy a special place in the history of the cultural convergence of the USSR peoples. More than 82 percent of the people of the country are fluent in Russian, in addition to their native language, as the language of communication among peoples and use it constantly. The peoples see it as a powerful means of rapid cultural development and exchange of cultural values, as a language of mutual communication among all the peoples and nationalities of the Soviet Union.

The process of internationalization of cultural life is taking on unprecedented scope today. The 26th CPSU Congress observed: "The national cultures are flourishing and enriching one another and the culture of the one Soviet people, a new social and international community, is taking shape."

This fruitful process does not lead to the extinguishing of specific national characteristics as bourgeois ideologists try to show, but rather it entirely promotes the identification and development of every value that enriches each national culture.

There is an objective trend in the development of the national cultures of the peoples of the USSR which reveals itself in a dialectical interdependence: the convergence of the national cultures is taking place on the basis of their full flourishing, while the flourishing of each national culture is achieved thanks to their convergence and mutual enrichment.

But this process is by no means spontaneous and uncontrolled. It is guided by the Communist Party. The party directs cultural progress along the socialist channel and strives for active participation by the broad masses of working people of all the peoples and nationalities in cultural creativity and further convergence of the cultures of the peoples of the USSR.

The one socialist culture is an offspring of the society that has proved to the world that its goals are noble and humane, a society which possesses enormous constructive strength and has been able to achieve enormous successes in a historically short period of time. Our culture is a powerful means of ideological, moral, and esthetic indoctrination of the masses and unifies the spiritual life of the Soviet people.

11,176
CSLO: 1800/42

NATIONAL

OBKOM SECRETARY ON EFFECTIVE USE OF EXPERIENCES OF LEADING ENTERPRISES

[Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 41, October 1982 page 5 carries a 3300-word article titled "The Force of a Good Example" by V. A. Liventsov, first secretary of the Aktyubinsk oblast party committee in Kazakhstan. The article details the efforts of the oblast committee to transfer the methods of leading enterprises to lagging ones and argues that this is an important means of increasing production and productivity.

CSO: 1800/147

REPUBLIC ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES SEEK TO REDUCE VOLUME OF PUBLICATIONS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 30 October 1982 page 2 carries a 750-word article titled "Scientific Book Publishing at a New Level." The article reports on a 27 Sep-3 Oct session of the Editorial-Publishing Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Ashkhabad with representatives of local academies of sciences, scholars and publishers. It recommended the "rational" reduction in the size of most scientific publications.

CSO: 1800/148

REGIONAL

TURNOVER OF YOUNG SKILLED WORKERS DISCUSSED

Kiev RABOCHAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by B. Yermak, chief of the Administration for the Planning, Training, and Distribution of Skilled Worker Cadres of the State Committee for Vocational Education of the Ukrainian SSR: "The Novice Leaves the Enterprise"]

[Text] The strained labor resources balance in our republic is being spoken about more and more often. Chiefly from the point of view of demographic changes in the structure of the population. But there is another side to the problem: Do we always make efficient use of what we have?

The schools of the system of vocational and technical education are now the basic school for the training of skilled worker cadres. More than 70 percent of the young people who decide after graduating from the 10th or 8th grade to work in production acquire various specialties in their classrooms and workshops. During the past five-year plan, 1.8 million skilled workers were trained in the Ukraine, and during the 11th Five-Year Plan their graduation from vocational and technical schools will increase by 160,000 people.

However, to train a young man or woman in the skills of labor and to give them an occupation is a small part of the matter. All of the work of the vocational and technical education system will be effective only if the school graduates are able to find permanent places in labor collectives, to find their place in production. And here, far from everything is in good order with us. Every year around only 80 percent of the young workers remain at those enterprises to which they have been assigned. This is why reducing labor turnover to a minimum among the graduates of vocational and technical schools, especially in the branches which determine the rates of scientific and technological progress, is a task of vital importance.

Practice shows that young workers remain in those places where their knowledge and abilities are correctly used, where the necessary production and housing and living conditions are created for them, where their leisure is organized richly, and where they are given the opportunity of improving their vocational and general educational levels.

Graduates are well received, for example, at the enterprises of the Ministry of the Radio Industry. Practically everyone who graduates from the vocational and technical schools in which workers are trained for the enterprises of this ministry remains to work in those places to which the assignment commissions send them. The graduates have at their service splendid dormitories and hotel-type homes. As a rule, beginning workers are put into Komsomol-youth teams and experienced mentors are assigned to them. The young people participate in competition-reviews of vocational mastery.

Young workers also have no trouble finding their place in the collectives of the Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Equipment Plant, the Khar'kov Tractor Association, and the Kiev "Khimvolokno" Production Association.

But, unfortunately, far from everywhere is the necessary attention shown to graduates with a worker's diploma. Moreover, frequently they come up against indifference and formalism even when they are signing on for work. Thus, it is known that upon graduation from a school the students are given, as a rule, the third category. In individual cases an even higher one, the fourth. However, certain enterprise leaders go into clear violation of the labor law and hire the young people at a lower category. It is for this reason that there is a shortage of young workers at Mine No 3 of the "Artemugol" Association, at the enterprises of the "Slavyanskkhimprom" and "Pavlogradugol" Associations, and others.

And can it be regarded as normal when young workers are not used in accordance with their specialties? What kind of quality and labor productivity can be expected from yesterday's graduates, for example, at the Odessa plant imeni the October Revolution if the young people there who have the occupation of electric welder work as mechanic assemblers, while mechanic assemblers work as drill-press operators? At that plant, of 285 graduates from 1981 only 45 are working in their specialties. Unfortunately, such cases are not isolated ones.

It is also difficult to hold a young man or woman when they are compelled to live in private apartments. This is why there are practically none of them in the Mobile Mechanized Column-266 of the "Zakarpatsel'stroy" Trust and at a number of industrial enterprises of Cherkassy, Khar'kov, and certain other oblasts.

Life convinces us that in the work to make young cadres permanent there are no trifles, everything is important. And in order for the graduates of our vocational and technical educational institutions to feel at home more rapidly in production and to become genuine masters of their jobs it is necessary to devote constant attention to them and to surround them with fatherly solicitude. Moreover, this difficult work has to be begun as early as the assignment period.

Such is our custom that the assignment of young workers is made on the basis of the requisitions of ministries and departments. At first glance, this is the way everything should be. The highest managerial element knows a branch's

needs for cadres and, on this basis, plans where whom should be sent to work. But the whole point is that the assignment here is performed in an unindividualized manner. Only the required number of graduates is specified in the ministry's allocation schedules, and consideration is not given to a large number of factors which have an essential influence on the permanency of young workers. Here is only one example.

Every year, thanks to constant and well-directed vocational orientation work, there has been an increasing number of pupils who enter vocational and technical schools near their residences. Moreover, the vocational orientation is aimed at providing concrete specialists for concrete enterprises. However, it becomes clear during assignment that a substantial number of the young workers are not sent to those enterprises which were discussed when the young men and women were admitted into the schools. In a word, what occurs is, albeit involuntarily, the result of production necessity, but nevertheless a deception of the young people and their parents.

And although according to the law the graduates are obliged to work two years in the places to which they have been sent, as practice shows, most of them in these cases return to their permanent places of residence. Moreover, unfortunately, not to their base enterprises. As a result, there occurs an uncontrolled process of the redistribution of cadres. Branches lose young skilled workers. This is the cause of especially large losses in the construction organizations of the republic's Ministry of Industrial Construction, Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work, and Ministry of Rural Construction.

But the plans for the training of skilled workers in the vocational and technical schools are formed precisely on the basis of the needs of the base enterprises and organizations. They conduct a large amount of patron work and educate the students in the combat and labor traditions of their collectives. That is, the schools and the base enterprises represent a single organism. And then, after having extended their, so to speak, material and moral strength on the education of replacements, at the whim of their superior organizations the base enterprises are compelled to lose them. Obviously, this is not right.

Why not make the uncontrolled process of redistribution a controlled one? It is necessary to put an end to the lack of individuality and assign young workers in the same way as technicians and engineers are assigned. The meaning here is above all that the question of a permanent place of work is decided personally for each student. On the basis of materials presented by the interested enterprises and organizations, long before their graduation from the schools the young people will have the possibility of acquainting themselves with their forthcoming working and living conditions, wages, and so forth. Personal assignment is also good in that it presents the graduates with the right of choice.

The assignment commissions must without fail contain representatives of the enterprises at which the graduates are to be working. And, of course, the commission has to take thorough account of the production interests and wishes of the student himself, his family situation, health, and so forth.

Personal assignment should be made on the eve of pre-graduation production practice. In this case, the young people will undergo this practice in those places where they are to be working. They will become acquainted with their team, mentors, dormitory, and city.

The advantages of personal assignment are obvious. To confirm this, it is sufficient to cite only one example. One of the first to institute it was the Ministry of the Coal Industry Ukrainian SSR. And immediately there was a marked improvement here of the situation with worker replacements.

The republic's ministries and departments should make full use of this real reserve for decreasing labor turnover among young workers.

2959

CSO: 1800/14

REGIONAL

UZBEK WRITERS' UNION FIRST SECRETARY ON ROLE OF AUTHOR

Moscow LITERATURNAYA ROSSIYA in Russian No 37, 10 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Sarvar Azimov, first secretary of the board of directors of the Uzbek Writers' Union: "The Heroics of Life"]

[Text] The writers of Soviet Uzbekistan and of all our great, multinational country live today under the enormous impression created by the CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "The Creative Ties of Artistic and Literary Journals with the Practical Work of Building Communism." This extremely important party document called on us, the people in literature and art, to maintain close ties with life at all times and in our works to confirm life goals worthy of a Soviet citizen and the remarkable norms of communist morality such as honest labor for the welfare of people, internationalism, and belief in the historic truth of our cause. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee is a reliable compass in our work, in the development of all multinational Soviet literature.

The decree takes on special importance on the threshold of an historic date in the life of our great country and of every Soviet citizen, the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Multinational Soviet literature has reflected the heroic path traveled by our people under the direction of the Communist Party and embodied the majesty of the feat of the working masses, the fraternal unity and solidarity of Soviet people, and their glorious victories in vivid and truthful artistic works. This is the strength and the wisdom of our literature.

In the harmonious family of fraternal Soviet republics, sunny Uzbekistan has also attained unprecedented heights. In just the last few years we have witnessed new progress in all sectors of the economy, achievements by science and technology, and cultural flourishing.

New cities have appeared on the map of the republic and large plants and factories are going into operation. Each year the republic gives the country more than 6 million tons of cotton, a precious agricultural crop. New land continues to be brought into cultivation. Last year alone almost 90,000 hectares were incorporated. Water runs toward the sun, and the sun comes to the water.

Recently, we, a group of writers, were witnesses to how the decisions of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Food Program adopted at

this plenum were actively discussed and are already being put into effect in the vast virgin land oblasts: Syrdarya and Dzhizak.

These were the oblasts that the traveling secretariats of the board of directors of the Uzbek SSR Writers' Union traveled through. This is where we did our literary work, familiarized ourselves with the creative work of young local authors, and met with working people. And once again we saw in person how the advance into the desert lands is moving forward on a broad front and what enormous challenges our people are meeting.

Similar traveling secretariats earlier visited the fine-fiber cotton region, the region of new communist construction projects in Kashkadarya and Sukhandarya oblasts.

Representatives of more than 100 peoples and nationalities live and work together with the Uzbeks in a single, unified family in Uzbekistan. They are the ones who are building new cities, developing new land, going to school, building new machines, breeding new cotton varieties, laying giant gas pipelines, and producing fabrics, tractors, and airplanes. The heroes of life educate the heroes of labor.

Tashkent, capital of the republic, is rightly called the city of friendship and brotherhood. During its difficult days in 1966 when the city was struck by an unprecedented earthquake, people were sent here from all the republics. Their will and strength conquered the devastation of the elements. Soviet Russia and our other republics helped rebuild the brilliant city.

Now the world knows another uplifting expression, the "spirit of Tashkent," which means the spirit of peace and light.

Next year will mark the 25th anniversary of the inception of the movement of Asian and African literary figures here. Writers from the ancient continents often meet in Tashkent today and together discuss the problems of life and peaceful progress.

A film festival of Asian, African, and Latin American films has also become traditional. Other international meetings for the sake of peace, cooperation, and the beauty of life are also held.

Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, is not the only city that is becoming better. Ancient Samarkand and Bukhara have changed greatly. The new cities of Navoi and Zarafshan are delightfully beautiful. Real heroes are laboring and moving boldly ahead at our modern plants, in the fields, and at institute laboratories. They are the ones, our treasured contemporaries, that the writers of Soviet Uzbekistan want to describe in vivid, convincing, truthful writing.

To participate actively, in word and deed, in the life of the people — this is the remarkable tradition given to us by the fiery revolutionary poet, the immortal Khamza, and left to us by Aybek and Gafur Guylam, Khamid Alimdzhani and Sergey Borodin.

The writers' organization of Uzbekistan, one of the strong detachments of the USSR Writers' Union, now has more than 500 literary figures in its membership,

people who are working well in all the genres of artistic literature. Ties and personal contacts between Uzbek writers and representatives of all the fraternal literatures of the harmonious family of Soviet peoples headed by our great brother, the Russian people are broadening and growing stronger.

Immediately after the 26th CPSU Congress days in honor of Soviet multinational literature were held in the republic under the slogan "Put the writer's labor to work for the party and the people!" Leading representatives of the fraternal literatures, including writer-delegates from the historic party meeting, took part in these celebrations. These meetings were unforgettable in both form and time.

The days of Tajik literature and art in Uzbekistan and the days of Uzbekistan in the Tajik SSR were an education in the friendship, brotherhood, and mutual understanding of the literatures and cultures of the Uzbek and Tajik peoples, who are joined by many centuries of common historical destiny. These days led to broad mutual exchange of cultural values between the two fraternal peoples, expanded creative contacts, and promoted better understanding of the resolutions of the CPSU congress.

Another notable phenomenon in the cultural life of the republic was a session of the "round table" of the USSR writers' Union, the journal DRUZHBA NARODOV, and the Uzbek SSR Writers' Union with the agenda entitled "The Horizons of Contemporary Poetry of the Republics of the Soviet East. Experience, Problems, and Prospects." The days in honor of the journal NOVYY MIR attracted great attention among the reading public in Uzbekistan.

The Uzbek SSR writers' union and the Institute of Language and Literature imeni A. S. Pushkin of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences conducted a theoretical conference with the title "Images of Communists in the Works of Contemporary Uzbek Prose."

For the writers of Soviet Uzbekistan, participants at the conference stressed, the pages of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's books "Malaya Zemlya" [Small Land], "Vozrozhdeniye" [Resurrection], "Tselina" [The Virgin Land], and "Vospominaniya" [Memoirs] are a true textbook of life, an education in how to reveal the image of a communist so that his character traits will be an example for millions of people.

Each year Uzbek literature is enriched with new works which stand out for their diversity and multiple levels and tell about the main events of history, the heroism of the revolution and civil war, and the feat of Soviet people in the battle against Hitler's fascism. Prose writers focus attention on the spiritual-moral searching of our contemporary, the moral-esthetic problems of the individual human being and society, and the attitude toward labor.

Many novels and novellas give a proper picture of the heroic feats of our contemporaries and are permeated with a profound sense of party loyalty and conviction of the truth of our great cause.

Deep problems, vital conflicts, and genuine artistic images distinguish the five-volume collection of the works of Sharaf Rashidov and the novels and

novellas of Nazir Safarov, Rakhmat Sayza, Ibragim Rakhim, Askad Mukhtar, Mirmukhsin, Khamid Gulyam, Said Akhmad, Yuldash Shamsharov, Adyl Yukubov, Primkul Kabyrov, Sagdulla Karamatov, Uktam Usmanov, Utkur Khashimov, and other prose writers.

The range of subjects in our contemporary poetry is too broad and diverse to describe. Many poems succeed by the depth and truthfulness of their depiction of life, the strength of their intellectual pathos, and their great artistic skill. Poetry is richly represented by the creative work of Uygun, Zul'fiya, Turab Tula Shukrullo, Ramz Babadzhan, Ekrin Vakhidov, Dzhumaniyaz Dzhabbarov, Abdulla Aripov, Sultan Akabra, Zakhidzhan Abidov, Mukhammad Ali, Etibor Akhunova, Gul'chekhara Nurullayeva, Khusniddin Sharipov, Khalima Khudayaberdyeva, Yusman Azimov, and others.

The theaters produce plays by playwrights of different generations: Hero of Socialist Labor Kamil' Yashen, Izzat Sultanov, Ul'mas Umarbekov, Shukhrat, Abdukakhkhar Ibragimov.

Among young readers the books of Khakim Nazir, Kuddus Mukhammadi, Pulat Mumin, and Yakubdzhan Shukurov are widely known. The studies and articles about our literature by Vakhid Zakhidov, Khafiz Abdusanatov, Matyakub Koshchanov, Laziz Kayumov, Ibragim Gafurov, Umarali Normatov, Naim Karimov, and Georgiy Vladimirov are outstanding for their depth.

In addition to the Uzbek writers we have their good friends the Russian literary figures Mikhail Sheverdin, Aleksandr Udalov, and Boris Parmuzin, the Karakalpak writers Dzholmurza Aymurzayev, Tulebergen Kaipbergnov, and Ibragim Yusupov, the Tatar writers Shamil' Alydain and Cherkez-Ali, and the Uygur writers Rozi Kadyri and Murat Khamrayev.

Translating work has developed greatly in Uzbekistan. The working people of the republic are able to read the works of Aleksandr Pushkin, Lev Tolstoy, Maksim Gorky, Aleksandr Fadeyev, and Georgiy Markov, all the best works of Russian and world classics, books by writers of the fraternal republics, and the works of progressive writers in Asian and African countries.

The Order of Friendship Among Peoples was recently given to SHARK YULDUZI, the oldest literary and social-political journal in Uzbekistan. At the ceremony Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov, nonvoting member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party, observed that for all these years the journal has influenced the literary process, provided a cultural education for its readers, and served as a creative laboratory which opened the road for many poets and prose writers to enter the mainstream of our country's literature.

Our party constantly devotes attention to our creative youth.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee entitled "Work with Creative Youth" helped greatly to improve the situation with education and indoctrination of creative youth and shaping the civil and professional characteristics of young talents in our republic.

Any of our young Uzbek literary figures who take up a pen today has behind him the experience of our predecessors, from Alisher Navoi to Aybek, the experience of the truly majestic Russian literature from Pushkin to Mikhail Sholokhov, and a knowledge of the great creative achievements of the Azerbaijani, Georgian, Moldavian, Ukrainian, Belorussian, Kazakh, and all the other fraternal literatures.

The outlook of the present-day young Uzbek writer covers such enormous cultural strata of all times and peoples that it is simply unforgivable to begin one's road toward major literature with shallow works that are primitive on the intellectual and artistic planes. The journal YESHLIK (Youth) began coming out in a large edition this year and will unquestionably help in the creative growth of beginning authors.

New greatly talented forces are entering Uzbek literature. The literature is growing and pleasing our readers with new works where the principal topic continues to be the heroism of our Soviet people, their struggle for a bright, peaceful future, and their friendship and unity, which will help meet the great challenges put before the people by the 26th Congress of the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee.

The 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a holiday of labor and constructive work, and a holiday of the Leninist people's Soviet literature, a major and multinational literature!

11,176
CSO: 1830/15

REGIONAL

NEW SPORTS COMPLEX OPENED AT TARTU UNIVERSITY

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 4 Sep 82 p 1

/Unsigned article: Tartu State University: A Sports Complex/

/Text/ Tartu, 3 September (Estonian Telegraph Agency correspondent). Today the builders handed over to the collective of Tartu State University one of the largest of the facilities built for the anniversary--a sports complex. The training of sports personnel will take place here; in addition, the new complex will become the center of sports activities for the entire university city.

Although the physical training department at TSU /Tartu State University/ is one of the youngest, sports have been cultivated here for more than a century. Many of the university's students have achieved outstanding successes in sports. L. Lipp, Kh. Pyarnakivi, M. Paama and others have inscribed their names in the history of sport. The university regularly devotes a large amount of attention to the development of sports facilities: the educational-sports facility in Kyaeriku was the largest postwar structure put up. And here in the year of the VUZ's 350th anniversary, a complex has been added to it. The complex contains a track and field facility, a gymnasium, classrooms and auditoria. The Tartu kolkhoz builders who participated in the construction of this facility received high praise.

Participating in the opening ceremonies for the new complex were I. Toome, candidate member of the Buro of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Tartu Gorkom; A. Gren, a deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers, Yu. Unger, chairman of the Estonian SSR Committee on Sports and A. Koop, rector of TSU.

8543

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REGIONAL

TARTU UNIVERSITY OPENS MUSEUM TO HONOR LENIN'S BROTHER

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 16 Sep 82 p 1

/Article by Kh. Borisova, Estonian Telegraph Agency correspondent:
"D. Ul'yanov's Apartment Opened as a Museum"/

/Text/ Tartu, 15 September. Today D. Ul'yanov's apartment received its first visitors as a museum; it is a branch of the Tartu State University Museum of History. The apartment museum is located at No 61 Burdenko Street, in a building where V.I. Lenin's younger brother, Dmitriy Ul'yanov, lived when he was a student in the medical faculty of Tartu University. The opening of the apartment museum marked the start of ceremonies devoted to the 350th anniversary of the university.

At the turn of the 20th century the university became one of the centers of advanced socio-political thought and the revolutionary movement in the Western part of the Russian Empire. This was due to the revolutionarily inclined student body. In addition to D. Ul'yanov, the following people studied here: V. Shantser, who later became one of the organizers of the Moscow armed uprising of 1905, the Lithuanian revolutionaries K. Rimsha and K. Pozhela and many others. Within the university there were active Marxists groups in which Russian, Estonian, Lithuanian, Ukrainian and Polish students participated; V.I. Lenin's articles and issues of ISKRA were disseminated.

One of the conductors of Marxist ideas in Tartu was D. Ul'yanov; the use of his apartment as a museum display provides one with a notion of this period in the life and work of a prominent revolutionary. The display cases contain copies of personal papers by the student at the Imperial Yur'yevskiy University D.I. Ul'yanov, his request to the rector of the university for acceptance as a student, the gendarme's injunction forbidding participation in any secret societies, examination papers, the Hippocratic oath which he signed and other documents.

Police surveillance did not prevent the student Dmitriy Ul'yanov from remaining faithful to the cause of revolution. Letters went from Tartu to Munich, where V.I. Lenin was located at that time. Dmitriy Il'ich learned news of his brother from his sisters, A.I. Ul'yanova-Yelizarova and M.I. Ul'yanova. All this is reflected in the apartment-museum display.

The display cases contain many photographic materials. O.D. Ul'yanova, daughter of the revolutionary, helped with the collecting of materials for the museum; it was she who gave Tartu University one of the last photographs of her father. Many materials were obtained from the Central Party Archives of the CPSU Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism and from the V.I. Lenin Museum in Podol'sk. Books written by D. Ul'yanov and reminiscences of the Ul'yanov family are also displayed.

One room in the apartment museum is furnished in the style of a student's room at the beginning of the century. In collecting items for this room D. Ul'yanov's own descriptions of his living quarters as recorded in his letters to relatives were used.

Students and school children, representatives of the teaching staff and the Tartu community, as well as veterans of the revolutionary movement, gathered for the opening of the apartment museum. The Tartu Boy's Choir performed songs about Lenin and the Homeland. A. Al'mann, secretary of the Tartu Gorkom of the party, and A. Kiris, secretary of the TSU party committee, addressed words of greeting to those present.

Letters of greeting from D.I. Ul'yanov's daughter, O.D. Ul'yanova, and from his son, V.D. Ul'yanov, were read out.

A ribbon at the entrance to the apartment museum was cut by R. Ristlaan, secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; I. Toome, candidate members of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Buro and first secretary of the Tartu Gorkom of the party, and by A. Gren, a deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers.

Also participating in the opening ceremonies for the apartment museum were V. Vakht, secretary of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and representatives of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences and other organizations.

8543

CSO: 1800/54

REGIONAL

TARTU RECTOR SPEECH ON JUBILEE

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 16 Sep 82 p 3

/Speech by A. Koop, rector of Tartu State University, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences and Hero of Socialist Labor, on the occasion of the 350th anniversary of Tartu University, in Tartu: "Roots and Branches"7

/Text/ It has been a long time, it would seem, since Tartu looked as festive as it does today. It has been a long time since so many guests gathered from everywhere. Tartu University, one of the oldest in our country, is marking its 350th anniversary.

Even in the very first stage of its history (1632-1710), it left a noticeable imprint in the history of science and education in the Baltic countries, and during the period from 1802-1917, its fame spread throughout the world. Tartu University became a unique connecting link between Russia and the West.

It is widely known that Tartu University left a noticeable imprint in the history of the Polish, Ukrainian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Armenian, Georgian and other cultures of the peoples in the Russian Empire. And the number of Estonian students began to increase beginning in the late 19th century. The university became one of the centers of revolutionary thought. Eminent representatives of the revolutionary-democratic and proletarian movement of many peoples of Russia studied here. In 1901 D.I. Ul'yanov, brother of V.I. Lenin, graduated from the medical faculty of the university.

In the years 1919-1940 the activities of the best scholars in the university exerted a large influence on the development of science, democratic culture and advanced social thought in bourgeois Estonia. However, this development ran up against the policies of the authorities in the area of education and it also ran into material difficulties.

Under conditions of worsening class struggle, the progressively inclined teachers and students at the university participated actively in anti-government actions, in the activities of the illegal Marxist circles, and they maintained ties with Soviet scholars. Many students of the university, as well as a number of professors, became direct participants in the

struggle for the re-establishment of Soviet power and prominent party and state figures. A. Veymer, V. Khiyon, P. Vikhalem and V. Saar became people's commissars in the first Soviet government; V. Telling was chosen as secretary of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; O. Sepre became chairman of the republic's Gosplan, and Professor Kh. Kruus became the first Soviet rector of the university, etc.

A qualitatively new period in the development of the university began with the victory of the socialist revolution and the restoration of Soviet power in Estonia. Soon afterwards it was interrupted by the fascist occupation of Estonia. Enormous damage was inflicted on the university. The postwar changes, which transformed TSU into a socialist university, became all the more persuasive by comparison.

Today Tartu University organically combines national and international principles. Strict adherence to scientific and humanistic standards in the content of instruction, cooperation and the utilization of experience acquired by other VUZ's in the country, planned development and state provision of material and technical needs have resulted in its genuine blossoming and rapid rate of development. The number of students and teachers has grown three-fold since the 50's.

Today TSU has nine faculties, 7,500 students, 83 departments in which 1,100 teachers work. Among the 1,100 teachers and research staff there are 13 academicians and corresponding members of the Estonian Academy of Sciences and USSR academies of sciences in specialized areas, 108 professors and doctors of science and about 450 candidate of sciences degree holders and lecturers. Forty professors at the university were chosen as members of various scientific organizations and institutions in 27 foreign countries. An economics and sports faculty have been established, as have two faculties for improving skills; tens of new specialties have been introduced.

In the postwar years more than 25,000 highly skilled specialists have been trained here, more than during the entire previous history of the university. More than half of the members of the republic's Academy of Sciences and more than 60 percent of TSU's own scientific staff are also graduates of the university. More than half of the republic's school teachers have a TSU diploma.

The world of the present day makes ever greater demands on specialists with higher education. Irreproachable professional training must be combined with political maturity and a correct world view, with an active social position and moral improvement, with a developed aesthetic taste, psychological qualities, especially the development of the will, and with physical training. The formation of this kind of specialist is possible only if there is a modern, comprehensive systems approach to the resolution of the tasks facing the university. This touches directly on our everyday work to improve the planning and organization, the leadership and management of all the vital work of the university. This includes, of course, the education of our students to be genuine internationalists and Soviet patriots, and it presumes concern for the growth of the Komsomol influence in the student collective.

The educational work of the university is inextricably linked to the scientific work. This is ensured both by the active participation of nearly all instructors in scientific research, as well as by the participation of the students themselves in research work. The university has developed a system for training of this kind according to comprehensive plans for the entire period of instruction. Students participate broadly in republic-level and union-level competitions for scientific work. In recent years alone they have been awarded three gold medals of the USSR Academy of Sciences, two medals of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences and USSR Academy of Medical Sciences and more than 40 medals and diplomas in competitions held by the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education.

Another subject is the scientific potential of the university, which has grown 10-fold several times over. TSU publishes in various branches of science 54 series of scientific transactions. These are Finno-Ugric studies (P. Arisge, academician of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences); semiotics (Professor Yu. Lotman); theory of organic reactions (Professor V. Past, corresponding member of the Estonian SSR); theoretical physics (P. Kard, corresponding member of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences); solid state physics (Professor K.S. Rebane); theoretical mechanics (Professor Yu. Lepik); computer mathematics (Professor G. Vayniko); genetics (Professor A. Mikel'saar), psychiatry and psychopharmacology (Professor Yu. Saarma, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences); cardiology (Professor Ya. Riyv); cardiosurgery (Professor A. Kliman) and a number of other areas. Even a simple enumeration of the scientific areas in which TSU has come to occupy a prominent place in the country and in which it has acquired international standing would take a substantial amount of space.

In the current five-year plan the university has already joined in with the work of fulfilling several all-union goal-oriented comprehensive programs, programs which are aimed at the most important scientific and technical problems, as well as several republic programs.

Interdisciplinary methods of research are also being applied today by TSU in the area of the humanities; new directions are taking shape. For example, along with the traditional school of Finno-Ugric studies, the university has developed in addition the area of semiotics in the study of literature, art, and culture, headed by Professor Yu.M. Lotman. A structural linguistics group has been in operation for more than 10 years already; it brings together scientists from several branches of philology, as well as programmers and mathematicians. The laboratory of criminology has established a research group concerned with artificial intelligence (Professor I. Sil'dmyae); it is attempting to create a language for information retrieval and the development of legal norms.

Multi-functional present-day tasks are being carried out by the social science departments; they are working on fundamental problems in the theory and practice of communist construction, the formation of a scientific world outlook in students. The resolution of these problems has great theoretical and practical significance. Suffice it to say that the

methodological foundations proposed by M.L. Bronshteyn, a corresponding member of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences and head of the university's department of political economy, for evaluating land and natural resources and the corresponding mechanism of economic responsibility in resource use were, in particular, utilized for the Baltic republics and yielded, for example, an annual benefit to Estonian agriculture of nearly 60 million rubles.

It is appropriate to take note here of certain comprehensive researches which are being carried out through the efforts of sociologists, economists philosophers, psychologists and specialists in the area of management theory; in addition to generally theoretical conclusion this work makes it possible to suggest constructive proposals to increase the responsibility of managers in industry. The 1980 State Prize of the Estonian SSR was awarded for the cycle of works by researchers from the department of philosophy under the leadership of Professor Ya.K. Rebane.

There is a large amount of work in the area of law, pedagogy, general and industrial psychology, Russian and Slavic philology, and in Russian and Soviet literature, etc. which is deserving of attention. Fundamental results have been achieved at TSU in the area of the so-called national sciences: the native language and literature, folklore and ethnography, history and archaeology.

In the All-Union socialist competition among USSR VUZ's the university won one first and two third places for the Tenth Five-Year Plan. And last year it was awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee.

In marking the anniversary of our university on the eve of the glorious 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, we feel with particular clarity that which, for example, our alma mater has been given by Soviet power: the selfless assistance and fraternal friendship of the peoples of our great Fatherland.

8543

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REGIONAL

NATIONAL DELEGATION ATTENDS JUBILEE CEREMONIES

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 17 Sep 82 p 1

[Unsigned article: "A Government Delegation Is Received"]

[Text] Tartu, 16 September (Estonian Telegraph Agency). A reception was held today in the student city for the government delegation which has come for the celebration of the 350th anniversary of Tartu State University. The guests were greeted at the entrance of the festively decorated main building of the university by Professor A. Koop, rector of TSU and Hero of Socialist Labor, by instructors, other staff members and students. The student hymn, "Gaudeamus" was performed.

Comrade A. Koop acquainted the guests with the history of one of our country's oldest universities. They toured the history museum of TSU, the new buildings of the sports complex and the science library. Members of the government delegation signed the Guest Book of TSU.

Present at the reception were Comrades K. Vayno, I. Kebin, V. Klauson, A. Kudryavtsev, V. Kyao, L. Lentsman, O. Merimaa, R. Ristlaan, A. Ryutel', A.-B. Upsi, N. Yuganson, D. Visnapuu, M. Pedak, I. Toome, L. Shishov, deputy chairmen of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers A. Gren, B. Saul, G. Tynspoyeg, secretary of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium V. Vakht, head of the Department of Science and Educational Institutions of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee A. Aben, President of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences K. Rebane and ministers of the Estonian SSR.

Also present at the reception were V. Yelyutin, the USSR minister of higher and specialized secondary education, V. Petrov, head of the VUZ sector of the department of science and educational institutions of the CPSU Central Committee, L. Shvetsova, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, T. Yanushkovskaya, chairman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in Education, the Higher School and Scientific Institutions and V. Sevast'yanov, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR and Hero of the Soviet Union (awarded twice).

8543

CSO: 1800/54

REGIONAL

TARTU UNIVERSITY STAFF RECEIVE AWARDS

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 17 Sep 82 p 1

[Unsigned article: "For Great services"]

[Text] Tartu, 16 September. (Estonian Telegraph Agency). In the ancient town hall a solemn ceremony was held today to present state awards to professors, instructors, and other employees and students of Tartu State University, awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner and the Order of Friendship of Peoples, for successes in their scientific and pedagogical activities and in connection with the 350th anniversary of TSU.

To stormy applause K. Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, presented the Order of Lenin and the gold Hammer and Sickle medal to the rector of TSU, A. Koop, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences in connection with the bestowing of the title Hero of Socialist Labor upon him. This high award was presented to him for great services in the development of science, in the training of skilled personnel and in connection with the university's jubilee.

The most distinguished employees of TSU were also presented with orders and medals of the USSR, Honorary Certificates of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and certificates testifying to the presentation of honorary titles of the Estonian SSR.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party and the government of the republic Comrade Vayno warmly congratulated the recipients of the awards and expressed confidence that they would make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Speaking on behalf of the award recipients A. Koop and L. Rayd, professor in the TSU Department of CPSU History, assured the party and the government that the collective of the university will give all its strength and knowledge for the good of the Soviet Homeland.

Ukases were proclaimed by V. Vakht, secretary of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Two candidate members of the Buro of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee I. Toome, first secretary of the Tartu Gorkom, and L. Shishov, a department head of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the solemn ceremony.

In the picture: K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee presents TSU Rector A. Koop with the Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle gold medal. [photograph not reproduced]

8543

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REGIONAL

TARTU UNIVERSITY CELEBRATES 350TH ANNIVERSARY

Tallinn SOVĚTSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 17 Sep 82 pp 1-2

/Article by special correspondents Eta Kh. Borisova, M. Siymer and A. Prisyazhnyy: "Ceremonial Meeting Devoted to the 350th Anniversary of Tartu University"

/Text/ Tartu State University is three and a half centuries old. The history of this university, which is one of the oldest and best known educational institutions in our country, incorporates very rich scientific, labor and revolutionary traditions.

The university's anniversary has become an event of truly international significance. The institution occupies a distinguished place in the development of science, education and culture not only in our country, but also in all of Europe. And it is not only instructors, students and other staff members of TSU /Tartu State University/ but the entire republic which has prepared energetically for this occasion. The anniversary gifts presented to the university include new academic buildings, a library and sports complex. They are all decorated for the occasion. And the ancient city itself, which is legitimately called a student city, seems to have grown younger.

Much effort and energy, emotion and enthusiasm have been invested by the young men and women, and by all the residents of Tartu, to make the city look the way it does now: festive, clean, fresh and improved to the point of unrecognizability. On the streets there are photographs which praise the efforts of the party and the government in the development of science and education. The facades of many buildings are decorated with symbols of youth, knowledge, beauty, and with portraits of people who have brought glory to the city on the banks of the Emayyga. A mood of excitement reigns everywhere.

On 16 September the main anniversary measure took place in the Vanemuine Concert Hall--the ceremonial meeting devoted to the 350th anniversary of TSU. Old and eminent scholars with white hair, specialists important to the national economy, eminent state and social leaders, and guests who had graduated from the university at various times gathered here with the young people.

Community representatives from the republic, and guests from Moscow, Leningrad and other university cities in our country and the socialist countries, as well as from Finland and Sweden, came to greet the alma mater.

Professor A. Koop, Hero of Socialist Labor and rector of TSU, opened the ceremonial meeting devoted to the 350th anniversary of TSU and the presentation of the Order of Friendship of Peoples to the university.

The hymns of the USSR and the Estonian SSR were played.

Banners of the university, and the floating Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee were carried into the hall.

Those assembled elected with enthusiasm an honorary presidium composed of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The floor was given to Comrade K. Vayno, chairman of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia. He said:

"Dear Comrades! Respected Guests!

"Today we are celebrating a noteworthy date in the history of one of our country's oldest VUZ's—the 350th anniversary of Tartu State University, now awarded the Order of the Red Banner and the Order of Friendship of Peoples.

"This is a great holiday not only for those who today enrich science with new discoveries, teach and educate the younger generation and who are acquiring scientific knowledge within the walls of the university. At various stages in its glorious history Tartu University has educated many generations of the intelligentsia. Its contribution to the development of science and culture, to the treasure house of thought is enormous.

"The university is deservedly recognized as one of the leaders of Soviet science, culture and education; it is a remarkable forge for cadres of the Estonian Soviet intelligentsia. It can be said with complete confidence that there is no corner in the republic where its graduates do not work today.

"That is why this is a great and joyful holiday for our entire community and for all the working people of the republic. And for this reason people of various generations and occupations rejoice today with special feelings of deep love and pride at the success and prestige of their alma mater and sincerely wish it new successes in the development of its academic and teaching activities; they hope that it will thrive forever.

"On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the government of the republic, permit me

to congratulate warmly and sincerely the large collective of professors, instructors, other staff members and students of the university, as well as all those gathered together in this hall, on this outstanding historical event in the centuries-old history of the university and hope that its collective will be worthy to bear and enhance its glory in the future.

"Our university is linked by thousands of bonds to all of the great Soviet country, and to the most diverse spheres and areas of knowledge. The university's international ties are multi-faceted and broad. This is confirmed by the presence at today's ceremonies of our dear guests from Moscow and Leningrad, from the fraternal Soviet republics and from abroad, whom we welcome warmly and with our hearts to our celebrations. We firmly believe that this fruitful alliance will grow stronger in the future and will serve our common goals, goals related to the further development of all that is the best in science and culture.

"In its 350-year history Tartu University has never marked an anniversary on such a broad scale, nor with such a great feeling of patriotic pride and endless gratitude to all the fraternal Soviet peoples for their selfless assistance and unshakeable friendship.

"That is why the presentation to the university of the Order of Friendship of Peoples, which from today on will adorn the banner of Tartu University, along with the Order of the Labor Red Banner, vividly and convincingly symbolizes the great gain of socialism--the Leninist friendship of peoples in our country, their fruitful joint labor on behalf of communism. Our strength and the inexhaustible source of our successes lies in the friendship of peoples. And we will do everything possible to further strengthen the friendship of peoples, to protect it as the apple of our eye, as our most valuable possession.

"Comrades! This high award of the Homeland is especially dear to us because it is presented on the threshold of a great holiday of the entire Soviet people--the 60th anniversary of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics. In preparing to meet this noteworthy date, we again and again check our actions against the Leninist program for the construction of a new society. In addition, the anniversary of the Country of the Soviets serves as good occasion for summing up results, and for determining and clarifying the tasks of the future.

"At this time the genuine triumph of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU, the great inspirational force of the friendship and fraternity of all nationalities and ethnic groups in our multi-nationality Homeland, is manifested with particular visibility. It finds concrete expression in the daily creative labor and in the struggle of the working people for the implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the plans of the anniversary year and the 11th Five-Year Plan in general.

"The second order on the university's banner is recognition of the services of the entire collective and of the personal contribution of each of its workers. In recent days the press has published state decrees concerning awards to be presented to the most outstanding faculty members of the university.

"Professor Arnol'd Koop, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences and rector of the university, has been named Hero of Socialist Labor.

"Professor Paul' Kard, corresponding member of the republic's Academy of Sciences has been awarded the Order of Lenin, and the distinguished jurist, Professor Paul' Vikhalem, has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution.

"A total of 40 instructors and professors at the university have been awarded orders and medals of the USSR. A group of employees has been named in honorary citations of the Presidium of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet. A number of comrades have been awarded honorary titles of the Estonian SSR.

"Allow me, dear comrades, to congratulate warmly and with all my heart all those who have been honored on this occasion with recognition for their labor and to wish them new creative accomplishments for the glory of our great Homeland, as well as great personal happiness.

"Three and a half centuries is a substantial amount of time, especially if one takes into account the rapid development which human civilization has experienced during this period. And although the major portion of the university's past took place under conditions of an exploitative system, which gave rise to religious fanaticism and cruel reaction, the flame of progressive social thought was never for a moment extinguished within these walls. At all times there have been people working and studying here who have devoted their lives to the struggle for social progress and the happiness of mankind.

"For three and a half centuries Tartu University has made an enormous contribution to the development of world and domestic knowledge. The road to science began here for the founder of modern embryology, naturalist and geographer, K.M. Ber, to whom there is a monument in Tartu at Toomenyaga. It was in this university that B.S. Yakobi, a remarkable physicist and electrical engineer, conducted his brilliant experiments on galvanoplastics and made outstanding discoveries. Academician V.Ya. Struve, the founder of the highly-acclaimed Pulkovskaya Observatory, studied the universe for more than a quarter of a century in Tartu. The great Russian surgeon and initiator of military field surgery, Nikolay Ivanovich Pirogov, studied and worked here, as did one of the founders of neurosurgery, Nikolay Nilovich Burdenko, who was chief surgeon in the Soviet Army during the Great Patriotic War and the first president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. Within the walls of Tartu University the fame of Vldimir Dal' was born-- it was here that he conceived his immortal dictionary of the living Great Russian language.

"There are many such names in the glittering constellation of Tartu University graduates. Having created in this very old academic institution scientific schools in the most diverse areas of knowledge, the scholars of the university have worked for many years in close contact with the major scientific centers of Russia.

"Close cooperation with the Petersburg Academy of Sciences was one of the characteristic features of its development. This cooperation included the coordination of research activities, as well as the organization of joint scientific expeditions to study the natural resources of Russia, the exchange of scientific publications and the training of personnel for the Academy of Sciences and for other universities of Russia.

Tartu University became a true torch and generator of Estonian national culture, science and enlightenment. The following were all related to the university: the formation of the Estonian national intelligentsia, the development of language and literature, science and art, the birth of the Estonian national theater, as the famous Vanemuine Theater is known outside Tartu. In the university's history the names of Krist'yan Yak Peterson, Fridrikh Robert Fel'man and Fridrikh Reynkhol'd Kreytsval'd, the creator of the Estonian popular epos, are all firmly imprinted. And from a later period there are the names of Iokhannes Semper, an outstanding literary and public figure, the archeologist Kharri Moor, the historian Khans Kruus, the linguist Iokhannes Veski, the well-known scholar in the area of neurology, Ludwig Puusepp, and Fedor Klement, rector of the university and Hero of Socialist Labor.

"Their heritage is being properly enhanced and developed by a brilliant galaxy of present-day Soviet scholars at Tartu State University.

"Many outstanding representatives of Ukrainian, Latvian, Armenian, Lithuanian, Georgian and other cultures have drawn their knowledge from this university. Eminent representatives of the revolutionary-democratic, national-liberation and proletarian movement of many peoples of Russia studied here.

"In the late 19th century the university became one of the first Estonian centers for the dissemination of Marxist revolutionary ideas. In 1901 a group of students who were ISKRA disciples was organized here: Dmitriy Ul'yanov, the brother of V.I. Lenin, participated actively in this group's work. During these days of celebration a memorial museum to Dmitriy Ul'yanov has been opened in Tartu, and in this way a remarkable page in the history of the university, city and republic has been immortalized.

"Tartu remained the center of the Estonian revolutionary intelligentsia in the years of the bourgeois dictatorship--many of the well known figures who, in the days which marked the turning point in the fate of the Estonian people in 1940, actively struggled for the re-establishment of Soviet power in Estonia, and subsequently headed the socialist re-structuring of life in the young Soviet republic.

"Today particular mention should be made of the fact that no matter how rich the university's history, its genuine blossoming has occurred only under socialism, when the socialist transformations have opened up all paths for the rapid development of science and for bringing the broad masses of the working people to the treasure houses of knowledge, while the vivid but brief flashes of previous years have been changed into the source of an inexhaustible creative ascent. Further, Tartu University not only preserved historical continuity, acquiring all that was valuable and progressive

in the accumulation of the centuries, but under the favorable conditions of true socialism it moved onto a higher step, and became a genuinely people's VUZ, a national and an international educational institution.

"During the years of Soviet power the agrarian departments and laboratories of the university have become the basis for the establishment of a major new institution of higher learning in the republic, the Estonian Agricultural Academy.

"In the postwar years Tartu University has sent out about 26,000 specialists who now work and head many leading sectors in the republic's national economy, gaining for themselves a good reputation. The academic potential of the university today is impressive--more than 100 people with doctorate degrees work here and more than 450 with candidate of science degrees are employed here; of this number 13 have been selected as active members or corresponding members of the all-union sector academies and the Academy of Sciences of the Estonian SSR, while 40 are members of foreign scientific organizations and societies.

"The material base of the university has grown incomparably. Today it has at its disposal a complex of modern, well-equipped buildings. Not long ago the university's science library moved into a unique new building, and in the days immediately preceding the anniversary the republic's largest athletics complex was handed over for student use, as was a magnificent auditorium; the main building and a number of other university buildings were renovated and restored, and the scientific-research facilities were significantly improved. And Tartu itself is dressed in holiday finery today, an ancient and eternally young city on the Emayygi. And this is understandable, after all, Tartu and the university constitute an inseparable whole.

"The university today is an organic part of the system of higher education throughout the country; it is an integral component of our Soviet VUZ science. About 900 scientific centers, VUZ's and enterprises are developing fruitful links with it. And this is only natural for a university with such a high scientific potential. The Tartu scholars and instructors are making a weighty contribution to comprehensive investigations according to the major all-union scientific and technical programs. Physicists, chemists, biologists, doctors, philologists, economists, specialists in the area of computer mathematics and programming are carrying out their work in the mainstream of the most important trends in modern domestic and world science. All this serves not only the development of science itself, but it also contributes to the training of young specialists at the level of the most up-to-date requirements.

"In the light of the great and responsible tasks of higher education in the 80's, there is much in the activities, as the 26th party congress noted, that can and should be improved. 'I have in mind,' emphasized Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, 'the quality of teaching and the strengthening of ties with production. There needs to be fuller utilization of the scientific potential of VUZ's, where nearly half of all our doctorate and candidate degree holders are concentrated.' This instruction by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev should be

our constant guideline for action by the large international collective of Tartu University.

"Great hopes are placed on today's students. There are now more than 7,000 of them at the university. They are our shift for tomorrow--future specialists, leaders of production, active participants in the development of science, culture and enlightenment, educators of the people. The future development of the national economy and the culture of Soviet Estonian will depend to no small degree on how today's students, young men and women, make use of the broad opportunities for education created by our society, on how they master knowledge and the Marxist-Leninist world view, on how deeply they study their special area.

"Allow me to wish you, dear comrade students, great successes on this glorious path!

"The large and solid party organization of the university is the leading and guiding force of the collective. And the Komsomol organization, one of the largest in the republic, enjoys a deserved authority. Communists and Komsomol members do a great deal to ensure that the people who leave the walls of the republic's main educational institution are worthy of our times and are capable of implementing the party's designs.

"We are firmly confident that Communists and Komsomol members will continue to be in the first ranks of fighters for everything new and progressive, that they will set a personal example in labor and in their studies, that they will spare no effort to fulfill successfully the great task which we all face in training a people's socialist intelligentsia which is highly educated and has a high level of ideological conviction.

"Tartu State University, despite its solid age, looks fresh and young today. And it should not be otherwise because the movement of human thought in the achievement of the truth and in the search for new knowledge is eternal. Every year new detachments of young people come into the halls of the university in order to begin the ascent to the shining heights of knowledge with the venerable scholars who move along the stony paths to that end. In this endless renewal one finds the embodiment of the living link between the historical epochs, and the continuity of the generations, the continuum of progress and the enrichment of the spiritual values of our society, the society of developed socialism.

"Once again, dear comrades, accept warm congratulations on the anniversary of the university and the awards which have been presented today. Continue and develop the glorious traditions of Tartu University, and of all Soviet higher education. Let the torch of knowledge burn brightly in your hands, bringing great benefit to our beloved Fatherland. Let us serve faithfully the cause of progress, the happiness of people and peace throughout the world!

"At this important and moving moment permit me to express on your behalf words of the most sincere gratitude and appreciation to the CPSU.

Central Committee, personally to Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for the high award which was presented to the university.

"And let this high award of the Motherland inspire all professors, instructors and other staff members of the university to achieve new successes in the noble work of teaching and indoctrinating future specialists. I wish you, dear comrades, great creative successes!

"Long live Tartu State University, holder of two orders, and its glorious collective!

"Under the leadership of the Leninist party--forward to new victories!

"Dear Comrades! Permit me to fulfill the obligation which has been entrusted to me and present to the university this high award of the Motherland. Permit me to read aloud the text of the 27 May 1982 Ukase of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

'Concerning the Awarding of the Order of the Friendship of Peoples to Tartu State University

'For services in the training of skilled specialists for the national economy, in the development of scientific research and with regard for the 350th anniversary of its founding, present Tartu State University with the Order of the Friendship of Peoples. Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, L. Brezhnev; Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, M. Georgadze.'

"In connection with the university's award, kind words of greeting were addressed to the professors, instructors, other staff members and students of the university by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, the Presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers. The text of the greetings has been published today in the press. Allow me also to present these greetings."

To the stormy applause of those present at the meeting Comrade K. Vayno affixed the order of the Friendship of Peoples to the banner of the university and hands to the rector of TSU, Professor A. Koop, Hero of Socialist Labor, the text of the letter containing greetings.

Comrade A. Koop then spoke:

"Tartu University, which was established 350 years ago, is one of the oldest and best known in our country," he said. "Its founding in 1632 was a natural act which corresponded to the new socio-economic, political and cultural requirements which arose in connection with the development of capitalism and the ideological struggle of that time. The level of science which had been achieved by that time, as well as historical tendencies, found reflection in the academic work and scientific activities conducted here.

Well-known and outstanding teachers worked here. In the late 17th century Newton's findings were already being taught here. Work in the areas of history, ethnography, language and customs of the local peoples, investigations of mineral resources and vegetation of the area should be considered as a major contribution by the teachers of this institution.

"In 1710 the activities of the university were interrupted, but they were renewed in 1802. A new period in its history began in 1802 and lasted until 1918. Derptskiy University (known as Yur'yevskiy University beginning in 1893) was widely known both among the countries of the West and the East. Along with Moscow University and the Petersburg Academy of Sciences, it became one of the major scientific centers and played a substantial role in the development of science and culture. It also had a great influence on the development of Estonian national culture and the national intelligentsia.

Tartu University of that period had certain characteristic features which enabled it to occupy a special place in the history of higher education and cultural life in Russia. Thanks to its geographical position and traditions the newly opened university became a unique connecting link between the West and Russia. An historically important and honorable mission fell to it: on the basis of achievements in world science and with the participation of Western European scholars and the assistance of young, talented forces in the scientific-educational centers of Russia, it was to create a base for the development of local science and to train scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel. More than 100 pupils and instructors of Tartu University were chosen as active members, corresponding members and honorary members of the Petersburg Academy of Sciences; further, 26 of them later became members of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

"During this period the development of the natural and humanitarian sciences was typical of the university. The scientific schools and leading directions were at the level of world science of that time. Tartu University worked closely with the Petersburg Academy of Sciences. The organization of joint scientific expeditions was especially fruitful. There were 250 of these in the 19th century.

"Scholars who brought merited glory to the university included the following: the astronomer V. Struve, mathematicians M. Bartel'ye, F. Minding and G. Kolosov; physicists G. Parrot, E. Lents, B. Yakobi, B. Golitsyn and A. Sadovskiy; chemists V. Ostval'd, K. Shmidt, I. Kondakov, G. Tamman and L. Pisarzhevskiy; surgeons N. Pirogov, E. Bergman and N. Burdenko; therapist N. Leporskiy, historians G. Evers and Ye. Tarle; language and literature specialists V. Dal', I. Boduen de Kurtene, S. Vengerov, D. Zelenin and L. Lebedev-Polyanskiy and many others.

"The founder of modern embryology, K. Ber, was a student of Tartu University. K. Ledebur, A. Bunge and N. Kuznetsov exerted a great influence on the development of botany.

"Representatives of Polish, Ukrainian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Armenian, Georgian and other peoples of the Russian Empire left their imprint in the treasure house of culture. The first Estonian poet, K. Peterson, and the outstanding Estonian educator-democrats, F. Fel'man and F. Kreytsval'd, received that education at Tartu, as did many other Estonian scholars, writers and cultural figures at the end of the past century and the start of the present one. It was because of the university that Tartu became a cradle of the Estonian national culture.

"At the junction of the 19th and 20th centuries, Tartu University became a center of socio-political thought and the revolutionary movement. It is here that the first Marxist circles were established and the influence of the social democrats grew. Many eminent representatives of the revolutionary-democratic, national-liberation and proletarian movement of many peoples of Russia studied at the university.

"In 1901 a physician's diploma was awarded to the brother of V.I. Lenin, Dmitriy Ul'yanov, who had previously been expelled from Moscow University for revolutionary activities.

"In the stormy years of 1905-1907 the university became one of the centers of revolutionary events. Meetings of students and teachers took place in its assembly hall. In these same years the doors were opened to women students.

"After the victory of the Great October Revolution and the establishment of Soviet power, broad opportunities opened up before the university. The Estlyandskaya Labor Commune declared Tartu University to be Soviet; however, after Soviet power in Estonia was overthrown, a bourgeois university was opened in Tartu. As a result of the reactionary bourgeois policy in the area of education, the revival and development of the university were linked to serious difficulties.

"Under conditions of acute class struggle, the progressively inclined teachers and students took part in antigovernment actions, in the activities of illegal Marxist circles and in the struggle for the re-establishment of Soviet power in Estonia. They participated actively in the June events of 1940.

"The victory of the socialist revolution in Estonia during the summer of 1940 and the re-establishment of Soviet power marked the start of fundamental changes in the development of the economy, and the social and spiritual life of Estonia, including the area of education. A qualitatively new stage in the history of Tartu University began, but it was interrupted by the invasion of the fascist occupiers. Many teachers and students became victims of the terror and persecutions; classes stopped in a majority of the departments. Property was plundered. The occupiers disseminated fascist ideology at the university, and were planning to evacuate it to Germany later. The liberation of Tartu by Soviet troops on 25 August 1944 put an end to these barbaric actions.

"On behalf of the entire collective of the university Comrade A. Koop expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet Army, which liberated the city of Tartu, to the officers and soldiers who prevented the destruction of the historic main building and the unique valuables of the scientific library.

"Thanks to the enormous attention of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government, as well as to the concern and assistance given by the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party and Estonian SSR Council of Ministers, the war wounds were healed. The university grew and expanded.

"In the last 30 years the number of students and teachers has increased three-fold. There are now nine departments with about 7,500 students here. In the early 1950's only about 20 out of 250 teachers had doctorate degrees and 50 had candidate degrees; now there are among the 1,100 teachers and research staff 13 people who are academicians or corresponding members of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences and special academies of the USSR, 108 professors and doctors of science, about 450 candidates of science and lecturers. Forty professors have been chosen as members of scientific societies or institutions in 27 countries.

"In the postwar years the university has trained 26,000 skilled specialists, which is more than the number trained during the entire period of its prewar existence. More than half of the members of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences and more than 60 percent of the academy's scientific research staff are graduates of TSU. Thirty-six percent of the republic's VUZ teachers have diplomas from Tartu University. More than half of the republic's teachers have graduated from here.

"The university is the only educational institution in the republic which trains lawyers, physicians, stomatologists, pharmacists, teachers of the handicapped, coaches and physicians trained in sports medicine. The graduates of TSU include outstanding writers, cultural figures, party, Soviet and Komsomol workers.

"The scientific potential of the university has increased many times over. It exchanges research results with 350 foreign scientific centers and libraries. Scientific-research work is conducted in its Institute of General and Molecular Pathology, in eight laboratories established for solving specific problems and five laboratories which serve specific sectors of the economy, in 83 departments and in the laboratories for communist education and the comprehensive study of the higher school.

"Ninety-seven percent of the scientific-research work is fulfilled on the basis of the state plan of the USSR State Committee on Science and Technology, the USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education. In the current five-year plan period the transition from the coordinated plans to operations according to goal-oriented programs is being carried out.

"The scientific work of the university is inextricably linked to academic studies. Students take part in all scientific-research and contract work.

They use the scientific laboratories, and they participate actively in competitions held at the all-union and republic levels for the best scientific work carried out by students. In recent years alone they have received three gold medals from the USSR Academy of Sciences, two from the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences and the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences and more than 40 medals and diplomas in competitions conducted by the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education. The scientific library of TSU has great significance in the academic and scientific-research work of the students; it has 3.8 million volumes, which are now located in a modern new building.

"In the academic-educational work substantial assistance is given by the museums of classical antiquities, zoology and geology, as well as by the university's recently established history museum.

"The shift to intensive methods of development requires increased effectiveness and quality in the training of specialists. TSU is doing a great deal of work in this regard.

"Guided by the decisions of the 25th and 26th CPSU congresses, the rector's office and the party organization of TSU are devoting unflinching attention to the communist indoctrination of young people in the spirit of internationalism and Soviet patriotism, to increasing the role of the Komsomol organization in the public life of the university. The trade union organization is actively engaged in solving problems related to living conditions and socialist competition between academic groups and subdivisions of TSU. The university and its athletic traditions and achievements are well known.

"There is evidence of the university's success in academic-educational and scientific work in the fact that in the 10th Five-Year Plan TSU more than once received a high place in All-Union socialist competition, and on the basis of its work in 1981 it was awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee. For services in the training of skilled specialists for the national economy, in the development of scientific research, and in connection with the 350th anniversary of its founding, Tartu University, which has been granted the Order of the Labor Red Banner, was awarded another high government honor--the Order of the Friendship of Peoples. High government awards have been presented to 40 instructors and other staff members of the university. A large group of research officers has been presented with high awards from the republic."

Comrade A. Koop sincerely thanked the Communist Party and the Soviet government, and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, for this high evaluation of the collective's labor and provided assurance that the university will fulfill the tasks set before it which arise from the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

In conclusion Comrade A. Koop emphasized that Tartu State University is celebrating its anniversary in the 65th anniversary year of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the formation of

of the USSR. The history of its development is a graphic example of the heights which science, education and culture can achieve under Soviet power, an example of the unity and selfless friendship of the peoples of our great Homeland.

The floor was given to Comrade V. Yelyutin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education.

"An outstanding and historic fate has fallen to Tartu State University," he said. "The scientific schools which have developed within the walls of this very old, domestic university have gained wide-spread recognition. The scholars and graduates of the university have made a significant contribution to the enrichment of the Estonian's people's spiritual life through all the achievements of human thought; and it is their creative and inspired labor which has largely determined the comprehensive blossoming of Soviet Estonia in the fraternal family of the USSR peoples. Having withstood the sharp turns of history, Tartu University has now become a prestigious educational-scientific center of the Estonian SSR and one of the leading higher educational institutions in the country. For this reason it is natural that the university's anniversary is being celebrated with great enthusiasm within broad circles of the Soviet scientific and pedagogical community.

"Thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet people the domestic system of higher education has traversed a path equal to an entire historic epoch within the six decades of development in the USSR. On the eve of Great October the country had a total of nine universities and 40,000 students, while today there are 610,000 students at 68 Soviet universities. Before the revolution 10 of the 15 republics did not have a single institution of higher learning. But today all the peoples of the USSR enjoy in equal measure the fruits of this blossoming of higher education. Suffice it to say that during the years of Soviet power the number of our students has increased 40-fold and the number of specialists has increased 70-fold. Today the institutions of higher education in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have more students than all of the higher schools of tsarist Russia, and Tartu University, which remained the only university in the Baltic area right up to the revolution, has trained within the last three decades more specialists than during its entire previous history.

"The achievements of the Soviet higher school within the six decades of the USSR provide a firm basis for the active participation by VUZ's in the implementation of the program set out by the 26th CPSU Congress for the further advancement of our country along the path towards communism.

"The implementation of the congress decisions has occupied a central place in all the activities of the higher school. The VUZ's have been successful in meeting plan targets for the output of personnel. The method based on goal-oriented programs is being used to re-organize the system for managing scientific research carried out by VUZ's. Expanding the front for the application of completed scientific work has already

provided for substantial growth in their economic effectiveness. The decisions of the May (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee met with a brisk response from the VUZ's of the country; a movement to increase the higher school's contribution to the realization of the Food Program targets was unleashed everywhere."

Comrade Yelyutin dwelt on the problems which the country's higher schools must resolve. For example, up to the present time the practical realization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress remains one of the problem areas in the development of the national economy. Nor is the creative potential of higher education being fully utilized in the process of shifting the economy into an intensive development pattern.

"The glory of Tartu University," continued Comrade V. Yelyutin, "depends on the creative and labor accomplishments of its alumni. The university has performed outstanding services in the formation of the Estonian national intelligentsia; it has trained a remarkable galaxy of scholars and teachers, writers and artists, state and political figures; it has exerted a favorable influence on the development of the entire domestic system of higher education.

"The honor and dignity of Tartu University are personified in its professors and instructors, who are the living bearers of centuries-old traditions, and at the same time people who are profoundly contemporary and genuinely devoted to the cause of education, communist indoctrination and science.

"The Komsomol members of the 80's who are entering the university today are worthy and well-trained young people. Both in study and in labor the current students must go farther than their predecessors. And this means that mastering a speciality will require of them greater consciousness, greater organizational ability and more discipline. And particular significance must be given to the communist indoctrination of students, to ensuring that they master thoroughly the creative teaching of Marxism-Leninism.

"The party leadership of all aspects of the activities of its large collective serves as the inexhaustible source of the achievements of Tartu University. The Leninist Central Committee and the party organization of the republic demonstrate constant concern to improve the living and working conditions of the university's collective; they are resolving in a purposeful manner tasks related to the further development and consolidation of its material and technical base."

In conclusion, Comrade V. Yelyutin expressed firm confidence that the university's collective will respond to the Homeland's high award by further tightening the ranks around its native Communist Party, as well as by further increasing its contribution to the implementation of the plans adopted by the party.

Comrade L. Shvetsova, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, presented to the university's Komsomol organization an Honorary Certificate of the Komsomol Central Committee. Pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR, V. Sevast'yanov,

twice decorated as Hero of the Soviet Union, presented to the university a medal entitled "Long-Term Residents of Outer Space," a unique award for those who have spent more than half a year in outer space.

The collective of Tartu University was also greeted by the following: V. Tuchkevich, academician and member of the presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences; I. Fedosov, pro-rector of Moscow State University; K. Rebane, president of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences; I. Kubiliyus, rector of Vilnius University; Kh.-M. Terent'yeva, a worker at the Tartu Instrument Making Plant and an honored worker of industry in the Estonian SSR; Zh. Pal Pakh, honorary doctor of TSU, vice president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and president of the World Association of Economic History; M. Holmdahl, rector of Uppsala University; I. Toome, candidate member of the Buro of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, and first secretary of the Tartu Gorkom of the party; E. Raudam, professor at TSU and K. Rebane, a student at TSU.

The participants of the ceremonial meeting sent a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The following comrades were present at the ceremonial meeting: I. Kebin, V. Klauson, A. Kudryavtsev, V. Kyao, L. Lentsman, O. Merimaa, R. Ristlaan, A. Ryuytel', A.-B. Upsi, N. Yuganson, D. Visnapuu, M. Pedak, L. Shishov, Secretary of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium V. Vakht, deputy chairmen of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers A. Gren, B. Saul, G. Tynspoyeg, department heads of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee A. Aben, A. Soydlu and O. Utt', ministers of the Estonian SSR, and directors of of central agencies of the republic.

Also present at the ceremony were V. Petrov, sector head in the Department of Science and Educational Institutions of the CPSU Central Committee, and T. Yanushkovskaya, chairman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Employees in Education, Schools of Higher Learning and Scientific Institutions.

A large celebration concert was held after the ceremonial meeting.

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REGIONAL

ESTONIANS STRESS CIVIL DEFENSE PREPARATION

Tallinn RAHVA HÄÄL in Estonian 27 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Ivo Pilve: "Together"]

[Text] It's hard to get a hold of Heino Tibar, "Norma's" chief of civil defense. Sections of the plant are scattered all over Tallinn, one is even in Rakvere. This time I found Heino Tibar in the office of Helju Ulvik, secretary of "Norma's" party committee. Displayed in front of them was a schedule of events to mark the 50th anniversary of USSR civil defense. To get ahead of the story: "Norma" management, party and trade union committees take an active part in organizing and managing civil defense events. It has not become a burden for the civil defense chief to bear alone. Experience shows that joint action bears good fruit.

Great attention is paid to civil defense propaganda in "Norma." On the occasion of the anniversary leading personnel lecture on appropriate topics in the various departments. The list of speakers begins with Udo Kaar, general director.

"Now that a training year of civil defense is over--the next will not begin until December--we can state that all collective personnel are included in civil defense efforts...Anniversary speeches are retrospective and at the same time cast glances to the near future."

"We recently completed our exhibition stands that have now been put up in the departments. Each consists of seven panels that illustrate the most important facts in civil defense. One, for example, shows how to act during evacuation and dispersal, another, how to perform during alert signals, a third one points out emergency and rescue procedures, etc. Among the seven are also panels that merely show pictures of our civil defense activists."

The pictures are in color. "There are quite a few of them," says Heino Tibar. The anniversary program included the renovation of one group's storage room, the building of a new instructional facility for the shelter, and the installation of new communications equipment in the headquarters. All of this and much more than can be mentioned has already been done. Thanks are primarily due to the civil defense activists, but also to the management of the Joud /Power/ kolkhoz, who have very close ties to the "Norma" people.

The most important and crucial civil defense event in the year was a comprehensive training exercise. In the spring more than 80 percent of the workers participated. In the course of a practical exercise one can best see how well and how fast people are prepared to act singly and in groups in a complicated situation. The exercise also points out all the deficiencies that have slipped in in the course of building shelters, headquarters, and other civil defense facilities. The exercise also shows the areas that require more intensive training.

Civil defense is included in the socialist competition among the plant departments. Who are the best? Heino Tibar has a hard time in naming them. There are many activists in the forefront of civil defense. First off, the chief of staff did list the two largest and most active departments, the 4th and the 1st, headed by Vaino Sinilaid (commander of the rescue squad) and Enn Maasepp. Among the best is also the Rakvere department (manager Valdur Kask, with Aleksei Vahnin being the supernumerary civil defense staff chief). The men managing civil defense in Rakvere are war veterans, so it is obvious that they put their hearts into the job. New training aids have been devised and fashioned in Rakvere. But the main thing distinguishing the Rakvere men is care and a sense of responsibility.

On the eve of the 50th civil defense anniversary "Norma" is mentioning honorably economists Mihkel Maran (chief of collection) and Helvi Poldoja (veteran member of the first aid squad), locksmith Vello Kaader (member of the reconnaissance squad), deputy department head Heinar Sisask (chief of the collection group), chief engineer Ants Aas (deputy facility chief), and many others.

But there are also those without whom good work would be difficult and who yet do not belong to any group. Practical propaganda without photos and illustrations is impossible. Ain Avik takes care of the former, the latter are from beginning to end the work of artist Rein Randma. There, too, joint efforts are obvious. Ain Avik also took the photo for this article (at the comprehensive exercise) showing (from left to right) Ruudi Kongas (operational deputy), chief of material standards office, Heino Tibar, chief energy engineer Alexandr Skoromodov (chief of energy office). This photo, too, conveys the strict professionalism of the maneuvers.

What will the new civil defense training year bring? Heino Tibar, in office since 1968, recalls two civil defense films made some years ago that were shown at a competition of amateur films on the subject, and that won honorable mention. The film circle's work has stopped in the meantime, but there are plans for revival. Heino Tibar hopes that Ain Avik will take the project on. There are also plans to build a mobile headquarters in a van. This is not as simple as it may seem, the installation of equipment takes time.

But "Norma" is even now ready for the new training year (even though there is still a month to go). Training dates for headquarters and the main groups have been set, it has been decided who will attend the republic-wide courses, new training diaries and textbooks on the shelves are waiting for entries and readers.

On 1 October the 50th anniversary of USSR civil defense will be marked festively in "Norma." Participants will receive appropriate insignia, made in their own plant under a contract with the Ministry of Local Industry, civil defense activists will receive letters of commendation and prizes. An excursion to Gagra has already taken place. The champion departments and groups will receive anniversary pennants.

Civil defense work is social work, usually done in free time. Its importance is difficult to overestimate. And this is precisely the reason why "Norma" management pays such great attention to those active in it.

9240

CSO: 1815/4

REGIONAL

TAJIKS USE COMPUTERS IN LINGUISTIC RESEARCH

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 12 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Professor A. Khromov, doctor of philologic sciences: "A Computer Analyzes a Language of the Ancients"]

[Text] The first legend of the origin of the Yagnobtsy who had lived in the Tien Shan Mountains and spoken a language incomprehensible to their neighbors was recorded 112 years ago by Mullo Abdurrakhmon, a Tajik from Samarkand.

"In olden times, three thousand and forty five years ago," so the legend says, two men called Khalifa Vafo and Khalifa Safo, both disciples of Abu Ali Sino of Kashmir, left for reasons unknown their homeland of Kashmir and arrived in Yagnob. Since then, people here had begun to speak the Yagnob language."

However, it was only the latest research of Soviet scientists that conclusively refuted this version and provided an unequivocal answer to the question of the origin of the Yagnobtsy: they were the direct descendants of the Sogdites. The state of Sogd which had existed from the 6th or 7th century B. C. until the 8th century A. D., was situated in the valley of the Zeravshan River, on the territory of present-day Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The language of the Yagnobtsy is a continuation of a dialect of the Sogd language that had been widespread in antiquity on the territory of Central Asia.

At present the Institute of Orientalism, Tajik SSR Academy of Sciences, has commenced a deeper analysis of Sogd texts.

The task of our research team was to reconstruct the pronunciation of words in the Sogd texts and determine their reliable transcription. This project requires analysis of not only the "Neo-Sogd"--Yagnob--sources but also of other languages in the Iranian group, old and new, including the languages of the nationalities of Pamir.

A computer is assisting us in processing the tremendous volume of work involved. Our institute has, jointly with the computer-information center of the Tajik State University imeni Lenin, developed a system for the automatic transcription of Sogd texts. Manuscripts written in Sogd ligature are converted to punched cards which are then fed to the computer's memory; an automatic dictionary of Sogd language is thus programmed. In the initial stage of this research a word index listing all

words in the known Sogd texts by page number and line number is being compiled, with these data being fed to the computer memory.

Thanks to the living Yagnob language we know how the Sogd people had pronounced words thousands of years ago. But we also are exploring possible differences in pronunciation. After all, over the centuries, other languages have inevitably influenced the pronunciation and lexical composition of the Yagnob language, even though we believe that influence to have been minimal in view of the relative isolation of the Yagnobtsy in their remote mountain nook.

1386

CSO: 1830/04

END